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A HANDBOOK
FOR
TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE.

NOTICE TO THIS EDITION.

THE Editor of the 'Handbook for Travellers in France' requests that travellers who may, in using this Work, detect any errors or omissions which they can correct *from personal knowledge*, will have the kindness to mark them down on the spot and communicate to him a notice of the same, favouring him at the same time with their names—addressed to the care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. They may be reminded that by such communications they are not merely furnishing the means of improving the Handbook, but are contributing to the benefit, information, and comfort of future travellers in general.

. No attention can be paid to letters from innkeepers in praise of their own houses.

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CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—The Editor of the Handbooks has learned from various quarters that a person or persons have of late been extorting money from innkeepers, tradespeople, artists, and others, on the Continent, under pretext of procuring recommendations and favourable notices of them and their establishments in the Handbooks for Travellers. The Editor, therefore, thinks proper to warn all whom it may concern, that *recommendations in the Handbooks are not to be obtained in this manner*, and that the persons alluded to are not only unauthorized by him, but are little better than swindlers. All those, therefore, who put confidence in such promises may rest assured that they will be defrauded of their money without attaining their object. English travellers are requested to explain this to innkeepers in remote situations, who are liable to become victims of such itinerant imposters.

A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
FRANCE:

BEING A GUIDE TO
NORMANDY, BRITTANY; THE RIVERS SEINE, LOIRE, RHÔNE,
AND GARONNE; THE FRENCH ALPS, DAUPHINÉ,
THE PYRENEES, PROVENCE, AND
NICE, &c. &c. &c.;

THE RAILWAYS AND PRINCIPAL ROADS.

TENTH EDITION, ENTIRELY REVISED.

Maps and Plans of Towns.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
PARIS: A. & W. GALIGNANI AND CO.; A. XAVIER.

1867.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Handbook for France, in its origin, plan, and arrangements, does not differ from the other Handbooks for Travellers, inasmuch as it is based on actual travels through the country, and on personal knowledge of the places described. When the Handbook first appeared, although there were monographs and itineraries of many parts of the country, there did not exist in French or in any other language a complete guide-book to France. The author may claim credit for having opened, not only to his own countrymen, but to the French themselves, many new routes and districts of interest previously little known or visited.

The Handbook was published before the construction of Railways in France, since the commencement of which travelling has been in a transition state: the changes produced by these gigantic enterprises have necessitated great alterations—involving much labour and time—in every succeeding Edition of this book and particularly in the present one. Exertions have been made to bring the information down to the date of each Edition, as well as to correct and improve the work in every part, and to render the description of the districts not visited at first more trustworthy, by the testimony and experience of actual eye-witnesses. There can be no doubt that errors and imperfections still remain; the Editor, therefore, continues to invite Travellers to enable him to correct them from their own personal observation and experience.

The chapters into which the book is divided are arranged

according to the ancient Provinces, as being less minute, more historical, and better understood by English than the more intricate subdivisions of Departments. Though the latter are universally used by the French, some centuries must elapse before *Champagne* and *Burgundy* cease to be remembered for their wines, *Périgord* for its pies, and *Provence* for its oil; nor will it be easy to obliterate the recollection of William of *Normandy*, Margaret of *Anjou*, and Henri of *Navarre*. And it may be observed that the modern Departments are either identical with, or are subdivisions of, the old French Provinces.

This volume contains no description of the capital, as an entirely new, condensed, and portable 'Handbook for Visitors to Paris,' suitable to the wants of English travellers of the present day, has been recently published by Mr. MURRAY.

A description of NICE and its neighbourhood, now annexed to France, is inserted in this volume, to make room for which the description of the Island of *Corsica* has been removed. It may be had separately, with a Map, at the Publisher's.

Several new plans of towns have been added to this Edition, and the general Map of the Railways revised to the date of publication from documents obtained from the several companies.

London, Aug. 25, 1867.

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a. MONEY.

In France, accounts are kept in *francs* and *centimes* (or hundred parts), the coinage being arranged on the decimal system. Each franc contains 10 *décimes*, or 100 *centimes*.

FRENCH MONEY.

Silver Coins:—

	£	s.	d.	
Piece of 1 franc = 100 centimes = 20 sous =	0	0	9½	English.
„ 20 centimes = 4 sous =	0	0	2	
„ ½ franc = 50 centimes = 10 sous =	0	0	4½	
„ 2 francs = 200 centimes = 40 sous =	0	1	7	
„ 5 francs = 500 centimes = 100 sous =	0	4	0	

Gold Coins:—

	£	s.	d.
Napoleon, or 20 franc piece .	= 0	16	0
Half Napoleon, or 10 franc piece .	= 0	8	0
Quarter Napoleon, or 5 franc piece	= 0	4	0
100 franc pieces	= 4	0	0

Copper (Bronze) Coins:—

Décime, or 10 centime piece .	= 0	0	1
5 centimes = 1 sous . . .	= 0	0	0½
2 centimes = ½ sous . . .	= 0	0	0¼
1 centime	= 0	0	0⅛

N.B. To find the value of any given number of centimes, remember that the *Tens* represent pennies, and the *Fives* halfpennies: thus 75c. = 7½d. — 25c. = 2½d. — 15c. = 1½d. within a fraction, but near enough for all practical purposes.

To reduce French francs to English money, where minute exactness is not required, it will only be necessary to divide the amount of francs by 25, or to substitute 4 for 100, thus:—

Francs.		£
100	=	4
1,000	=	40
10,000	=	400
100,000	=	4,000
1,000,000	=	40,000

The Bank of France issues *notes* for 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, which are legal tender throughout the empire.

FOREIGN COINS REDUCED TO THEIR VALUE IN FRENCH CURRENCY AT THE PAR OF EXCHANGE.*

	fr.	c.
English sovereign (par of exchange)	= 25	21
shilling	= 1	26
Dutch guilder	= 2	15
Prussian dollar	= 3	70
Bavarian florin = 20 pence English	= 2	12
Austrian florin = 2 shillings English	= 2	47

* The rate of exchange varies from day to day. It was as high as 26 francs, and is now (1867) very nearly at par,

FRENCH FRANCS AND CENTIMES REDUCED TO THEIR VALUE IN ENGLISH POUNDS, SHILLINGS, AND PENCE, AT 25 FRANCS FOR £1

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
5 cents.	0	0	0½	10 francs	0	8	0
10	0	0	0½	11	0	8	9½
15	0	0	1½	12	0	9	7
20	0	0	1½	13	0	10	4½
25	0	0	2½	14	0	11	2
30	0	0	2½	15	0	12	0
35	0	0	3½	16	0	12	9½
40	0	0	3½	17	0	13	7
45	0	0	4½	18	0	14	4½
50	0	0	4½	19	0	15	2
55	0	0	5-	20	0	16	0
60	0	0	5½	30	1	4	0
65	0	0	6-	40	1	12	0
70	0	0	6½	50	2	0	0
75	0	0	7-	60	2	8	0
80	0	0	7½	70	2	16	0
85	0	0	8-	80	3	4	0
90	0	0	8½	90	3	12	0
95	0	0	9-	100	4	0	0
1 franc	0	0	9½	200	8	0	0
2	0	1	7	300	12	0	0
3	0	2	4½	400	16	0	0
4	0	3	2	500	20	0	0
5	0	4	0	750	30	0	0
6	0	4	9½	1,000	40	0	0
7	0	5	7	5,000	200	0	0
8	0	6	4½	10,000	400	0	0
9	0	7	2	100,000	4000	0	0

ENGLISH MONEY REDUCED TO ITS VALUE IN FRENCH FRANCS AND CENTIMES.

	Fr.	Cts.		Fr.	Cts.		Fr.	Cts.
1 penny	0	10½	12 shillings	15	0	15 £ sterl.	375	0
2	0	21	13	16	25	16	400	0
3	0	31½	14	17	50	17	425	0
4	0	42	15	18	75	18	450	0
5	0	52½	16	20	0	19	475	0
6	0	63	17	21	25	20	500	0
7	0	73½	18	22	50	30	750	0
8	0	84	19	23	75	40	1000	0
9	0	94½	1 £ sterl.	25	0	50	1250	0
10	1	5	2	50	0	60	1500	0
11	1	15	3	75	0	70	1750	0
1 shilling	1	25	4	100	0	80	2000	0
2	2	50	5	125	0	90	2250	0
3	3	75	6	150	0	100	2500	0
4	5	0	7	175	0	200	5000	0
5	6	25	8	200	0	300	7500	0
6	7	50	9	225	0	400	10,000	0
7	8	75	10	250	0	500	12,000	0
8	10	0	11	275	0	1000	25,000	0
9	11	25	12	300	0	5000	125,000	0
10	12	50	13	325	0	10,000	250,000	0
11	13	75	14	350	0			

c. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A uniform decimal system of coins, weights, and measures was introduced into France in 1790, and since 1840 has been universally adopted, to the exclusion of all others.

In this new system all the measures of length, superficies, and solidity, the unit of weight, and the unit of money, are connected, and are derived from one fundamental measure of length, called *MÈTRE*, equal to the ten-millionth part (0·0000001) of the distance from the pole to the equator of the terrestrial globe = 3·2808992 English feet.

From this are derived the *gramme* or unit of weight = 15·43235 English grains; *litre* or unit of measure = 1·7596 imperial pints; *are* or unit of land measure = 100 square mètres = ·02471 acre, from which is derived the *hectare* of 100 ares = 2·471 acres.

On these units the other weights and measures are named by prefixes: the prefixes which express multiples are Greek; the prefixes which express fractions are Latin; thus:—

Myria-	—	mètre = 10,000 Mètres.
Kilo-	—	mètre = 1,000 „
Hecto-	—	mètre = 100 „
Deca-	—	mètre = 10 „
		Mètre = Mètre.
Deci-	—	mètre = one-tenth of a mètre.
Centi-	—	mètre = one-hundredth „
Milli-	—	mètre = one-thousandth „

The same prefixes are applied to grammes, litres, and ares; the following are commonly used:—

Mètre	= 3·281 English feet	= 3 feet 3·37 inches.
Kilomètre	= 0·621 English mile	= $\frac{1}{2}$ mile 213 yds. 2 inches.
Kilogramme	= 2·204 lbs. avoird.	= 2 lbs. 3·26 ounces.
Litre	= 1·761 Imp. pints.	
Hectolitre	= 22·010 Imp. gal.	= 22 Imp. gal. very nearly.
Hectare	= 2·471 acres	= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Imp. acres nearly.

1 French pied (old)	= 1·06576 English feet.
1 French pied métrique	= one-third of mètre.
1 French toise (old)	= 1·95 mètres.
1 French ligne (old)	= 2·256 millimètres.
1 French lieue de poste (old)	= 2 miles 743 yards.
1 French livre (old)	= 1·078 lbs. = 1 lb. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1 French livre (new)	= one half of a kilog.
1 French arpent	= 0·5107 hectare.
1 French setier	= 1·56 hectolitres.

These comparisons between the English and the French weights and measures are taken from the researches of Prof. Miller (Ph. Trans., 1857); the French from the *Almanach du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1867.

TABLES OF FRENCH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

TABLE A.—FRENCH MÈTRES REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

Mètres.	English Feet and Decimal Parts.	Mètres.	English Feet and Decimal Parts.	Mètres.	English Feet and Decimal Parts.
1	3·281	20	65·618	300	984·270
2	6·562	30	98·427	400	1312·360
3	9·843	40	131·236	500	1640·450
4	13·123	50	164·045	600	1968·539
5	16·404	60	196·854	700	2296·629
6	19·685	70	229·663	800	2624·719
7	22·966	80	262·472	900	2952·809
8	26·247	90	295·281	1000	3280·899
9	29·528	100	328·090		
10	32·809	200	656·180		

TABLE B.—FRENCH MÈTRES INTO ENGLISH YARDS.

1 mètre equal to	1·09 yards.	20 mètres equal to	21·86 yards.
2 „ „	2·18 „	30 „ „	32·79 „
3 „ „	3·27 „	40 „ „	43·72 „
4 „ „	4·36 „	50 „ „	54·75 „
5 „ „	5·45 „	60 „ „	65·58 „
6 „ „	6·54 „	70 „ „	76·51 „
7 „ „	7·63 „	80 „ „	87·44 „
8 „ „	8·72 „	90 „ „	98·27 „
9 „ „	9·81 „	100 „ „	109·36 „
10 „ „	10·93 „		

TABLE C.—ENGLISH YARDS INTO MÈTRES.

1 yard equal to	0·914 mètres.	20 yards equal to	18·288 mètres.
2 „ „	1·829 „	30 „ „	27·432 „
3 „ „	2·742 „	40 „ „	36·576 „
4 „ „	3·658 „	50 „ „	45·720 „
5 „ „	4·572 „	60 „ „	54·884 „
6 „ „	5·488 „	70 „ „	64·000 „
7 „ „	6·400 „	80 „ „	73·150 „
8 „ „	7·315 „	90 „ „	82·292 „
9 „ „	8·229 „	100 „ „	91·440 „
10 „ „	9·144 „		

TABLE D.—FRENCH KILOMÈTRES REDUCED INTO ENGLISH MILES, ETC.

KILOM.	Eng. Miles.	Fur- longs.	Yds.	Ft.	In.	KILOM.	Eng. Miles.	Fur- longs.	Yds.	Ft.	In.
1	= 0	4	213	1	11	8	= 4	7	169	0	4
2	= 1	1	207	0	10	9	= 5	4	162	2	3
3	= 1	6	200	2	9	10	= 6	1	156	1	2
4	= 2	3	194	1	8	20	= 12	3	92	2	4
5	= 3	0	188	0	7	30	= 18	5	29	0	6
6	= 3	5	181	2	6	40	= 24	6	185	1	8
7	= 4	2	175	1	5	50	= 31	0	121	2	10

5 Kilomètres = 3 English miles nearly.

8 „ = 5 „ very nearly.

TABLE E.—FRENCH KILOGRAMMES INTO ENGLISH POUNDS (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Kil.	E. Pds.	Kil.	E. Pds.	Kil.	E. Pds.	Kil.	E. Pds.	Kil.	E. Pds.
1	2·206	14	30·880	27	59·534	40	88·228	300	761·714
2	4·411	15	33·086	28	61·760	41	90·434	400	882·286
3	6·617	16	35·291	29	63·996	42	92·640	500	1,102·857
4	8·823	17	37·497	30	66·171	43	94·846	1,000	2,205·714
5	11·028	18	39·703	31	68·377	44	97·051	2,000	4,411·429
6	13·234	19	41·908	32	70·583	45	99·257	3,000	6,617·143
7	15·440	20	44·114	33	72·788	46	101·463	4,000	8,822·857
8	17·646	21	46·320	34	74·994	47	103·668	5,000	11,028·471
9	19·851	22	48·526	35	77·200	48	105·874	10,000	22,057·143
10	22·057	23	50·731	36	79·405	49	108·080	20,000	44,114·286
11	24·263	24	52·937	37	81·611	50	110·2·6	30,000	66,171·429
12	26·468	25	55·143	38	83·817	100	220·571	40,000	88,228·572
13	28·674	26	57·348	39	86·023	200	441·143	50,000	110,285·715

1 Kilogr. = 2·20462 = 2 lbs. 3 oz. nearly.

50 Kilogr. = 1 cwt. very nearly.

TABLE F.—FRENCH HECTARES INTO ENGLISH ACRES.

Hect.	Acres.	Hect.	Acres.	Hect.	Acres.	Hect.	Acres.	Hect.	Acres.
1	2·471	8	19·769	15	37·067	40	98·846	200	494·229
2	4·942	9	22·240	16	39·538	50	123·557	300	741·348
3	7·413	10	24·711	17	42·009	60	148·268	400	988·457
4	9·884	11	27·182	18	44·480	70	172·980	500	1,235·571
5	12·356	12	29·654	19	46·952	80	197·691	1,000	2,471·143
6	14·827	13	32·125	20	49·423	90	222·403	2,000	4,942·266
7	17·298	14	34·596	30	74·134	100	247·114	5,000	12,355·751

c. PASSPORTS.

By a decree of the Emp. Napoleon III., British subjects are admitted into France and allowed to travel through the country *without* passports, on merely declaring their nationality. A police agent at the frontier, or the officers at the Prefecture de Police in Paris, will stamp a visiting card or paper bearing the Englishman's name, and the display of this will obtain for him the privilege, formerly granted on producing a passport, of gratuitous admission to public monuments and exhibitions. On quitting France it is

only necessary to present this card or paper to the police authorities.

Notwithstanding this liberal concession, and as Englishmen are not exempt from the need of passports in some other countries on the continent, *it will be advisable, before leaving England, to provide themselves with one from the Foreign Office*, which is never taken from the bearer, and, if visé, requires nothing more for the space of one year than the words "Bon pour un an."

Every Englishman therefore, on going abroad, is advised still to provide himself with such a passport, which will always serve as a certificate of his nationality. At least he has the comfort of knowing that the annoyance of constant demands for the passport and repeated visas exists no longer in France.

A Foreign-office passport can be procured (charge 2s.) at the Foreign-office between 11 and 4 by leaving or sending on the preceding day a *letter of application* from any banking firm in the United Kingdom, or a *certificate of identity* signed by any Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary resident in Great Britain.

Bankers have printed forms of application, and will furnish one to their customers.

Certificates of identity may be in the following form :—

(Dated, &c.) The undersigned (mayor, &c., *as the case may be*), residing at (town, &c.), hereby certifies that A. B. (*Christian name and surname at length*), whose signature is written beneath, is a British subject and requires a passport, as he intends to travel on the Continent (*accompanied by his wife, children, sisters, and servant—Christian name and surname of servant at length—who is a British subject*).

(Signed) J. F. (*usual signature*).

Signature of the above-named A. B. (*usual signature*).

The letter or certificate must be enclosed in a cover addressed to the chief clerk, Foreign-office, London, with the word "Passport" on the cover. The applicant may on the next day either apply at the Passport-office in person, or send, with a written request that the passport be delivered to bearer.

If the applicant is in the country he can apply by letter enclosing a post-office order for 2s. payable to the chief clerk, Foreign-office, at the post-office, Charing Cross, and the passport will be sent by post.

Passports may also be obtained from the Foreign-office agents for that purpose at Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Southampton, &c.

The passport must be signed by the bearer in the proper place, and he should take care to write the name legibly, otherwise he may be kept waiting whilst the foreign functionaries through whose hands it will pass are deciphering his name.

Lee, 440, West Strand, or Messrs. Dorrell & Son, 15, Charing Cross, will obtain passports and procure the requisite visas at 1s. each on receiving the letter of application or certificate, and will also mount the passport in a book, to protect it from wear.

d. ROUTES ACROSS FRANCE — LONDON TO PARIS, STRASBURG,
MARSEILLES, &c.

LONDON TO PARIS BY RAIL AND STEAMER.

a. *By Folkestone* (Rail—express 2½ hours), Boulogne (2 hours, steam), Paris (rail—express trains 4½ hours; ordinary 7 hours). Total about 10½ hours. The time of departure by this route varies from day to day, according to the time of the tide. Travellers can obtain, at the offices of the London and South-Eastern Railway, tables of the hours of departure and arrival for every day in the month. 2l. 13s. 10d. 1st class; 2l. 2nd class; return tickets, good for 7 days, 4l. 9s. and 3l. 10s.

By crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne, instead of from Dover to Calais, several miles of land journey are saved.

N.B. Travellers will do well to book through from London to Paris in order to leave Boulogne by the tidal train, otherwise they may have to wait for the next ordinary train.

b. *By Dover*, Calais, Boulogne, Amiens, 10½ hours by the morning mail, 7.35 a.m., and evening mail at 8.30 p.m., from London, by the South-Eastern Railway, from the Charing Cross, London Bridge, and Cannon Street stations, or from Victoria and Ludgate Hill stations—1st class, 2l. 17s. 3d.; 2nd class, 2l. 2s. 6d.

N.B. Excellent fast steamboats cross the Channel between France and England; still they are often crowded to inconvenience, and in rough weather passengers are liable to be wetted by the rain or spray. The passengers, especially ladies, should therefore take with them a small change of raiment in a hand bag. Both at the Charing Cross and London Bridge Stations of the South-Eastern Railway, and at the Victoria and Ludgate Hill Stations of the Chatham and Dover Railway, passengers' luggage may be booked through to Paris, where it is examined by the Custom-house authorities, without any detention or trouble at Calais or Boulogne. On arriving at London it will be examined by the Custom-house officers in like manner. Charges for overweight of luggage (above 66 lbs.) very high by this route.

When the wind blows from between N. and E. the best passage will be from Folkestone; when S. and W. from Dover.

c. *By Newhaven*, Dieppe, and Rouen, 12 to 15 hours.

This is an economical and perhaps the shortest route, as far as actual distance is concerned, but it involves a sea passage varying from 5 to 7 hours, and is therefore not to be chosen by those who suffer from sea-sickness. In spring and summer the voyage is generally performed in 6 hours. The land journey is agreeable, and Rouen will well repay a halt of a day. Passengers taking through tickets, which cost 30s. and 20s., can remain 4 days on the road, which allows of their visiting Dieppe and Rouen comfortably. Luggage, which is charged considerably less than by the Calais and Boulogne routes, can be booked direct for Paris.

d. *By Southampton*, Havre, and Rouen, 15 hours.

Steamers in connexion with the S.W. Railway leave the Pier,

Southampton, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday night. Fares 28s. and 20s. Sea voyage, in large steamers, 9½ hours, of which 1½ hour is under the Isle of Wight. Luggage can be booked at London for Paris in the same way as by the other routes.

e. By *Dunkirk* by screw steamer, and thence by Lille to Paris : fares 31s. and 23s.

f. By Boulogne from London Bridge direct in about 10 hours : fares to Paris—25s. 1st class ; 20s. 2nd class ; 24s. 1st class steamer and 2nd class railway. In summer this is a very agreeable route, enabling the traveller to see the scenery of the Thames. It is also the most economical of all, no charge being made for an ordinary quantity of luggage, except from Boulogne to Paris. Express trains, in correspondence with the arrivals of the steamers between Boulogne and Paris, during the summer season. Luggage can only be registered from Paris to London ; in which case it is examined on board the steamer on ascending the Thames, the traveller experiencing no delay on landing.

LONDON to BAYONNE, by Tours, Poitiers, Bordeaux, Dax, Pau, and the Pyrenees. Railway open all the way. Trains from Paris to Bordeaux 11½ hours ; to Bayonne in 16 ; to the Spanish frontier at Irun in 17½, and to Pau in 17½ hours.

LONDON to BÂLE, in SWITZERLAND : from Paris, to Strasburg, 10 hrs. 40 min., Bâle (16 hours), or by Troyes, Belfort and Muhlhouse, 12½ hours.

LONDON to GENEVA : PARIS to Geneva by Macon, in 14 hours.

LONDON to MARSEILLES in 28 hours—by railway Paris to Lyons, 11 hours (express) ; Lyons to Marseilles, 6½ hours ; Marseilles to Nice, 6½ hours.

English contract steamers, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, ply four times a-month between Marseilles and Malta, leaving Marseilles 5th, 12th, 20th, and 28th. They reach Malta in 2½ days, where they meet the steamer from Southampton. The fare is 9*l.*, including board, for 1st class passengers ; that of the 2nd class being 5*l.* They arrive at Malta early on the third day, and carry the overland mail for India. As these steamers sail at an early hour (7 a.m.), travellers will do well to reach Marseilles the day before the steamer starts, in order to get through the necessary formalities as regards passports, bills of health, and to embark comfortably.

The arrangements of the Mediterranean steamers from Marseilles are so frequently changing that it will be advisable to refer to the bills issued from time to time by the different companies.

The people of the Packet-offices will do everything relative to passports, bills of health, &c., for a small fixed fee.

French Government contract steamers of the Messageries Impériales leave Marseilles for Alexandria, Messina, Constantinople, Piræus, and the Levant, touching at Malta, several times every month. A Government contract steamer runs from Marseilles to Naples, touching on the way at Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, every Thursday. Those of the Italian Peirano-Danovaro Company, large, roomy, and in every respect excellent boats, leave Marseilles every Wednesday at 10 a.m. for Genoa, arriving at 7 a.m. on Thursday,

in correspondence with the mail steamers to Spezzia, Leghorn, Naples, the Italian ports in the Adriatic, Corfu, &c., and the coasts of Sicily, Calabria, and of the Adriatic, including Trieste and Venice. There are frequent steamers of private companies calling at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, &c.

c. RAILROADS.

France, though later than England in the construction of railways, has made immense progress under the imperial rule. At present railways unite all the chief towns, and a network of lines, nearly completed, will very shortly connect the remotest corners of the empire.

The *Livret Chaix* (price 1½ fr.), published monthly, or the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*, weekly, contains the time-tables, fares, &c., of all the French railways, as well as the public conveyances to the remotest localities from the several stations. It is the "Bradshaw" of France, with very important improvements as to arrangement and clearness, corrected to the date of issue; either will be an indispensable companion to travellers.

Railway passengers with luggage must be at the station at least a quarter of an hour before the time advertised for starting, to deliver it into the hands of the officials, by whom it is weighed and registered, and overweight paid for, and for which a receipt is given, on delivery of which at the journey's end it is restored to the holder. This gives rise to some delay, but it ensures its safe delivery and conveyance. Another advantage is, that the traveller if tired need not wait for his luggage, but may leave it till he chooses to present his ticket for it. The best way to obviate this delay on commencing a journey will be to take as little as possible, and to place it in one or more carpet-bags, which will lie under *the seat* in the carriage. 30 kilos (= 66 lbs. English) of luggage are allowed to every passenger free of charge, except the 10 centimes charged for registering.

Passengers are excluded on many lines from the platform until the train is ready to start, and no one allowed access to it without a ticket.

Provision is made for the personal comforts of railway travellers at the stations; and refreshment-rooms, very superior to our English ones, called *buffets*, are provided on all the lines at certain intervals, where halts are made of 10, 20, or 30 minutes, according to the distance travelled. An immense comfort on the French railways consists in the 1st class carriages being heated in cold weather by hot-water footstools. As a general rule the railway carriages are much cleaner and more comfortable than those in England, and the 2nd class ones often as good as the 1st on many of the British lines.

Luggage Ticket.—On arriving at their journey's end, travellers instead of waiting for their luggage may give the ticket to the *commissionnaire* of the hotel to clear it. No examination generally takes place, except on arriving from England or upon entering France from a foreign state.

RAILWAY STATIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS to—		
Chemin de Fer du Nord	{ Boulogne, Calais, Amiens, Dunkirk, Lille, Donai, Valenciennes, Brussels, E. Belgium, Cologne, and N. Germany.	Place Roubaix.
„ l'Ouest	{ Versailles, rt. bank. St. Cloud. St. Germain. Rouen, Havre, and Dieppe. Caen. Cherbourg. Rennes. Brest. Angers. Napoleon Vendée. Saintes. Nantes. Lorient. Quimper. Napoleonville. Brest, &c.	Place du Havre. Rue St. Lazare.
„ Lyon et la Méditerranée	{ Dijon, Châlons, Lyons, Grenoble, Marseilles, Toulon. Nice. Nimes, Montpellier, Clermont, le Puy, &c. Geneva and Turin.	Boulevard Massas, near la Bastille.
„ de l'Est	{ Strasburg, Metz, Bâle, and Switzerland. Vienna, and S. Germany generally.	Rue et Place de Strasbourg.
„ d'Orléans	{ Orleans, Tours, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pau, Spain, and the Pyrenees. Bourges. Rochefort. Limoges. Perigueux. Toulouse. Montauban. Auch, Pau, and the Pyrenees.	Boulevard de l'Hôpital, near the Jardin des Plantes.
„ Rive Gauche	{ Versailles, left bank, and Chartres. Tours. Rennes. Lorient. Brest.	Boulevard de Mont Parnasse.
„ Sceaux	Vincennes. Sceaux.	Place de la Bastille. Barrière d'Enfer.

f. POSTING. — PRIVATE CARRIAGE.

Since the completion of the network of railways from Paris to the extremities of France, posting has nearly become a thing of the past. The old *Livre de Poste* no longer exists. A few directions are here given for those who may be constrained to travel on bye-ways, cross-roads, or from railway stations.

Distances are calculated by *kilomètres* and *myriamètres*. See table, p. xiv.

The postmaster's authorised charge is, *for each horse*, 2 francs or 40 sous per *myriamètre*, or 20 centimes per *kilom.*

The *Postilion* is entitled by the tariff to demand only 1 franc per myriamètre or 10 centimes per kilom.; but it is customary to pay him 2 francs per myriam., or at the rate of a horse, unless he has misconducted himself, when he may be punished by limiting his pay to the tariff. He is bound to drive the myriamètre within 46 and 58 minutes. The English, who generally want to go faster, are too often in the habit of giving him 50 sous per myriam., or 5 per kilom., which is at the rate of nearly 4*d.* an English mile. In fact, French postboys are not satisfied, with 4 sous, but well contented with 5.

The *cost of posting* with 3 persons in a calèche, may be calculated at 8 francs par myriamètre, or 80 centimes par kilomètre. For 2 persons, with 2 horses and postboy, the rate is about 6 francs, or nearly 9*d.* per English mile.

Hired Carriages—Voitures à volonté.

It is difficult to fix a fair scale of prices for the hire of a carriage and horses in different parts of France; the best guide will be to calculate it at two-thirds of the posting price for the same distance, exclusive of the carriage.

The carriage usually to be met with for hire is the cabriolet—a heavy, lumbering, and *jolting* vehicle: the charge for it is commonly 8 or 9 fr. a-day, exclusive of a *pourboire* of 2 or 3 fr. to the driver. It has neither the neatness nor the lightness of the gigs furnished at a country inn in England, but is necessarily clumsily built to stand the terrible cross-roads of France.

In out-of-the-way places often no other vehicle is to be found than a *patache*—a rustic cab, verging towards the covered cart, without its easy motion. He who rides in a *patache* must prepare to be jolted to pieces.

g. DILIGENCES.

The French stage-coach or diligence is a huge, heavy, lofty, lumbering machine, something between an English stage and a broad-wheeled waggon. It carries 15 passengers inside and 3 outside, and when loaded weighs some 5 tons. It is composed of three parts or bodies joined together: 1. the front division called *Coupé*, shaped like a chariot or post-chaise, holding 3 persons, quite distinct from the rest of the passengers, so that ladies may resort to it without inconvenience, and, by securing all 3 places to themselves, travel nearly as comfortably as in a private carriage. 2. Next to it comes the *Intérieur*, or inside, holding 6 persons, and oppressively warm in summer. 3. Behind this is the *Rotonde*, the receptacle of dust and dirt, the least desirable part of the diligence, and the cheapest except the *Banquette*, or *Impériale*, an outside seat on the roof of the *coupé*, tolerably well protected from rain and cold by a hood or head, and leather apron, but somewhat difficult of access without a ladder. It affords a comfortable and roomy seat by the side of the conductor,

with the advantages of fresh air and the best view of the country from its great elevation, and greater freedom from the dust. It is true you may sometimes meet rough companions, for the French do not like to travel outside; and few persons of the better class resort to it, except English. It is not suited to females, owing to the difficulty of clambering up to it.

The pace of the diligence is slow, rarely exceeding 6 or 7 m. an hour, and in bad weather, when roads are heavy, falling below that.

The coach and its contents are placed in charge of the *Conducteur*, a sort of guard, who takes care of the passengers, the luggage, the way-bill, and the *mécanique*, that is, the break, by which the wheel is locked. He is paid by the administration, and expects nothing from the passengers, unless he obliges them by some extra service. He is generally an intelligent person, often an old soldier, and the traveller may pick up information from him.

The places in the diligence are numbered, and are given out to passengers in the order in which they have booked themselves, the corner seats first; and it comports very much with the traveller's comfort to secure one of them. Before starting, the passengers' names are called over, and to each is assigned his proper place. The average rate of the fares may be calculated at 1½d. a mile English, except for the coupé, which is somewhat higher.

Diligences run on the roads of France on which the traffic is not already engrossed by railways, and correspond with provincial companies who "coach" the more distant and cross roads, so that there is no want of means of conveyance in any part of France between places of moderate consequence. In many cases, however, the "turn-out" from provincial towns is of an inferior description.

h. INNS, TABLES-D'HÔTE, ETC.

On the whole, the inns in the provincial towns of France are inferior to those of Germany and to those of Switzerland, in the want of general comfort, and above all of cleanliness. There is an exception to this, however, in the bed and table linen. Even the filthy cabaret, whose kitchen and salon are scarcely endurable to look at, commonly affords napkins and table-cloths clean, though coarse and rough, and beds with unsullied sheets and white draperies, together with well-stuffed mattresses and pillows, which put German cribs and feather-beds to shame. Many of the most *important essentials to personal comfort*, on the other hand, are utterly disregarded, and evince a state of backwardness hardly to be expected in a civilised country. The provision for personal ablution is defective. Fail not to take soap with you, a thing never to be found in foreign bedrooms. In the better hotels, the floors are polished as tables are in England.

French inns may be divided into two classes:—a. Those which make some pretensions to study English tastes and habits (and a few of them are comfortable), and, being frequented by Englishmen, are high in their charges. Such exist on the great roads and in the large

towns. *b.* Those in remote situations, where the traveller who can conform with the customs of the country may live economically—6 francs a-day for board and lodging, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a franc for the servants.

In one respect the innkeepers of France are more accommodating than those of Germany; they will furnish at almost any hour of the day, at 10 minutes or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's notice, a very fair *dinner* of 8 or 10 dishes, at a cost not greatly exceeding that of the *table-d'hôte*. When ordering dinner in private, the traveller should specify the price at which he chooses to be served, fixing the sum at 3, 5, or more francs. In remote places and small inns, never order dinner at a higher price than 4 francs: the people have only the same food to present, even if they charged 10 francs. A very fair dinner is usually furnished at 5 fr. a-head. Travellers not dining at the *table-d'hôte* should come to an understanding beforehand for their meals at so much per head, otherwise they will be charged for each dish *à la carte*. The usual charge for a *table-d'hôte* dinner is 3 fr. (including wine in a wine country, but not in the north), and ought never to exceed that except in large towns and first-rate inns.

Bargaining for rooms before you enter an inn, though usual, sometimes leads the landlord to suppose that you are going to beat him down, and he may therefore name a higher price than he is willing to take, and thus you may cause the exorbitance which you intend to prevent. In French inns it is the universal custom to lock the door of your room when going out of the house, and to leave the key with the porter: it is expected, and is indeed necessary for safety, and to secure the landlord's legal liability to make good any losses by theft or otherwise.

Tables-d'hôte in France are not so well attended as in Germany or Switzerland. The majority of the company frequently consist of "commis-voyageurs," Angliçè, bagmen, who swarm in all the inns, and are consequently the most important personages.

In the principal hotels in Paris the charge for servants is 1 franc a-day, usually included in the bill, and that sum is ample in any part of France. It is usual, besides, to give a trifle to the porter who carries up and down the luggage on arriving and leaving.

The prices in large towns will be higher than those mentioned in the following table, and for the last five years prices have been rising so much in France that it is difficult to state what the prices may be.

Average Charges at French Provincial Hotels.

Bedroom, 1 fr. 50 c. to 3 fr. and upwards.

Salon, 3 fr. and upwards.

Breakfast, tea or coffee, with bread and butter, 1 fr. 50 c.; with eggs, 2 fr.; with meat or *à la fourchette*, 3 fr.

Dinner, *table-d'hôte*, 3 fr. to 5 fr.—In apartments, 4 fr. to 8 fr.

Bottle of vin ordinaire, 1 fr. 50 c.—N.B. Generally included in the charge for *table-d'hôte* dinners in wine-growing countries.

The better descriptions of wines are sold in demi-bouteilles. When only a part of the bottle is consumed, the waiter puts it aside for the owner until another time.

Coffee, 1 fr. It is usual to take it at a café, where it is always better, and costs only 8, and with a glass of brandy 12 sous.

Bougies (wax lights), 1 fr. each.

i. CAFÉS.

We have scarcely any equivalent in England to the Cafés in France, and the number and splendour of some of these establishments, everywhere seemingly out of proportion to the population and to other shops, not only in Paris, but in every provincial town, may excite surprise. They are adapted to all classes of society, from the magnificent *salon*, resplendent with looking-glasses, and glittering with gilding, down to the low *estaminets*, resorted to by the working population, which abound in every town and village, however remote. The latter sort occupy the place of the beer-shops of England, furnish beer and brandy, as well as coffee, and, though not so injurious to health and morals as the gin-palaces of London, are more destructive of time.

It is only to the superior class of cafés that an English traveller is likely to resort, and they furnish some agreeable resources to a visitor in a strange place. Ladies as well as gentlemen frequent these establishments, and obtain in the afternoon a demi-tasse of coffee well prepared, and a petit verre of liqueur; and in the evening, in summer, excellent ices, sorbets, orgeats, limonade, and other cool drinks; and in winter a very tolerable potation called "punch," but differing from its English namesake. They are always supplied with the journals of Paris and the provinces, including, in the principal cities, 'Galignani's Messenger,' and have billiard-tables attached to them.

In the evening they are most crowded, and even in the most respectable (except the first-rate Parisian cafés) the company is very mixed. Clerks, tradesmen, commis-voyageurs, soldiers—officers as well as privates—and men in blouses, crowded about a multitude of little marble tables.

A large cup of coffee (*café au lait*), with bread and butter, and an egg for breakfast, costs about 25 sous. A demi-tasse, or small cup, in the afternoon, 8 sous; a petit verre de cognac, 4 to 6 sous. The waiter usually receives 2 sous.

j. A TRAVELLER'S GENERAL VIEW OF FRANCE.

It has been the custom of the English, who traverse France on their way to Italy or Switzerland, to complain of the monotonous features of the country, and to ridicule the epithet "*la Belle France*," which the French are wont to apply to it. By a "beautiful" country, a Frenchman generally understands one richly

fertile and fully cultivated; and in this point of view the epithet is justly applied to France. It is also most fortunate in its climate. Many of its vineyards, the most valuable spots in the country, occupy tracts of poor, barren, and waste land, in appearance, which in our climate would be absolutely unprofitable. But in truth our countrymen are unjust in forming their opinion from the routes between Calais and Paris, and thence to Lyons, Strasburg, and Dijon, perhaps the least varied part of the kingdom, and at least no fair sample of its beauties. To this district, and to a large part of the province of Champagne, the descriptions of "wearisome expanse of tillage, unvaried by hill or dale, and extent of corn-land or pasture, without enclosures, supremely tiresome," are almost exclusively applicable. Throughout nearly one half of France, especially in Lower Normandy, Brittany, a great part of the country S. of the Loire, the vicinity of the Pyrenees, Limousin, Auvergne, and Dauphiné, enclosures and hedge-rows are almost as common as in England, and the variety of surface in some of these districts is far greater. Our own island, indeed, presents as it were a miniature of other lands—a concentration, within a small area, of scenery varying from flat fen and rolling down to mountains and precipices. In France, the features of nature are broad and expanded, and you must often traverse 50 or 100 miles to encounter those pleasing changes which, in Britain, succeed one another almost every 10 miles.

Arthur Young (who travelled 1792-94) advised those "who know no more of France than just once passing through it to Italy, that, if they would see some of the finest parts of the kingdom, they should land at Havre, follow the Seine up to Paris, then take the great road to Moulins, and there quit it for Auvergne, and so to the Rhône at Valence or Viviers: such a variation from the common road, though it demand more time, would repay them by the sight of a much finer and more singular country than the road by Dijon."

The districts of France which chiefly recommend themselves by their beauty and variety of scenery are, in the north, Normandy, the banks of the Seine, the valleys about Vire, Mortain, and Avranches, the wild coast scenery of Brittany, and the course of the Rance, and of other streams near Quimper;—in the centre, the Loire below Tours, and parts of Limousin, Auvergne, the Cantal and Ardèche, the Rhône—by some preferred to the Rhine, on account of its more extended prospects;—in the east, the hills of the Jura, the mountains and valleys of Dauphiné, especially the vale of the Gresivaudan, the gorge of the Grande Chartreuse, and the savage magnificence of peaks and glaciers around Mont Pelvoux, a region which may be styled the Chamouny or Grindelwald of France; among the Vosges and Ardennes are many soberly romantic scenes which have as yet attracted but little notice from travellers;—in the south, Provence, with its sunny sky, is too arid to deserve general admiration, excepting that favoured region at the foot of the Alps, between Toulon and Nice. The Pyrenees, however, include the finest scenery in France, and, except in the absence of lakes, are scarcely inferior to the Alps of Switzerland and Savoy.

This brief enumeration of the chief points of interest is filled up in ampler details in the introductions to the different sections into which this Handbook is divided, with a view of enabling the traveller to lay down for himself the plan of a tour, embracing as many of these points as his time or inclination will permit.

"Bretagne, Maine, and Anjou, have the appearance of deserts. The fertile territories of Flanders, Artois, and Alsace are distinguished by their utility. Picardy is uninteresting. Champagne, in general, where I saw it, ugly, almost as much so as Poitou. Lorraine, Franche Comté and Bourgogne are *sombre* in the wooded districts, and want cheerfulness in the open ones. Berri and La Manche may be ranked in the same class."—*Arthur Young*.

On the other hand, these districts, which are not interesting in point of scenery, have a compensating recommendation in their architectural remains and relics of antiquity. The heaths of Brittany are studded with extraordinary prehistoric or Celtic monuments, and abound in very beautiful churches. Out of the midst of the monotonous plain of La Beauce rises the magnificent fabric of Chartres cathedral; the colossal pile of Bourges overlooks the dull plain of the Berri, as the spire of Strasburg does the fertile valley of the Rhine. Reims, Troyes, Laon, &c., give an interest to the otherwise tiresome journey through Champagne; the sight of Amiens, Beauvais, and Abbeville makes one forget the length of the way through Picardy and Artois; and the Roman remains of Nimes, Arles, St. Remy, and Orange, would alone compensate for a journey through Provence, even had it no other claims to interest.* France, however, is particularly rich in architectural remains, especially in Romanesque, or, as we call it in England, Norman Gothic architecture, of which it possesses some of the noblest specimens existing, viz. the cathedrals above enumerated; to which must be added those of Metz, and 3 churches at Rouen.

These glorious monuments of architectural skill and lavish devotion are far more stupendous in their proportions than the cathedrals of England, but have this peculiarity, that scarcely one of them is finished: thus, Beauvais has no nave, Amiens is incomplete in its towers, Abbeville has no choir, Bourges no spire. It has been well said that a perfect cathedral might be made of the portal of Reims, the nave of Amiens, the choir of Beauvais, and the tower of Chartres.

The rose or wheel windows, the deeply recessed and grandly sculptured portals, are both more frequent and of larger dimensions than in English cathedrals, and contribute greatly to the beauty of those of France, where it is not uncommon to find three in one church. The quantity, variety, and richness of the *painted*

* Fergusson's 'Illustrated Handbook of Architecture,' his 'History of Architecture,' and Mr. Petit's 'Architectural Studies in France,' 1854, should be perused and digested by every student of Gothic before he visits France. They are books full of instruction and suggestion, and the illustrations are valuable memorials to refer to on

returning from one's travels. Fergusson's 'History of Architecture,' prepared especially as a companion to the 'Travellers' Handbooks of Europe, is the only one presenting a continuous view of several French styles, arranged in the order of the several provinces.

glass which the ecclesiastical edifices still retain, in spite of Huguenot iconoclasts and revolutionary destructives, is quite marvellous : we have nothing to compare with it in England.

The churches are usually open all day, but the choir, its aisles and side chapels, are generally closed by an iron grating, and to obtain admittance one must apply to the *suisse*, or beadle, who struts about in cocked hat, sword, and laced livery, though a franc is sufficient to render him most deferential.

The finest provincial cities are Lyons, Rouen, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Nantes, all more or less distinguished for commerce, manufactures, and fine edifices. The minor provincial towns have a certain number of features in common which will not fail to draw the traveller's observation : such are the formal walk near the entrance or on the outskirts, often a mere platform, planted with rows of stunted trees, and the resort of nursery-maids, washerwomen, and recruits undergoing drill, except on Sundays or fête-days, when the dusty and gritty platform is crowded with a gay throng, to whom the sight of bright ribbons, shawls, and new bonnets, compensates for the want of other prospect. A walk into the country and across the fields is seldom thought of by the French artizan or shop-keeper, nor indeed are there any field paths, green shady lanes, or pretty villas, or neat cottages with gardens, on the outskirts of the towns, to invite him to sally forth. The *high roads* in France have been greatly improved since 1844 ; many are now macadamized : indeed, in spite of the anarchy of 1848-50, the whole country shows unequivocal signs of great and increasing prosperity.

Every town of a certain size is surrounded with a wall or barrier for the purpose of levying the *octroi* or town duties on articles of domestic consumption, and which go to the municipal or corporation funds. All carts and carriages, public and private, are stopped at the gates in consequence, by officers, who search them, and the baggage contained in them, to ascertain that no eatables or liquors are concealed in order to evade this tax. The space outside the gates usually swarms with low cabarets, guinguettes, &c., where, in consequence of there being no octroi duties levied, the poor man may eat and drink at a cheaper rate than within the walls.

Arrived within the town, the traveller will commonly find narrow streets, with no pavement at the sides, but a huge gutter in the centre, lighted until recently by lamps (*réverbères*), swinging from ropes attached to the houses on either side. After passing one or more barracks, the number of which and of soldiers is striking everywhere, the barrack being often a sequestered convent or church, he will reach the Grande Place or square. On one side of it, or in some other conspicuous situation, appears a large whitewashed building, graced probably with a portico in front, guarded by a sentinel, surmounted by a tricolor flag, and fenced round by a tall iron railing tipped with gilt spearheads. This is the *préfecture* or *sous-préfecture*.

There are many institutions and establishments in French towns deserving high commendation and imitation in England : such are the Abattoirs, or slaughterhouses, always in the outskirts ; the public Cemeteries, always situated outside the walls ; even the Public Walks

to be found in every French town, though not suited altogether to English ideas of recreation, yet show an attention to the health and enjoyment of the people which would be worthy of imitation on our side of the Channel.

In most of the larger towns there is a museum of natural history, and generally a gallery of antiquities and paintings, which, although for the most part of inferior merit, are commendable as institutions for public recreation.

Still more worthy of notice are the public libraries and reading-rooms arranged in convenient apartments, with salaried librarians common in all French provincial towns. "I could not visit these libraries without wishing that similar institutions could be introduced into England, where the easy access to books in every part of the kingdom could not but prove at once agreeable and beneficial. The encouragement of such an object would be a wise application of the public money."—*Knight's Tour in Normandy*.

There are three authors whose works should be perused before entering France: Cæsar for its ancient history, with the lucid commentary and notes, the maps of his campaigns, and plans of its most remarkable sites, by the Emperor Napoleon III.; Froissart, in his Chronicles, for its feudal history; and Arthur Young, for the picture of France before the Great Revolution, and its agriculture—many of his vivid local descriptions hold good to the present day.

**k. LIST OF THE 89 DEPARTMENTS INTO WHICH FRANCE IS DIVIDED,
AND OF THE ANCIENT PROVINCES COMPOSING THEM.**

<i>Provinces and date of union with France.</i>	<i>Départemens.</i>	<i>Chefs-Lieux.</i>
ILE DE FRANCE, WITH LA BRIE, &c. Always held by the Crown.	{ Seine. Seine-et-Oise. Seine-et-Marne. Oise. Aisne. Somme. Pas-de-Calais.	Paris. Versailles. Melun. Beauvais. Laon. Amiens Arras.
PICARDIE. Louis XIV. 1667.	{ Nord.	Lille.
ARTOIS AND BOULONNAIS. 1640.		
FLANDRE AND HAINAUT FRAN- ÇAIS. Louis XIV. 1667-1669.	{ Seine-Inférieure. Eure. Calvados. Orne. Manche. Ille-et-Vilaine. Côtes-du-Nord. Finisterre. Morbihan. Loire-Inférieure.	Rouen. Evreux. Caen. Alençon. Saint-Lô. Rennes. Saint-Brieux. Quimper. Vannes. Nantes.
NORMANDIE. Philippe-Auguste, 1204.		
BRETAGNE. François I. 1532.		

<i>Provinces and date of union with France.</i>	<i>Départemens.</i>	<i>Chefs-Lieux.</i>
ORLÉANAIS. Louis XII. 1498.	{ Loiret.	Orléans.
BEAUCE AND PAYS CHARTRAIN.	{ Loir-et-Cher.	Blois.
MAINE. Louis XI. 1481.	{ Eure-et-Loire.	Chartres.
ANJOU. Louis XI. 1481.	{ Sarthe.	Le Mans.
TOURAINÉ. Henri III. 1584.	{ Mayenne.	Laval.
	{ Maine-et-Loire.	Angers.
	{ Indre-et-Loire.	Tours. [dée.
	{ Vendée.	Bourbon-Ven-
POITOU. Charles VI. 1416.	{ Deux-Sèvres.	Niort.
	{ Vienne.	Poitiers.
BERRI. Philippe I. 1100.	{ Indre.	Châteauroux.
MARCHE. François I. 1531.	{ Cher.	Bourges.
LIMOUSIN. Charles V. 1370.	{ Creuse.	Gueret.
ANGOUMOIS. Charles V. 1370.	{ Haute-Vienne.	Limoges.
SAINTONGE AND AUNIS. 1370.	{ Corrèze.	Tulle.
PERIGORD.	{ Charente.	Angoulême.
	{ Charente-Inférieure.	La Rochelle.
	{ Dordogne.	Périgueux.
	{ Gironde.	Bordeaux.
	{ Lot-et-Garonne.	Agen.
GUYENNE. Charles VII. 1451.	{ Lot.	Cahors.
	{ Tarn-et-Garonne.	Montauban.
	{ Aveyron.	Rhodesz.
ARMAGNAC (PART OF GASCOGNE).	{ Gers.	Auch.
BIGORRE (PART OF GASCOGNE).	{ Hautes-Pyrénées.	Tarbes. [san.
GASCOGNE.	{ Landes.	Mont-de-Mar-
BÉARN AND FRENCH NAVARRE.	{ Basses-Pyrénées.	Pau.
Louis XIII.	{ Ariège.	Foix.
COMTÉ DE FOIX. Louis XIII.	{ Pyrénées-Orientales.	Perpignan.
ROUSSILLON. 1659.	{ Haute-Garonne.	Toulouse.
	{ Tarn.	Alby.
	{ Aude.	Carcassonne.
	{ Hérault.	Montpellier.
	{ Gard.	Nismes.
	{ Ardèche.	Privas.
	{ Lozère.	Mende.
	{ Haute-Loire.	Le Puy.
LANGUEDOC. John, 1561.	{ Vaucluse.	Avignon.
	{ Bouches-du-Rhône.	Marseille.
	{ Var.	Draguignann.
	{ Basses-Alpes.	Digne.
	{ Isère.	Grenoble.
	{ Drôme.	Valence.
	{ Hautes-Alpes.	Gap.
	{ Rhône.	Lyon.
	{ Loire.	St. Etienne.
	{ Puy-de-Dôme.	Clermont.
	{ Cantal.	Aurillac.
	{ Allier.	Moulins.
	{ Nièvre.	Nevers.
	{ Ain.	Bourg.
VIVARAIS.		
GÉVAUDAN.		
VELAY.		
COMTAT VENAISSIN, ORANGE,		
&c. Louis XIV. 1713.		
PROVENCE. Louis XI. 1481.		
DAUPHINÉ. Philippe de Valois,		
1343.		
LYONNAIS AND BEAUJOLAIS.		
FOREZ.		
AUVERGNE. Philippe Auguste,		
1210.		
BOURBONNAIS. Louis XII. 1505.		
NIVERNAIS. Charles VII. 1457.		
BRESSE, BUGEY, &c.		

<i>Provinces and date of union with France.</i>	<i>Départemens.</i>	<i>Chefs-Lieux.</i>
BOURGOGNE (DUCHÉ). Louis XI. 1477.	{ Saône-et-Loire. Côte d'Or. Yonne.	Mâcon. Dijon. Auxerre.
COMTÉ DE BOURGOGNE, OR FRANCHE-COMTÉ. Peace of Nimeguen, 1678.	{ Doubs. Jura. Haute-Saône.	Besançon. Lons-le-Saul- Vesoul. [nier.
CHAMPAGNE. Philippe le Bel, 1284.	{ Aube. Marne. Haute-Marne. Ardennes.	Troyes. [Marne. Châlons sur- Chaumont. Mézières.
LORRAINE. On the death of Stanislas Leczinsky, 1766.	{ Meurthe. Meuse. Moselle. Vosges.	Nancy. Bar-le-Duc. Metz. Epinal.
ALSACE. Louis XIV. 1648.	{ Bas-Rhin. Haut-Rhin.	Strasburg. Colmar.
CORSICA. 1794.	Corse.	Ajaccio.
NICE. 1861.	Alpes Maritimes.	Nice.
SAVOY	{ Savoie. Haute-Savoie.	Chambéry. Annecy.

I. THE ENGLISH ABROAD.

It may not be amiss here briefly to consider the causes which render the English unpopular in many countries of the Continent. In the first place, it arises from the number of ill-conditioned persons (*mauvais sujets*) who, not being in a condition to face the world at home, scatter themselves over foreign lands, and bring no little discredit upon their country. But, in addition to these, there are many respectable and wealthy persons, who, through inattention, unguardedness, wanton expenditure in some cases, niggardly parsimony in others, but, above all, from an unwillingness to accommodate themselves to the feelings of the people they are among, contribute not a little to bring their own nation into disrepute. The Englishman abroad too often forgets that he is the representative of his country, and that his countrymen will be judged by his own conduct; that by affability, moderation, and being easily pleased, he will conciliate; whereas by caprice, extravagant squandering, or ill-timed niggardliness, he affects the reception of the next comer.

There are many points, however, in which our character is misunderstood by foreigners. The morose sullenness attributed by them to the Englishman is, in perhaps nine cases out of ten, nothing more than involuntary silence, arising from his ignorance of foreign languages, or at least from his want of sufficient fluency to make himself readily understood, which thus prevents his enjoying society. If an Englishman were fully aware how much it increases the pleasure and profit of travelling to have made some progress in foreign languages before he sets foot on the Continent, no one would think of

quitting home until he had devoted at least some months to hard labour with grammars and dictionaries.

Englishmen and Protestants, admitted into Roman Catholic churches, at times are often inconsiderate in talking loud and laughing while the service is going on: a moment's reflection should point out to them that they ought to respect the feelings of those around them who are engaged in their devotions. Above all, they should avoid as much as possible turning their backs upon the altar, especially whilst the minister of religion is officiating at it. In a church ladies and gentlemen should not walk arm in arm, as that is contrary to the practice of the country, and to respect and good breeding: they should particularly avoid talking together during service.

Our countrymen have a reputation for pugnacity in France: let them therefore be especially cautious not to make use of their fists, however great the provocation, otherwise they will rue it. No French magistrate or judge will listen to any plea of provocation; fine and even imprisonment will be the offender's inevitable portion. The general conduct of the French towards strangers, especially that of the peasantry, is courteous and civil, and in no country is the foreigner more sure of redress in the event of suffering from fraud or injustice, provided only he preserves his temper and applies to the proper authorities. In the case of an exorbitant bill, a stranger may resort to a respectable lawyer in the place; and without being compelled to stay and appear, as in England, by merely leaving his deposition properly attested, the fraudulent innkeeper may be compelled to disgorge.

In most of the large towns places of worship for the performance of the *English Church Service* have been established, and at many there are resident English ministers. With few exceptions the stipends are very small, and English travellers availing themselves of the benefit afforded by these places of worship should remember that they are bound to contribute, according to their means, to the support of the establishments and their ministers.

**m. SKELETON TOUR THROUGH FRANCE, TO EMBRACE THE PRINCIPAL
OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY, AND TO OCCUPY FIVE OR SIX MONTHS.**

HAVRE—By land up the N. bank of
the Seine, halting to explore its
beauties and curiosities.
Rouen (to Paris by railway).
Andelys—Chateau Gaillard.
Mantes—Poissy.
Descend the valley of the Seine by
railway to Havre.
Honfleur—Trouville.
Caen.
Bayeux—St. Lo—Cherbourg.
Vire—Granville.
Avranches and Mont St. Michel.
Dol—St. Malo.
Dinant—St. Brieux—Morlaix—
Brest.
Quimper—Lorient—Auray.
Carnac and Vannes.
Ploermel—Napoleonville—Redon.
Nantes—Clisson—Napoleon Ven-
dée—Sables d'Olonne.
Ascent of the Loire to Angers.
Saumur.
Chinon.
Tours.
Loches—Chénonceaux.
Amboise.
Blois—Chambord.
Orleans.
Vierzon—Bourges—Moulins—
Vichy.
Clermont—Puy de Dôme.
Mont Dore.
Cantal.
Le Puy.
St. Etienne.
Lyons.
Descent of Rhône—Valence.
Montelimart—Privas—Aubenas—
Ardèche—Volcanoes of the
Vivaries.
Viviers.
Orange.
Avignon—Pont du Gard.
Nîmes—Alais.
Lunel—Aiguesmortes.
Montpellier—Cette—Lodeve—
Agde.
Narbonne—Perpignan—Eastern
Pyrenees.
Carcassonne—Castelnaudary—Cas-
tres.
Toulouse.

Descent of the Garonne.
Bordeaux.
Bayonne—Biarritz.
Pau.
Tour of the W. Pyrenees.
St. Gaudens—Pamiers—Foix.
Tour of the Central Pyrenees—
Tarbes—Bagnères—Eaux Bonnes
—Bagnères de Luchon.
Perpignan.
Narbonne.
Montpellier.
Arles—Aix.
Marseilles.
Toulon.
Fréjus—Cannes—Grasse.
Antibes—Nice—Mentone.
Digne.
Sisteron.
Gap.
Embrun—Val Queiras.
Briançon.
Pass of Lauteret—Mont Pelvoux.
Bourg d'Oysans.
Grenoble—Vale of Gresivaudan.
Grande Chartreuse.
Chambéry—Aix—Annecy.
Bourg—Macon.
Châlons-sur-Saône—Autun.
Dijon.
Besançon—Belfort—Mulhouse.
Colmar.
Strasbourg.
Nancy—Metz.
Châlons-sur-Marne and its Military
Camp.
Reims.
Troyes.
Laon.
Soissons—St. Quentin—Cambray.
Mézières—Upper Meuse.
Valenciennes—Lille—Douai—
Arras.
Amiens—Abbeville.
Boulogne.
Calais—Dunkirk.
Paris to Bordeaux, Orleans, Poitiers,
Périgueux, Limoges, Figeac, Ro-
dez, Alby, Aveyron.
Paris to Lyon by Fontainebleau,
Montargis, Nevers, Roanne, St.
Etienne.
Paris to Dieppe, Eu, St. Valery, &c.

n. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE.

The succession from Meroveus, who reigned from 448, is traced in the following table:—

Childeric I. A.D. 458

Clovis I. 481

On the death of Clovis in 510 the kingdom was divided amongst his sons—

Thierry I., king of Metz; Clodomir, king of Orleans; Childebert, king of Paris; Clothaire I., king of Soissons. In 558 Clothaire became sole king, but, dying in 560, his kingdom was again divided: Charibert reigned in Paris; Gontran (560), Thierry I. (596), at Orleans; Sigebert (560), Childebert II. (575), Theodebert II. (596), at Metz; Chilperic I. (560), Clothaire II. (584), at Soissons.

Clothaire II., sole king A.D. 613

Dagobert I. 628

	A.D.		A.D.
Sigebert II., king of Austrasia,	638	Clovis II., king of Burgundy	638
Childeric II.	660	Clothaire III.	656
Dagobert II.	674	Thierry III.	670
Pepin	681	Clovis III.	691
Charles Martel	715	Childebert III.	695
Carloman and Pepin	741	Dagobert III.	711
Pepin the Little.	752	Childeric III. (deposed 752)	742
		Carloman	768

	A.D.		A.D.
Charlemagne	768	Charles IV., le Bel	1322
Louis le Débonnaire	814	Philip VI., de Valois	1328
Charles le Chauve	840	John II., the Good	1350
Louis II., le Bègue	877	Charles V., le Sage	1364
Louis III.	879	Charles VI., the Beloved	1380
Carloman	879	Charles VII., the Victorious	1422
Charles le Gros	884	Louis XI.	1461
Eudes	887	Charles VIII.	1483
Charles III., the Simple	893	Louis XII. of Orleans	1498
Robert I.	922	Francis I.	1515
Rodolf of Burgundy	923	Henry II.	1547
Louis IV., the Stranger	936	Francis II.	1559
Lothaire	954	Charles IX.	1560
Louis V., le Fainéant	986	Henry III.	1574
Hugh Capet	987	Henry IV., the Great	1589
Robert II., the Wise	996	Louis XIII., the Just	1610
Henry I.	1031	Louis XIV., le Grand	1643
Philip I., l'Amoureux	1060	Louis XV.	1715
Louis VI., le Gros	1108	Louis XVI.	1774
Louis VII., le Jeune	1137	Revolutionary Tribunal	1793
Philip Augustus	1180	Directory	1795
Louis VIII., the Lion	1223	Napoleon, Consul	1799
Louis IX., the Saint	1226	Napoleon I., Emperor	1804
Philip III., the Hardy	1270	Louis XVIII.	1814
Philip IV., the Fair	1285	Charles X.	1824
Louis X., Hutin	1314	Louis Philippe	1830
John I.	1316	Republic	1848
Philip V.	1316	Napoleon III, Emperor	1852

ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED IN THE HANDBOOK.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left, — applied to the banks of a river. The right bank is that which lies on the right hand of a person looking down the stream, or whose back is turned towards the source.

kil. for kilomètre.

m. for English mile.

Dépt. for Département.

Inhab. for inhabitants.

b. built.

Cent. for century.

R. Rte. for Route.

p. for page.

Stat. for Railway Station.

The names of *Inns* precede the description of every place (generally in a parenthesis), because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge. The best Inns, as far as they can be determined, are placed first.

B. breakfast; D. dinner; R. room and bed.

Every Route has a number, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the General Map of France, which thus serves as an index to the Book, at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great lines of communication, railways, or roads of France, and of the course of public conveyances.

The length of the Routes and the distances at the head of each are measured in kilomètres and English miles from the place of departure. In the text, the distances on the railways are given in English miles from station to station only; on other roads from place to place.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE.

SECTION I.

PICARDY—FRENCH FLANDERS—ILE DE FRANCE—NORMANDY.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

*Objects of Interest—Country of Normandy—Architectural Remains—
Skeleton Tour.*

ROUTES.

[The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those Routes where the *places* are described.]

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1 <i>Calais</i> to Paris, by Hazebrouck, Arras, and Amiens—RAIL	3	13 Rouen to Havre.— <i>Road</i> , by St. George Boscherville, Jumièges, Caudebec, and Lillebonne	64
2 <i>Calais</i> to Brussels, by Hazebrouck, <i>Lille</i> (<i>Douai</i>), <i>Tourcoing</i> , Mouscron, Tournai, &c.	8	14 Rouen to <i>Havre</i> —RAILWAY	68
3 <i>Calais</i> to Paris, by <i>Boulogne</i> , <i>Abberille</i> , and <i>Amiens</i> —RAILWAY	11	18 <i>Havre</i> to <i>Fécamp</i> (RAILWAY); thence to <i>Dieppe</i> , <i>Eu</i> , and <i>Abbeville</i>	72
4 <i>Creil</i> to <i>Beauvais</i> —RAILWAY	30	23 <i>Havre</i> to <i>Honfleur</i> , <i>Trouville</i> , and <i>Lisieux</i>	75
5 <i>Amiens</i> to Rouen—RAILWAY	32	24 <i>Havre</i> to <i>Caen</i> , by Sea	77
6 <i>Dieppe</i> to Rouen—RAILWAY	33	25 Paris to <i>Caen</i> , by <i>Evreux</i> and <i>Lisieux</i> —RAILWAY	77
8 Paris to <i>Rouen</i> —RAILWAY	38	26 <i>Caen</i> to <i>Cherbourg</i> —RAILWAY	86
9 Paris to <i>St. Germain</i>	52	27 <i>Cherbourg</i> to <i>St. Malo</i> , by <i>Coutances</i> , <i>Granville</i> , and <i>Avranches</i> (<i>Mont St. Michel</i>).	97
10 Paris to Rouen, by <i>Magny</i>	55	28 <i>St. Malo</i> to <i>Rennes</i>	106
11 The SEINE, A.— <i>St. Germain</i> to Rouen.— <i>Roche Guyon</i> .— <i>Château Gaillard</i>	56	29 <i>Caen</i> to <i>Tours</i> , by <i>Falaise</i> , <i>Alençon</i> , and <i>Le Mans</i> —RAIL	107
11A Paris to <i>Dieppe</i> , by <i>Gisors</i> , <i>Gournay</i> , and <i>Neufchatel</i>	60	31 <i>Vire</i> to <i>Rennes</i> , by <i>Mortain</i> and <i>Fougères</i>	109
12 The SEINE, B.—Rouen to <i>Havre</i> and <i>Honfleur</i>	61		

PICARDY and Ile de France, through which lie the routes to Paris from Calais and Boulogne, present few picturesque attractions, but numerous historical associations interesting to Englishmen, and fine examples of Gothic architecture in the Cathedrals of Amiens, Beauvais, Abbeville.

Normandy, on the other hand, is full of interest:—it is remarkable for varied outline of swelling hills waving with corn; for beautiful valleys
[*France*, 1867.]

abounding in orchards, and in rich pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared, and traversed by winding rivers; for richness and careful cultivation; and above all, for remains of mediæval antiquity; venerable cities; noble cathedrals, abbeys, and churches, not confined merely to the larger towns, but scattered over the country, so that every village, in some parts, possesses a fine specimen of architecture. Normandy is among the most attractive portions of France. Parts of the upper country are certainly a flat, monotonous table-land; but in its joyous sunny slopes and winding dales, in its hedgerows, orchards, thatched cottages with gardens, in the general character of the landscape of La Basse Normandie, especially in its verdure, frequent village spires, and white chalk cliffs, an Englishman recognises with pleasure the features of his own country, which no other part of the Continent affords. He may also take pleasure in remembering that this was the cradle whence came the hardy bands of conquerors from whose possession of England that country dates her early prosperity and greatness.

To those fond of mediæval architecture,* especially to the architect and antiquary, Normandy will afford a rich field for observation. Rouen, a city possessing much of the mediæval character in its edifices, and containing not only a magnificent cathedral, but, if possible, a still finer church, that of St. Ouen, is certainly one of the most interesting cities in France, and will alone furnish occupation for many days. In its vicinity are a great number of curious village churches. The ruined abbeys, Boscherville, Jumièges, &c., on the N. bank of the Seine, are remarkable examples of genuine Norman architecture; and the scenery of the river near whose banks they lie—the great water highway connecting Paris with its port of Havre—is very pleasing. Caen is also interesting, though in a lesser degree than Rouen. The cathedrals of Bayeux (famed for its tapestry), of Lisieux, and of Coutances also are noble edifices.

Normandy abounds in old *castles*; of which the most interesting, both in an historical and picturesque point of view, are Château Gaillard, the favourite stronghold of Richard Cœur de Lion; Falaise, the birthplace of William the Conqueror; and several others, the cradles of our English nobility, whence many derive their titles; and above all, Mont St. Michel, which possesses a triple interest as an historical fortress, a remarkable ecclesiastical and monastic edifice, and a most grand and striking object.

The *Roman theatre* at Lillebonne deserves particular notice as an interesting example of an edifice of the kind, and almost the only one existing in Northern Europe.

The most picturesque parts of Normandy are the banks of the Seine from St. Germain to Havre, and especially from Rouen to Havre, though its innumerable islands planted with poplars and willows are somewhat monotonous; the vicinity of Vire and of Avranches charmingly posted on a hill-top, whence the view extends to the Mont St. Michel, rising out of the sea, is peculiarly attractive.

The *Marine Arsenal*, *Dockyard*, and *Breakwater* of Cherbourg, at the extremity of the promontory of the Cotentin, which deserves to be explored for its geological peculiarities, must not be omitted among the very interesting objects of Normandy.

* J. H. Parker's 'Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture,' 2nd edition, 1861, contains a concise view of *French Gothic*, which will render it a useful companion to the traveller.

Skeleton Tour of 3 Weeks through Normandy.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Newhaven to Dieppe; or
 1 Southampton to Havre: rail to
 Bolbec Stat.: walk to
 Tancarville.
 3 Lillebonne.
 Candebe.
 Jumièges.
 4 St. George Boscherville.
 7 Rouen.
 Château Gaillard: by rail and
 coach.
 By rail back to Havre, and by
 steamer to
 8 Caen.
 10 Falaise and back: rail.</p> | <p>11 Bayeux: rail.
 12 Valognes.
 13 Cherbourg: rail.
 14 Coutances, Granville.
 St. Lo.
 15 Vire.
 Mortain.
 16 Avranches.
 Mont St. Michel.
 17 Dol.
 18 Dinant.
 19 St. Malo, and by steamer to
 21 Jersey and Southampton.—Or from
 Dol by Dinant to Rennes, and
 to Paris by rail.</p> |
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ROUTE 1.

CALAIS TO PARIS, BY HAZEBROUCK,
ARRAS, AND AMIENS.*

Calais	Kil.	Miles.
St. Omer	42	26
Hazebrouck	62	38½
Béthune	97	60
Arras	139	86
Longueau (Amiens)	200	124
Creil	276	171
Paris	327	203

5 trains daily, in 9 or 10 hrs.

Terminus at Calais is on the Quay, close to the landing-place. It includes the Custom-house and Passport-offices, Refreshment-room (Buffet), and Hotel (where good beds may be had), all under one roof. Luggage is taken from the steamer to the Custom-house, and may be cleared at once, unless it has been registered through at London, in which case it can only be examined on arriving in Paris.

CALAIS.—*Inns*: the Station Hotel, fair. H. Dessin (formerly Quillac's): the H. Dessin, where Sterne and Sir

* At the head of each route in this Handbook is placed a list of the most important stations, those at which the Express trains stop. Opposite to each is placed the distance in kilomètres and English miles from the point of departure, and in the text the names of all the stations, with the distances between each in English miles.

Walter Scott lodged, in Rue Royale, is converted into Baths, a Museum, and Schools. H. Meurice. H. de Paris, moderate.

For useful information on landing in France, see INTRODUCTION.

Calais has 12,727 Inhab.* it is a fortress of the second class, with a large citadel, and several forts, situated in a very barren and unpicturesque district, with sandhills raised by the wind and sea on the one side, and morasses on the other, contributing considerably to its military strength, but by no means to the beauty of its position. Since 1840 the strength of its works has been greatly increased, especially seaward. An English traveller of the time of James I. described it as "a beggarly, extorting town; monstrous dear and sluttish." In the opinion of many, this description will hold good at the present time.

The *harbour*, approached by 2 parallel wooden piers, one of them nearly ½ m. long, has 5 feet water over the bar at low water spring-tides, not so deep as that of Boulogne.

A *Lighthouse* of the first class, nearly 190 ft. high, and visible 20 m. off, is erected near the outer ramparts.

Except to an Englishman setting his foot for the first time on the Continent,

* The numbers of the population of towns, throughout this volume, are taken from the Tables of the Census of 1867.

to whom everything is novel, Calais has little that is remarkable. After an hour or two it becomes tiresome, and a traveller will do well to quit it as soon as he has cleared his luggage at the custom-house.

Calais has become a manufacturing town of some importance; the bobbin-net (tulle) trade flourishes in rivalry of that of England; numerous mills have sprung up; steam-engines are multiplying; and the inner ramparts have been removed, to make room for factories. Gloves and hats are also made here, and the herring-fishery and cod-fishery are extensively carried on from it on the E. coasts of Scotland and Iceland. Water, which formerly was scarce here, as throughout Artois generally, has been brought from the neighbourhood of Guines, and an *artesian* well is dug.

The *Pier of Calais* is an agreeable promenade. Upon it is a column raised to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. to France, which originally bore this inscription:—

“Le 24 Avril, 1814, S. M. Louis XVIII. débarqua vis-à-vis de cette colonne, et fut enfin rendu à l’amour des Français; pour en perpétuer le souvenir, la ville de Calais a élevé ce monument.” “As an additional means of perpetuating this remembrance, a brazen plate had been let into the pavement, upon the precise spot where his foot first touched the soil. It was the left; and an English traveller noticed it in his journal as a sinister omen, that, when Louis le Désiré, after his exile, stepped on France, he did not put the right foot foremost.”—*Quarterly Review*. At the Revolution in 1830, both inscription and foot-mark, in bronze, were removed, and are now to be seen in the *Musée* (ci-devant H. Dessin), Rue Royale, along with some indifferent paintings and Rousseau’s chair (?).

The principal *gate* leading from the sea-side into the town is that introduced by Hogarth into his well-known picture of the “*Gates of Calais*.” It was built by Cardinal Richelieu 1635.

No one needs to be reminded of the interesting incidents of the Siege of

Calais by Edward III., which lasted 11 months, and of the heroic devotion of Eustace de St. Pierre and his 5 companions. Few, perhaps, are aware that the heroes of Calais not only went unrewarded by their own king and countrymen, but were compelled to beg their bread in misery through France. Calais remained in the hands of the English from 1347 to 1558, when it was taken by the Duc de Guise, with an army of 30,000 men, from a forlorn garrison of 500. It was the last relic of the Gallic dominions of the Plantagenets, which, at one time, comprehended one half of France. Calais was dear to the English as the prize of the valour of their forefathers, rather than from any real value which it possessed; and it is usually related that Queen Mary I. grieved so much at the loss as to say that on her death Calais would be found written on her heart.

The traveller should look at the *Hôtel de Guise*, at the end of Rue de la Prison, originally the guildhall of the mayor and aldermen of the “staple of wool,” established here by Edward III. 1363. It derives its present name from the Duc de Guise, to whom it was given by Henri II. after his expulsion of the English. It has some vestiges of our Tudor architecture. Henry VIII. used to lodge in it.

In the Great Market Place stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Town Hall), containing the municipal offices. In front of it are placed, on columns, busts of Eustace de St. Pierre; of Francis, 2nd Duc de Guise; and of Cardinal de Richelieu, who built the citadel on the W. of the town: above it rises a belfry, containing the chimes. The high tower behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, called *La Tour du Guet*, dates from 1214; it was used as a lighthouse until 1848.

The principal *Church* (*Notre Dame*) was erected at the time when the English were masters of Calais. It is a handsome Dec. Gothic edifice of the 14th centy.: a modern circular chapel has been thrown out behind the choir. It is surmounted by a stately tower and short steeple.

The old town is built in the form of an oblong square, surrounded by old walls, having a gate towards the sea and one on the land side. To the latter a large modern suburb has been attached, filled with busy factories, lace-mills (for bobbinet=*tulle*), and steam engines.

The walls and the pier command a distinct view of the white cliffs of England. More than 2000 English are said to find employment in the factories here. Many of our countrymen besides reside merely for the purpose of economising; so that the place is half Anglicised, and our language is generally spoken. The number amounted at one time to 4800 English residents in and around the town. There is an *English Chapel*, Rue des Prêtres; service on Sundays, 11 A.M., 3 P.M.: also in the *English ch.* of St. Pierre-les-Calais, 11½ A.M. and 6½ P.M.

There is a small *theatre*; also a public library in the Hôtel de Ville. There is a bathing establishment and bathing-machines on the shore.

Steamboats to and from Dover daily. The S.E. Rly. Company's, and Dover and Chatham's, vessels leave Dover at 9.35 A.M. and 10.40 P.M., and Calais at 1.15 P.M. and 2 A.M. The passage is made in 1½-2 hrs. At low water, when steamers cannot enter Calais harbour, of rare occurrence, passengers are landed in boats (charge 3 fr.), and must wait for their luggage until the vessel enters with the tide. *Steamers* direct to London in 10 hrs. twice a week.

Railways to Arras and Paris—to Boulogne, Amiens, and Paris, the shortest and quickest way, Mail Express, see Rte. 3—to Lille and Brussels—to Mons and Namur—to Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

Excursions: from Calais to St. Pierre-les-Calais (2 m.); to Sandgatte (6 m.), at the foot of the chalk cliffs, which, extending to Boulogne, form the headlands of Blanc Nez and Gris Nez.

On leaving the Terminus on the Quai the line to Paris skirts the N.E. angle of the Citadel.

2 m. *St. Pierre-les-Calais Stat.* This is a great manufacturing suburb of Calais (17,294 Inhab.), more populous than the town itself. There are many *tulle* manufactories here, established by English capitalists since 1819. A great number of English weavers are settled here, for whose use a neat Gothic ch. was built 1862.

rt. Rly. to Boulogne (Rte. 2) diverges.

The rly. runs by the side of the river Aa: it crosses the Canal d'Ardres, near the Pont Sans Pareil.

The country about Calais and St. Omer is like parts of Holland, low and intersected by ditches, and traversed by rows of pollard willows and osiers, useful for making baskets. It is drained by the canal de St. Omer, which falls into the sea at Calais: the tides are kept out by embankments. The villages are composed chiefly of mud cottages. The peasants, men as well as women, are frequently seen mounted on high patens to avoid the mud.

7 m. *Ardres Stat.*, a dismantled fortress, 1850. 2189 Inhab. The town 3 m. from the stat.

The plain between this place and Guines, a little to the W. of the road, is the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, the scene of the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I., 1520, with their suites of 5696 persons and 4325 horses, so called from the cloth of gold with which the tents and pavilions of the monarchs were covered. The Field is 4 m. from Guines, near the village of Balinghem, 2 m. from Ardres.

5 m. *Audruick Stat.*

7 m. *Watten Stat.*

5½ m. *St. Omer Stat.*, outside the old bastions. *Inns*: H. d'Angleterre; H. de France; Grande Ste. Catherine.

This is a third-rate fortress, whose means of defence lie less in its actual fortifications than in the marshes which surround it, and the facility afforded by the river Aa, on which it stands, of flooding the land round about, so as to leave only ¼ of its circuit unprotected by the waters. Although it contains a population of 21,869 souls, it is a dull

place. There are, however, two ecclesiastical edifices worthy of notice.

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame*, at the upper end of the Rue St. Bertin, is a fine building, showing the transition from the round to the pointed style. The arrangement of the chapels round the apse is very good. Transepts very large. *Obs.* the S. transept doorway, and the incised slabs removed from the floor and placed against the walls of a S. side-chapel.

rt. Close to the Stat., at the opposite extremity of the same street, stand the scanty remains of the famous Benedictine *Abbey Ch. of St. Bertin*, at one time the noblest Gothic monument of French Flanders—in its present state a disgrace to the town, and a reproach to the government; for be it known that its destruction has been perpetrated since 1830! At the outbreak of the great Revolution the monastery was suppressed; the Convention spared the church; and though under the Directory it was sold for the materials, unroofed, and stripped of its woodwork and metal, yet its walls remained comparatively uninjured until the magistrates barbarously pulled it down to afford employment to some labourers out of work, and to build the new Hôtel de Ville. The fragment remaining consists of a stately tower built in the 15th century (1431–1520), displaying ornaments of the florid Gothic in the mutilated panelling on its walls, and bits of tracery in its windows; a small portion of the nave remains attached to it. The tower, threatening to fall, has been propped by an ugly, ill-contrived buttress of masonry; there is some talk of converting it into a museum. The town is well seen from its top, but there is nothing else of interest in the view. Within the walls of the Abbey of St. Bertin the feeble Childeric III., the last king of the first race, ended his days in 755; here also Becket sought refuge when a fugitive from England.

The other objects of interest at St. Omer are the chs. of St. Sepulchre (14th centy.) and of St. Denis; the modern Hôtel de Ville; the Artillery Arsenal, one of the most remarkable in the N. of France; the *Museum* in the *Hôtel*

du Balliage, on the Grand Place; the Lycée containing the *Public Library*.

A *Seminary* for the education of English and Irish Roman Catholics exists here: it has replaced the *Jesuits' College* founded by Father Parsons for the education of Englishmen. Daniel O'Connell was brought up here for the priesthood; and several of the conspirators engaged in the Gunpowder Plot were pupils of the same school. There are not more than 15 or 20 students at present. A large military hospital occupies the site of the convent and chapel in which Dr. Alban Butler, author of 'Lives of the Saints,' was buried (1773). Several English reside here. *English Chapel*, Rue du Bon Pasteur, Sunday, 11 and 3.

Canals to Calais and to Aire.

[About 20 m. S. of St. Omer is *Azincour*, a village of farms and peasants' cottages, uninteresting but for its *battle-field*. Only the foundations remain of the castle mentioned by Shakspeare "that stands hard by." Azincour lies on the l. of the high road from St. Omer to Abbeville, which passes through the village of Ruisseauville, mentioned in all the accounts of the battle. The hottest of the fight raged between Azincour and the commune of Tramecour, where a wood still exists corresponding with that in which Henry posted his archers, who contributed so much to the victory, each armed with an iron-pointed stake, to fix in the ground before him and to serve the purpose of the modern bayonet.

Henry, like his great-grandfather Edward III. previous to Crécy, had marched, with a force of 9000 men, through a hostile country, from Harfleur on his way to Calais. On reaching the Somme below Abbeville he found the ford, by which Edward had crossed, staked, and was obliged to continue up the l. bank, finding every passage fortified and every bridge broken, until he arrived above Amiens, where he gained the rt. bank by a ford which had been left open. The French army, though more than six times the number of the English, retreated before him beyond St. Pol,

and there drew up across the road to Calais to dispute his passage. There is thus a considerable similarity in the events attending the victories of Crécy and Azincour, and these two famous battle-fields are not more than 20 m. apart (see Rte. 3).]

7 m. *Ebblinghem Stat.*

6 m. *Hazebrouck Junc. Stat.* (*Buffet*; H. des Trois Chevaux; St. George) is the point of junction of the lines from Calais to Paris by Arras—Calais to Lille and Brussels (Rte. 2)—and Dunkerque (by Cassel, Rte. 188).

This is a flourishing town of 9017 Inhab., whose Ch., dedicated to St. Nicholas, is surmounted by a beautiful spire 260 ft. high, of open work, built 1493–1520.

Hazebrouck to Amiens.

Over the flat but fertile plain of Artois, passing by

4 m. *Steenbecque Stat.*

3 m. *Thiennes Stat.*, to

4 m. *Aire Stat.*, 4 m. from the town; Pop. 8803; a fortified town of the 2nd class; the Ch. of St. Pierre is highly ornamented. The adjoining district is one of the richest in French Flanders. Hôtel de la Clef d'Or the best.

4 m. *Lillers Stat.* The first artesian well was sunk here in the 12th centy.; it may be seen in the gardens of a suppressed Dominican convent.

8 m. *Bethune Stat.* A fortress of the 3rd class by Vauban; Pop. 8178. The Beffroi, erected in 1388, and the ch. of St. Vaast, remarkable. There are several beet-root sugar manufactories hereabouts.

11 m. *Lens Junc. Stat.* 1. rly. to Douai and Lille. The 3 towers of Arras visible.

9 m. *Arras Junc. Stat.* Buffet. Rly. to Douai, Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Laon (Rte. 187).

Arras. (*Inns*: Griffon, and l'Europe; omnibus from Rly.;—Petit St. Pol, well recommended;—H. de l'Univers.) Arras is a large and fine city, formerly the capital of the Pays d'Artois, and now of the Dépt. du Pas de Calais; Pop. 25,749. It is a fortress of the first class, seated on the Scarpe. The entrance, between and amongst the lofty ramparts, shaded by loftier trees, is grand and imposing. In the interior it has quite the character of a Flemish town, especially in its *Grande Place*, surrounded by Gothic gable-faced houses, terminating in scallops and scroll-work supported on open arcades, which by a decree of the town-council are to be preserved unaltered. Not far from it is the *Petite Place*, larger and even more picturesque in its buildings. On one side of it stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, a structure in the latest Gothic, resembling our Elizabethan, built 1510, surmounted by a tall *Beffroi*, rebuilt in 1834.

The first *Revolution* raged here with exceeding violence—a matter of little surprise when it is remembered that Arras was the birthplace of the monsters *Mur^r. Robespierre* and his brother. (You may see the house, Rue des Rapporteurs, near la Place du Théâtre.) They were the sons of an advocate, who abandoned them in their childhood and went to America, and they were educated at the College here, and maintained by the charity of some of the clergy of St. Waast. It is said that in one street all the inhabitants were guillotined, whence it was called the “*Rue sans Têtes.*” One effect of this fury was the desecration of the greater portion of the religious edifices. The Cathedral fell like the rest, and only a fragment of it remains near the Place.

The *present Cathedral*, in the highest part of the town, though in the form of a Latin cross, with flying buttresses, is an Italian edifice. It contains several good paintings and sepulchral monuments from the Abbey of St. Vaast. Its interior, supported on classic columns, with side aisles and transepts, is plain but handsome. Among the relics preserved here, in

the trésor, is the blood-stained *Rochet* which Becket wore when he was murdered at Canterbury.

Arras was fortified by *Vauban*. In the *Citadel* are the head-quarters of an *Ecole du Génie*, or School of Military Engineers — an establishment worth the attention of British Engineer officers.

Near the Cathedral are the vast remains of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Vaast, founded in 1500, now serving as the Bishop's Palace and Seminary; the *Museum*, containing numerous objects of local archæological interest, and a *Gallery of Paintings*, chiefly modern; and the *Public Library*, of 40,000 vols. and 1100 MSS. chiefly formed from that of St. Vaast. There is a Protestant place of worship in the Rue des Casernes.

The other objects worthy of notice at Arras will be the Chs. of St. Jean Baptiste (1584), and St. Géry, a modern edifice in the style of the 13th centy.

Arras is an important place of trade for the agricultural products of its rich district; beet-root sugar, rape-oil, chicory, coffee, and corn. Some china and pottery are manufactured, and a great deal of lace. The celebrated tapestry (*Arazzi*), which was in olden times so extensively manufactured at Arras, is no longer made here.

Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV., and the infamous revolutionary leader Joseph Lebon, were natives of Arras.

Diligences to St. Pol. 20 m., by which Azincour can be visited.

Soon after leaving Arras the railway quits the valley of the Scarpe.

15 m. *Achiet* Stat. [Diligence to Baepaume (4 m.) (H. du Pas de Calais), once a fortress, dismantled 1847. It has a handsome ch. (1560), containing some modern painted glass; a Hôtel de Ville; and a Beffroi of 1610.]

11 m. *Albert* Stat. Diligence to Peronne (16 m.).

10 m. *Corbie* Stat., a town of 3346 Inhab., with a Gothic ch. forming part of an ancient Benedictine *abbey*. It contains in a chapel of the rt. aisle a

statue of St. Bathilde, of the early part of the 14th centy., pronounced by M. de Montalembert as one of the finest that exists. The railway then crosses the Somme three times, and passes some considerable peat-works before reaching

8 m. *Longueau* Junct. Stat. Passengers for Amiens (2½ m. distant), Abbeville, and Boulogne, here change carriages. The rly. from Boulogne to Paris (Rte. 3) falls in here.

AMIENS (*Stat.*) and the Railway thence to Paris are described in Rte. 3.

ROUTE 2.

CALAIS TO BRUSSELS, BY HAZEBROUCK, LILLE, TOURCOING (DOUAI), MOUSCHRON, TOURNAI, ETC.

	Kil.	Miles.
Hazebrouck	62	38½
Lille	106	66
Tournai	130	81
Brussels	237	142

This, the shortest route, is performed in 5 hrs.; the other, by Douai, Valenciennes, and Mons, will perhaps be the most interesting.

38½ m. *Hazebrouck*, see preceding route.

Railway to Lille and Brussels.

3 m. *Strazeele* Stat.

5 m. *Bailleul* Stat. (*Inn*: Faucon).

4 m. *Armentières* Stat., a town of 15,579 Inhab., consisting for the most part of weavers, on the Lys,

3 m. *Steinwerke Stat.*

5 m. *Perenchies Stat.*

8 m. *Lille.*

The rly. skirts the fortifications of Lille, and joins the Belgian line near the *Porte de Fives*. Some trains stop here, others traverse the ramparts to

LILLE JUNCTION STAT.

LILLE. (Flem. *Ryssel*.)—*Inns*: H. de Flandres et d'Angleterre; H. de Gand. H. du Buffet at the stat., convenient for those who start early.

This city is important both as a fortress of the first order for its strength, forming the central point of the defence of France on her N. frontier, and as a populous and industrious manufacturing town, ranking seventh among the cities of France. Pop. 154,749. It is chief town of the *Dépt. du Nord*, and was formerly capital of French Flanders. The canals of the *Haute Mayenne* and *Basse Deule* traverse the town, filling its moats and turning the wheels of its mills, and they are connected by a canal, by means of which the country for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. around the citadel and walls can be laid under water.

There are no fine public buildings proportioned to the size and wealth of the city; its monuments have been levelled by shells and shot, and its objects of interest for the passing traveller, unless he be a military man, are few. The old fortifications from the rly. stat. round to the citadel have been removed, and a wall, with a gallery on arches, 4 m. in circuit, has been thrown out.

The *Citadel* passed for a masterpiece of the skill of Vauban, who was governor of it for many years. It is a regular pentagon, furnished with all the accessories which engineering skill can suggest, especially since the siege of 1792, and so strong, because commanded by no point, and capable of isolation by breaking the canal dykes, and filling its wide moats, that it is deemed impregnable. A great deal of misery, however, and enormous destruction of property, and injury to agriculture, would follow such an inun-

dation. The citadel is separated from the town by the *Esplanade*, a wide space for military exercises, parallel to which is the handsome promenade or public walk, planted with trees and traversed by the canal. Lille was captured from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in 1667, in whose honour the *triumphal arch*, at the end of the *Rue de Paris*, was erected. At different periods, and under different masters, it has stood 7 distinct sieges; the one most memorable for an Englishman, and one of the most memorable on record, was that by the allied armies of Marlborough and Eugene in 1708, of 3 months' duration, during which the war was not merely waged above ground, but the most bloody combats were fought below the surface between the miners of the opposite armies, each endeavouring to sap and undermine the galleries of his opponent. The siege was considered an act of great rashness, as the French in the field under Vendôme were actually as numerous as Marlborough's army, and advanced to relieve the place. Marlborough, however, took up his positions so skilfully that the relieving army was unable to effect anything, and Boufflers, the French commander of the town, after a masterly defence, was compelled to capitulate, but upon most honourable terms. It was finally restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht, 1715. In the *Grande Place* is a granite column surmounted by an allegorical statue of Lille, in memory of the citizens who fell in the bombardment of 1792, of 9 days, by the Austrians, under the Duke of Saxe Coburg, who was compelled to raise the siege.

The *Bourse*, a richly ornamented building in the Spanish style, erected 1652. In the court is a statue of Napoleon I., as protector of National Industry.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the *Place Rihour*, was mostly rebuilt 1849, but retains portions of 15th centy. A brick Gothic gatehouse and towers, which are parts of an ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, built by Jean-sans-Peur, 1430, and inhabited by the Emp. Charles V. The Council

chamber (*Salle du Conclave*) was painted by *A. de Vuez*, 1726. The second floor of the building, appropriated to a * *Museum and School of Art*, contains a most interesting and valuable collection of *Drawings by the old Italian masters*, upwards of 1300 in number, including several by *Raphael*, *Masaccio*, *Fra Bartolomeo*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, and nearly 200 (mostly architectural) by *Michael Angelo*, well worthy the inspection of all who take an interest in art. They were left to the city by Chev. Wicar, a native of Lille, who had resided for many years in Rome. Beyond the Musée Wicar is an Ethnographical collection, also the gift of a citizen, M. Moillet. Among a number of mediocre pictures are two by *Rubens*, a Death of the Magdalen, and the Virgin and St. Francis, both from a ch. at Ghent; *Van Dyck*, a Crucifixion. The St. Cecilia and St. Francis are by *Arnold de Vuez* (a native artist of considerable merit, b. 1642); there is a series of old portraits of the Dukes of Burgundy and Counts of Flanders.

The Public Library (*Bibliothèque Communale*), in the same building, contains 35,000 vols. and several MSS.

St. Maurice, the principal Ch., close to the Rly. Stat., is in the Gothic style of the 16th cent., resting on slender piers, with double aisles on each side of the nave, all of equal height. It has been well restored. A *Romanesque-Byzantine Ch.* with a tall spire has been built in the Faubourg Wazemmes (1860). *N. Dame de la Treille* is a Gothic building, begun 1860, by a Lillois architect.

The huge *storehouses for corn* at the extremity of the Rue Royale, a street nearly a mile long, deserve notice. There are some very handsome shops in the *Rue Esquermoise*. In the centre of the Promenade, adjoining the canal of the Moyenne Deule and Esplanade, a statue has been erected to *General Negrier*, slain in the republican revolt of June 25th, 1848, at Paris, in putting down the insurgents.

No city in France has undergone, of late years, greater improvements than

Lille. To include its *fauxbourgs* the greater part of the fortified walls have been pulled down, and handsome *Boulevards* erected on their sites; amongst which deserve particular notice—the *B. de l'Impératrice* and *B. Vauban*, each nearly a mile long, on the W. side of the town; the *Rue Impériale*, extending from the Grand Place to the ancient suburb of Wazemmes; the *Square de la Reine Hortense*; and the handsome *Place Napoléon III.*, near the site of the *Porte Béthune*.

English Protestant Ch. Service, Rue du Curé St. Etienne.

The tall chimneys of numerous mills, even within the walls, announce the active industry which is working here, and show the unusual combination of a fortress and manufacturing town, while the country around, and indeed a large part of the Dépt. du Nord, is like a hive in population and activity, not unworthy of being compared with parts of Lancashire and the West Riding. The chief *manufacture* is that of *flax*, which is extensively grown in the vicinity, and is spun into ordinary thread, and twisted to form the kind called *Lille thread*, by old-fashioned machines moved by the hand; besides which much linen is woven here. In the spinning of *cotton*, Lille has become a rival of Manchester and Rouen. The extraction of *oils* from rape or colza and the *seeds* of poppies, linseed, &c., and the manufacture of *sugar from beetroot*, are very important, having given a great impulse to agriculture, as well as employing many thousand hands and hundreds of windmills.

There are not less than 600 windmills in the commune des Moulins: they are used for crushing rape-seed and other oleaginous grains for oil.

[*Rlwy. to Douai*, 25 kil., 16 m., by Séclin, Carvin, and Forest.

16 m. DOUAI JUNCT. Stat.—Here the Lille branch of the Railway is joined by that from Valenciennes (Rte. 184), St. Quentin, Laon, and Reims (Rte. 187).

Douai (Inns: H. de Versailles;—de l'Europe;—de Flandres;—du Com-

merce) is a town of 24,105 Inhab., surrounded by old fortifications, seated on the Scarpe, defended by a detached fort, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, on the l. bank. Here is one of the 3 great *canon-foundries* of France. It is the least *thriving* large town in the Dépt. du Nord; and though it covers more ground than Lille, does not contain a quarter as many inhabitants. Like most Flemish towns, it has a picturesque * *Beffroi*, in its market-place, rising above the Gothic *H. de Ville*, built at the end of the 15th cent., and many picturesque Gothic houses. In the once Jesuits' convent, near the Place St. Jacques (not far from the Stat.), are:—
1. The *Public Library*, 40,000 vols., besides near 1000 MSS. from suppressed monastic institutions, including the English and Scotch convents at Douai; 2. a *Museum* of antiquities (old records of the family de Lalaing, &c.) and Pictures (old Flemish school, &c.). In the *Ch. of Notre Dame* is a very remarkable early Flemish altarpiece, consisting of a variety of subjects—the Trinity, the Virgin, saints, &c., with figures innumerable. It was painted for the Abbey of Archers, near Douai.

The Artillery Barrack *aux Grands Anglais* (close to the Rly. Stat.) was originally the *English College*, or seminary, founded in 1569 by Cardinal Allen, an Englishman, for the education of Roman Cath. priests for England and Ireland. There were other English, Scotch, and Irish seminaries here, one of which (the Benedictines') alone remains. There is a considerable trade in flax at Douai, and numerous coal-pits in the neighbourhood.

The sculptor called John of Bologna is supposed to have been born here.

Every July a procession parades the streets of Douai, consisting of a giant of osier, called *Géant Gayant*, dressed in armour, 30 ft. high, attended by his wife and family, of proportionate size; the giant doll is moved by 8 men enclosed within it.]

Returning to Lille, the line to Brussels proceeds to

3 m. *Roubaix Stat.*, a considerable manufacturing town of 65,091 Inhab.

2 m. *Tourcoing Stat.*, the last town in France, a place of 38,262 Inhab.; the Belgian frontier being crossed before reaching

Mouscron Stat.

For route to Brussels through Tournai (32 m.) see *Handbook of Belgium*.

There is another route between Lille and Brussels, by *Ascq*—4 m. S.E. of which is Bouvines, celebrated for the battle between Philip Augustus of France and the Emperor Otho in 1214—Baisieux, Blaintain, Tournai, and Ath.

ROUTE 3.

CALAIS TO PARIS, BY BOULOGNE, ABBEVILLE, AND AMIENS—RAILWAY.

	Kil.	Miles.
Caffiers Stat.	15	11
Marquise „	26	16
Wimille „	36	23
Boulogne „	43	26

Rly. opened 1867, 24 m. shorter than by Rte. 1. 6 trains daily, in 1 hr. *Express mail* to Paris follows this route since April 1867, in 4 hrs. 40 min.

On leaving St. Pierre les Calais (Rte. 1) the line crosses the plain.

11 m. *Caffiers* is the *stat.* for Guines, 3 m. distant. Near this, at Fiennes, are coal-mines, and in the neighbouring forest, about 3 m. from the town, a pyramid to mark the spot where the aéronauts Blanchard and Jeffreys, after having crossed the Channel from England, descended in 1785. Roads run from St. Fricat and Caffiers on the rt. to the village of *Ouessant*, or Witsand, on the sea-shore, about 4 m. N. of Cape Gris-Nez: it is supposed to be the *Portus Itius* of the Romans, where Julius Cæsar embarked for the conquest of Britain. The harbour has long since been blocked up with sand;

yet it was for centuries the landing-place for passengers from England, and was one of the ports in which Napoleon's fleet of flat-bottomed boats was stationed. Beyond Caffiers the rly. ascends until it reaches its summit-level (360 feet), from which there is a steep descent to

6 m. *Marquise* Stat., a town of 4380 Inhab., having in its neighbourhood mines of coal, iron-works, and quarries of grey limestone, situated in a pretty valley of rocks, occupying a deep fissure in the plain, resembling Dove-dale. This is a favourite excursion from Boulogne. The Stat. is about 1½ m. E. of the town.

Ambleteuse, a village on the coast, and deserted port, deserves mention only as the spot where James II. disembarked, Jan. 5, 1689.

6½ m. *Wimille* Stat. In the churchyard of *Wimille*, at the road side, 3 m. from Boulogne, the unfortunate aeronauts, Pilâtre de Rosier and Romain, are buried; the balloon in which they had ascended from Boulogne (1785), intending to cross the Channel, caught fire at an elevation of 3600 ft., and they were miserably dashed to pieces. An obelisk has been erected on the spot where they fell near *Wimereux*. On the beach of *Wimereux*, Aug. 6, 1840, the Emp. Louis Napoleon landed, with a few faithful followers, on his premature attempt to seize the throne.

On leaving *Wimille* Stat. the line passes near to *Wimereux*, and on l. the Fort of *Honvault*, and the *Colonne de la Grande Armée*. To reach Boulogne it penetrates by 2 tunnels, each upwards of ¼ m. long, first through a hill on N.W. side, connected, by a bridge and cutting through the *Tintelleries*, with the second tunnel, beneath the upper town of Boulogne. It afterwards crosses a viaduct of 400 yds. over the *Liane*, before joining the rly. from *Amiens* and *Paris* and reaching the

4 m. **BOULOGNE** Stat. at *Capecure*.—*Inns*: H. des Bains, table-d'hôte 5 fr., good; Pavillon Impériale, on the shore; H. Brighton et de la Marine, good and moderate—all near the harbour. H.

de Londres; good, and great civility. H. du Commerce, good table-d'hôte and reasonable. Hughes's Royal H., Rue d'Assas, quiet.

Boulogne-sur-Mer is a seaport on the Channel, or Pas de Calais, upon the estuary of the *Liane*, which forms a tidal harbour, flanked on either side by wooden piers stretching out as far as low-water mark. It was the Roman GESSORIACUM or Bononia. The old town occupies the summit of a hill, on which it was built for security in ancient times, and it is still encircled by its mediæval ramparts, and entered by sombre gateways. The new town or Basse Ville, stretching down the slopes of the hills which border the N. side of the harbour, and under the brown cliffs which partly line it, is the seat of commerce, and contains the best hotels, streets, and shops.

The number of Inhab. is 40,251, including at least 3000 English residents; indeed, Boulogne, being within 4½ hrs. of London, and 1 hr. 40 min. by steam from Folkestone, is one of the chief British colonies on the Continent. Thus, by a singular reciprocity, on the very spot whence Napoleon proposed the invasion of our shores, the sons and daughters of his intended victims have quietly taken possession and settled themselves down. The town is enriched by English money; warmed, lighted, and smoked by English coal; English signs and advertisements decorate every other shop-door, inn, tavern, and lodging-house; and almost every third person you meet is either a countryman or speaking our language; while the outskirts of the town are enlivened by villas and country-houses, somewhat in the style and taste of those on the opposite side of the Channel. There are numerous boarding-schools (*pensionnats*) for the youth of both sexes, many of them under English managers and masters.

Le Port. The harbour concentrates the chief bustle and business; here is the landing-place from the packets, and the *Douane*. Strangers may safely confide the keys of their luggage to the authorised commissionaires of their

hotels, who, without their presence being required, will see their boxes, &c., passed by the custom-house officers. The number of persons who disembark here annually amounts to nearly 150,000; hence one great source of the prosperity of Boulogne.

The present harbour, entirely artificial, requires continual clearing from the sand which is driven into it by the wind and by the sea; it is dry at low water, but vessels of moderate draught can enter for about 4 hours every tide. The piers on each side, forming the entrance, serve as a pleasant walk 1638 ft., that on the W. 1968 ft. long. Above the harbour the wide shallow basin of the Liane, filled at high water by the tide, is closed by powerful lock-gates, and is used as a backwater for scouring the harbour.

To the E. of the harbour, on the margin of a sandy beach, is the **Etablissement des Bains*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style, containing subscription, ball, and reading rooms, and large *Swimming Baths*. In front are drawn up in long array a number of bathing-machines. Boulogne is resorted to in summer, both by the Parisians and English, for sea-bathing, for which it is well adapted from its fine sands. A pretty garden surrounds the Establishment, in which is a large *Aquarium* on the plan of M. E. Betiucourt.

On the opposite (l.) side of the harbour a semicircular basin, dug out of the sand by Napoleon I., to contain the *Flotilla* of flat-bottomed boats intended to transport an invading French army to the coasts of England, has been converted into a floating dock, lined with quays faced with masonry. *Fortifications* have been raised on the sands commanding the entrance to the harbour, as in other Channel ports.

Almost all the 300 vessels belonging to Boulogne are engaged in the sea-fishery, and the arrival and departure of the boats collect a crowd of fishermen and their wives in their picturesque costume. These people occupy a distinct quarter of the town on the N. side of the harbour, the streets of which are draped with nets hung out from the

fronts of the houses to dry; in dress and manners they are distinct from the rest of the inhabitants, speaking a peculiar dialect, and rarely intermarrying with the other townsfolk. They are an industrious and very hard-working race, especially the women, and very religious. The Boulogne fishing-boats are the largest, and perhaps best, in the Channel. A great number repair annually to the eastern coasts of Scotland for the herring fishery, and some go as far as Shetland and Iceland for that of the cod and ling. Near the Fish-market a statue of our countryman *Jenner* has been erected by the French.

The Rue Napoléon, running parallel with the Liane, and the Grande Rue, ascending the hill towards the upper town, contain some of the best shops. About half-way up the Grande Rue (rt.) is the *Musée* (once the Grand Séminaire). It deservedly ranks as one of the best provincial collections in France, is highly creditable to the town, and owes a large part of its contents to private donations. The series of arms, dresses, implements, weapons, &c., of various nations is very extensive. Here is an imaginary model of the Tower of Caligula, which stood on the heights above the town: also engravings of the siege of Boulogne under Henry VIII.; some fragments of sculpture of the 15th and 16th cent. from churches, &c.; a bas-relief of the Last Judgment, carved in wood very elaborately; an extensive series of medals,—among them that celebrated one struck by Napoleon 1804, and bearing the inscription “*Descente en Angleterre*,” “*Frappé à Londres*,” of which 3 or 4 impressions alone are said to exist, the die having been destroyed. The quantity of Roman antiquities, of pottery, glass, bronzes, coins, utensils of various kinds, found in and about the town, is remarkable.—*Obs.* a collection of siege pieces, or coins struck in besieged towns; a series of French Assignats, or paper money issued during the first Revolution; a mummy pronounced by Champollion one of the finest in Europe, for the number and brilliancy of its paintings, &c.; it was brought from Biban el Molouk by Denon.

Persons interested in *natural history* will find collections in all departments, by no means contemptible in extent or preservation. The geology of the district is illustrated by a large series of specimens, including the ironstone of the Boulonnois, the marbles of Marquise, and the coal. In the *Picture Gallery* there is a good sea-piece by *Auguste Delacroix*.

The Museum is open to the public Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, from 10 to 4; strangers may obtain admission on other days by giving a small fee to the concierge. Under the same roof is the *Public Library*, containing 30,000 volumes and 300 MSS., many of them rare and richly illuminated, including the oldest copy extant of Bede's 'Homilies,' from the monastery of St. Bertin. The library is open every day except Friday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.

The *Old Town*, or *Haute Ville*, on the hill, retains its 3 arched gateways, and the ancient ramparts which defended it in the 15th cent., but offered a vain resistance to the assaults of the army of Henry VIII. The town was restored, however, to Henri II. of France by the English (1550), in the reign of Edward VI., by treaty, upon payment of 40,000 livres. In consideration of this a bronze bust of Henri (by David d'Angers) decorates the *Esplanade* outside the *Porte des Dunes*. The *Remparts* form an agreeable walk, running round the town, and commanding views in all directions, over the sea, port, cathedral, and the high ground to the E. occupied in turn by the camps of Caligula, Henry VIII., and Napoleon I., and lastly by Napoleon III. in 1854-55, and along the roads to Calais and Paris. In one corner of the walls is the *Château*, or old Castle, flanked by high round towers, and divided from the town by a fosse, but now much modernised and converted into a barrack. The Emp. Napoleon III. was confined here after his abortive attempt to excite an insurrection in Aug. 6, '840. In the midst of the old town,

behind the Hôtel de Ville, rises the antique *Beffroi* of the 13th cent., a square massive tower at its base, surmounted by an octagonal one, from the top of which there is a magnificent view.

The **Cathedral*, a large modern Italian building of good proportions, the dome of which, at the E. end, rises to a height of nearly 300 ft., has been in progress since 1827, and was consecrated 1867. It has been built by subscription set on foot by a simple priest and self-taught architect, the Abbé Haffreingue, on the site of a Gothic one pulled down at the Revolution. Beneath it extends a very capacious ancient *crypt*, supported on 2 rows of piers, 315 ft. long and 140 wide at the transepts, supposed to be the substructions of the ch. built in the 12th cent. by Ida of Lorraine, mother of Godfrey of Bouillon: an inscription, however, in the vault attributes it to the 7th cent. The tradition is, that a boat, without sails or oars, brought an image of the Virgin to the neighbouring shore in 633. It was a frequent object of pilgrimage in the middle ages, and of late years the custom has revived. The high altar, a gift of Prince Torlonia, the Roman banker, is a fine specimen of modern art. The tabernacle over it is a copy of the Arch of Constantine.

Le Sage, the author of *Gil Blas*, who repaired to Boulogne in the latter years of his life to live with his son, a canon of the cathedral, died 1747, in a house, No. 3, Rue du Château, as an inscription over the door points out. The existing building, however, is of much more recent date, and only occupies the site of the original house. Churchill the poet also died at Boulogne, whither he had come on a visit to John Wilkes, then a voluntary exile from England. 'Thos. Campbell, author of 'Pleasures of Hope,' died at 5, Rue St. Jean, 1844.

English Protestant Service.—The *British Church*, at No. 9, Rue du Temple, built by subscription of the

English (1828), capable of containing 1000 persons, and 2 others in the lower town, at No. 139, Rue Royale, and in the Place des Capucins; the 4th in the Rue St. Martin in the Haute Ville. There is a Wesleyan chapel in an abandoned theatre in the Rue de l'ancienne Comédie.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is at No. 28, Rue des Vieillards; it is open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.; on Sundays and Fêtes, 7 A.M. till 3 P.M. The British Consul resides at 113, Grande Rue. Office hours, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

At *Capecure* are several manufactories, amongst which a large flax-mill has been built, with 2 steam-engines, 6000 spindles, employing 1000 people.

Merridew, *British and Foreign Library*, Rue Napoléon, keeps an *English reading-room* and circulating library, a good supply of English periodicals, Guides, Views of Boulogne, &c. Pianos on hire.

On the edge of the cliff, above the sea-bathing "establishment," are the scanty remains of solid brick walls known as *La Tour d'Odre* (Turre Ardens, i.e. light-house), supposed to have been the foundations of a tower built by Caligula, A.D. 40, when he marched to the shores of the Channel with an army of 100,000 men, boasting that he intended to invade the opposite coast of Britain, but contenting himself with gathering a few shells, which he called the spoils of the ocean.

On the same heights 18 centuries later another emperor—Napoleon I.—encamped an army of more than 180,000 men, designed to invade England. Buonaparte himself, during his visits to the camp, occupied a temporary hut, which was raised within a few yards of the Roman tower. Thence he could survey his flotilla of 2400 transports and flat-bottomed boats, and the shore on either side of the town, both under the cliff and upon the heights, bristling with batteries of cannon and mortars; while in the distance the vigilant fleets of England hovered incessantly. In one instance

(1801) Nelson approached near enough to throw shot and shells into the town and sink 2 of the floating batteries. "Boulogne," he writes, "was certainly not a pleasant place that morning; but it is not my wish to injure the poor inhabitants, and the town is spared as much as the service will admit." It is stated, however, that most of the shells fell short, and that in excavating the new harbour many tons of them were dug out. He afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt with the boats of his squadron to cut out the flotilla in the teeth of the batteries, and burn it. Another attempt, in 1804, to burn the flotilla with fire-ships, made by Lord Keith, was attended with no more successful result.

The flotilla of Boulogne formed only part of the deeply laid scheme of Napoleon for the destruction of England. His design was to collect together the combined fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, which for years he had been preparing in the harbours of Antwerp, Brest, Cadiz, and the Mediterranean, and with a fleet of 70 ships of the line to sweep the Channel of the British. Under cover of this vast armament, he intended to have crossed over with the army of Boulogne, expecting to reach London in 5 days. The whole of these projects and combinations, however, were scattered to the winds; the English fleet, under Sir Robert Calder, preventing the junction of those of the enemy, which Nelson finally annihilated at Trafalgar.

A conspicuous memorial of this unaccomplished invasion stands near the rly., at about a mile from the town, in the *Colonne de la Grande Armée*. It was begun by the grand army, as a monument to Napoleon I. The first stone was laid by Marshal Soult, 1804; but its construction was discontinued after the departure of the troops. Under Louis XVIII. it was resumed, with the design of commemorating the Restoration of the Bourbons. In consequence, however, of the revolution of July it resumed its original destination; and the carved fleurs-de-lis and royalist inscriptions having been effaced, was dedi-

cated, 1841, as a monument to Napoleon I., and surmounted by a bronze statue of him in his coronation robes by *Bosio*, while bronze bas-reliefs decorate the base. The pillar is of the Doric order, and 166 ft. high, exclusive of the statue, and is constructed of marble from the quarries of Marquise. Winding stairs lead up to the top, whence a view may be had of the white cliffs of England. The hills for miles round Boulogne are still crowned with decaying redoubts, constructed on the same occasion.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the column a marble monument commemorates the distribution of the Order of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon to his troops, during one of his visits to the camp. Nearer at hand, attached to a small group of houses in the hollow below, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Boulogne, a few hundred paces from the Nap. column (l.), is the humble chapel of *Jésus Flagellé*; curious, as exhibiting the practice so common in the Romish Church of making votive offerings. It is resorted to by the fishermen of Boulogne and their families before they go to sea; they have lined its walls with votive pictures, and hung its roof with models of their barks, each to commemorate some rescue from the perils of the deep.

There is a very pretty walk to Wimille through the *Vallée du Denacre*, keeping a little to the E. of the Calais road; and the valley of the Liane is pleasing up to Pont-de-Brique. *Le Portel* (3 m.), a village on the shore, is exclusively inhabited by fishermen. The valley of *Marquise* (see above) is well worth a visit. About 4 m. off, on either side of Boulogne, along the coast, will be found huge tracts of sandy hills or dunes, occupying many square miles of land, and in some places encroaching on and destroying farms and fields. Some of these dunes are crossed by the rly. between Boulogne and Etaples.

Steamers. To Folkestone every tide in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.—To London daily in 9 to 10 hours.

Railways. To Paris, by Amiens—to Calais. Terminus beyond the river,

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the steamboat quay. Omnibuses convey passengers holding rly. tickets between the pier and stat. gratis.

Hackney-carriages, with 1 or 2 horses: by day, 1 fr. 50 c. the course, and 2 fr. the hour; from midnight to 6 A.M., 2 fr. and 2 fr. 50 c.

English mail closes 11.30 A.M. and 11.30 P.M. at General Post-office.

BOULOGNE TO PARIS.

Boulogne	Kil.	Miles.
Montreuil Stat.	38	24
Noyelles "	65	40
Abbeville "	79	49
Amiens "	128	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clermont "	188	117
Creil "	203	126
Chantilly "	213	132
Paris "	254	157 $\frac{1}{2}$

11 trains daily; Tidal and Mail Express in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, slow in 7 hrs.

Terminus in the suburb of Capécure, beyond the bridge (Pont du Barrage), on l. bank of the Liane.

The rly. at first follows the valley of the Liane by Ponte-de-Brique, and is rather pretty; it then strikes across the hills, penetrating them by a tunnel of 200 yards, through the forest of Hardelet, and afterwards traverses a region of dunes, a sandy desert, and emerges on the wide sandy estuary of the *Canche*, with the 2 tall lighthouses of *Etaples*, a decayed port. The railway skirts the sands washed by the sea at high tide, then crosses over a dreary flat to

17 m. *Etaples* Stat. The town is at some distance on the rt., near the mouth of the Canche; its Pop., 2719, exclusively occupied in fishing. Rly. projected to Arras.

6 m. *Montreuil-Verton* Stat. [The town of Montreuil, 3655 Inhab. (H. de France et de l'Europe), lies 6 m. to the l., and is pleasantly situated on a hill crowned by a fort. It is principally known to Englishmen as the spot in which Sterne laid one of the scenes in the 'Sentimental Journey.'] The rly. from Montreuil Stat. follows the coast until it reaches the Somme, traversing a wide desolate expanse of sandy

flats and shallows, with a few vessels lying on their sides or riding at anchor.

11 m. *Rue Stat.* 5 m. W. is *Le Crotoy*, frequented as a bathing-place in summer. It contains a large fishing population.

6 m. *Noyelles Stat.* The rly. runs near the N. bank of the Somme. [A branch line crosses the Somme by a long wooden viaduct just below Noyelles to St. Valery, at the mouth of the river. This is supposed by some to have been the port whence the fleet of William the Conqueror set sail to invade England; but the honour is claimed by another St. Valery en Caux, in Normandy. It is a characteristic specimen of an old maritime fortress. On the shore is a ruined tower called Tour de Harold. It is partially resorted to as a watering-place. There is a good road from St. Valery to Eu, Treport, and Dieppe (Route 18).]

The rly. after leaving Noyelles runs close by the ford of Blanquetaque (Blanche tache, from the neighbouring white rocks), where Edw. III. crossed the Somme with his army before the battle of *Crécy*. The ford is passable only at low water. The tide, rising immediately after, arrested the pursuit of the French forces, and compelled them to ascend the l. bank, while the English pursued their way up the rt.

The Somme is crossed by a turning-bridge, to allow vessels to pass, before reaching

9 m. *Abbeville Stat.*—*Inns* (none good): H. de la Tête de Bœuf. An industrious and flourishing town of 19,385 Inhab., which, from its situation on the river Somme, is accessible for vessels of 150 tons. Those who will penetrate into its narrow and filthy streets will find some quaint specimens of ancient domestic architecture, timber houses, &c., but the chief object of interest is

The dilapidated *Ch. of St. Wolfram*. The W. front, and 5 first arches of the nave, are a portion only of a magnificent design, never carried out, commenced in the reign of Louis XII., under Car-

dinal George d'Amboise (1488). The façade is a splendid example of the flamboyant style, consisting of three gorgeous portals, surmounted by a pediment, and flanked by two towers; the whole covered with the richest flowing tracery, or panelling; the niches being filled with statues. The central door is elaborately carved. The remainder of the church is a mean continuation of the first plan.

The prison is a fragment of the old Castle of the Counts of Ponthieu. The Maison Selincourt (Pl. St. Pierre) is a good specimen of old domestic architecture. The ramparts form a shady promenade. M. Boucher de Perthes has a gallery of paintings and collections of geology, including a large series of wrought flint hatchets found in the vale of the Somme, in the gravel of the Drift. The *Musée*, in the Rue St. Gilles, amongst many objects of interest contains some Gallo-Roman antiquities. The *Bibliothèque*, in the H. de Ville, possesses a valuable MS. of the Gospels in gold letters, given by Charlemagne to the monastery of St. Riquier.

[About 6 m. E. of Abbeville is the *Abbey Ch. of St. Riquier* (there is a public conveyance twice a day to Aux le Château, which passes through St. Riquier), a very splendid and interesting Gothic edifice, well preserved, having a beautiful flamboyant W. front, in the centre of which rises an elegant tower; while beneath it opens the main portal, having statues above and in its sides. "The details of the front are exquisite, well arranged, and well executed." The interior is also very fine; the nave flamboyant, the choir apparently earlier. On the walls of the treasury are ancient frescoes; one in the style of the "Dance of Death." Cardinal de Richelieu was abbot of St. Riquier; in his time Abbeville was a parish attached to the abbey.]

[From Abbeville, *Crécy* (12 m.) may be visited as follows:—go by the road to St. Omer through the forest of *Crécy* by Forêt l'Abbaye and *Canchy*, which will give you a good view of

Abbeville as you leave it, and of the village of *Crécy en Ponthieu* as you approach it. At Crécy (where there is a small Inn, H. du Canon d'Or), N. of village, see the windmill, where the English king remained during the battle; tower of Edward III.; the Vallée des Clercs; and the stone cross of the King of Bohemia. These two last may be seen en route by taking on your return the road to Hesdin, in which case you may also see on your way one or two chapels said to have been erected on the graves of the French who fell in the flight. Calculate on 2 hrs. going, 1 hr. there, and, if by Hesdin, 2½ for returning. The wood seen on the l., at a little distance from the road, is a part of the forest of *Crécy*; obscure in itself, but renowned for a victory gained in its precincts, Aug. 26th, 1346, by Edward III. and his 25,000 to 30,000 men over the French army of Philip of Valois 100,000 strong, commanded by the Count d'Alençon, which still, after the lapse of ages, remains one of the most brilliant in English annals. Here, upon that memorable day, to the winning of which the cannon, used, according to some, for the first time, contributed less than the clothyard shafts of the English yeomen, there fell, on the side of the French, the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, the Duke of Lorraine, the Count d'Alençon (the king's brother), with 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 5000 men at arms, and 30,000 infantry. Here it was that the Black Prince gained his spurs, and the feathers which our Princes of Wales bear to this day.]

Abbeville has some large manufactories of woollens, called here *des rames*, from the poles used in drying them; of carpets once celebrated; of linens; it carries on a considerable coasting trade.

From Abbeville to Amiens the line is carried up the valley of the Somme along its l. bank, on which are extensive excavations for peat.

5 m. *Pont-Rémy* Stat. The village is on the rt. bank of the Somme, and has

a large canvas and sailcloth manufactory. 6½ m. off is Ailly le Haut Clocher, so called from the lofty steeple of its fine *Ch.*, in a style resembling Early English Gothic.

Longpré and Hangeest Stats.

13 m. *Picquigny* Stat. The ruined castle, close to the Church of St. Martin, with its terraces, mentioned in Mad. de Sévigné's 'Letters,' was built at the end of the 15th cent. This place gives its name to a Treaty, signed 1475, between Edward IV. and Louis XI., who met on the bridge (blown up 1814 to arrest the march of the Prussians); but so distrustful of each other, that a barrier of stout palisades and wooden bars, "such as the cages of lions are made of," says De Comines, was raised to divide them, leaving space between the bars only wide enough to allow them to shake hands.

2 m. from Picquigny is the interesting Roman camp of Tiraucourt.

Before reaching Amiens the railway passes through some fine meadows, in which is situated the Amiens *race-course*, one of the best in France.

9 m. AMIENS STAT.—*Inns*: H. de France et d'Angleterre; H. du Rhin; H. du Nord, near the rly., good, clean, and moderate charges; *Buffet*, at the stat.,—the trains from Boulogne generally stop for 10 minutes.

Railways to Paris; to Brussels, Lille, Calais; Boulogne; to Rouen, by Forges les Eaux, with branch to Dieppe; to La Fère, Tergnier, and Laon.

Amiens is a manufacturing town of 61,063 Inhab., formerly capital of Picardy, now chef of the Dépt. de la Somme, and situated on that river, which passes through the town split into 11 branches, and renders essential service in turning the water-wheels of many of the numerous manufactories, whose tall chimneys are seen rising above the other buildings, and are clustered around the outskirts. The weaving of cotton velvets, chiefly for the Spanish market and for covering furniture, of canvas, the spinning of cotton and woollen yarns, of satin for

—

ladies' shoes, are the principal branches of industry. Amiens is the cradle of the cotton manufacture of France, which dates as far back as 1773.

The *objects of interest* for the passing traveller will be—leaving the rly. stat., where carriages may be hired at 2 fr. an hour—the *Cathedral*, passing by the Rue de Noyon and the Place St. Denis; the ch. of St. Germain; the Prefecture; the *Promenade de la Hotoie*: returning by the Boulevards to the Place Longueville, the *Musée Napoléon*, and Bibliothèque Communale, and to the rly. stat. Longer excursions may be made to the Citadelle, the Hortillonnages, and St. Acheul.

The object which will particularly attract the attention of travellers is the ***Cathedral*, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe. It is dedicated to Notre Dame, and was begun 1220, only two years later than that of Salisbury, though in a much more mature style. It was designed and commenced by the architect Robert de Luzarches, continued and completed, 1269, by Thomas and Regnault de Cormont, except the W. front, not finished until the end of the 14th cent. The central spire dates from the 16th cent. (1529) only, but replaced one raised in 1240, which was destroyed by lightning. Three vast and deeply recessed portals lead into it, the arches supported by a long array of statues in niches instead of pillars, while rows of statuettes supply the place of mouldings, so that the whole forms one mass of sculpture; an arrangement of constant occurrence in French Gothic, though rare in English. The sculpture of these porches merits attention; over the centre door or *Porche du Beau Dieu d'Amiens*, from the fine statue of Christ it contains; the bas-relief represents the Last Judgment; the statues are those of the 12 Apostles. Over the rt.-hand porch are the Death and Assumption of the Virgin; over that on the l. is the legend of St. Firmin, the patron of the city. Above the portals runs a line of colossal statues of French kings,

behind which is a noble wheel-window; and the whole is flanked by two stately but unfinished towers.

"The interior is one of the most magnificent spectacles that architectural skill can ever have produced. The mind is filled and elevated by its enormous height (140 ft.), its lofty and many-coloured clerestory, its grand proportions, its noble simplicity. The proportion of height to breadth is almost double that to which we are accustomed in English cathedrals; the lofty, solid piers, which bear up this height, are far more massive in their plan than the light and graceful clusters of our English churches, each of them being a cylinder with 4 engaged columns. The polygonal E. apse, and the arrangement which puts the walls at the outside edge of the buttresses, and thus forms interior chapels all round, in addition to the aisles, gives a vast multiplicity of perspective below, which fills out the idea produced by the gigantic height of the centre. Such terms will not be considered extravagant when it is recollected that the vault is half as high again as the roof of Westminster Abbey."—*Whewell*.

The entire length is 469 ft., the height of the nave 141, the space covered by the entire building being 8000 square mètres, larger than that of any other cathedral in France, only surpassed by St. Peter's at Rome and the cathedral of Cologne. The general character of the architecture is that of the early English, except the geometric tracery of the windows. The triforium in the choir is glazed, which gives great lightness to the interior. Just within the central porch are 2 fine tombs with brass effigies of bishops; that on the l. is to Evrard de Fouilley, who laid the first stone of the church; that on the rt. Geoffroy d'Eu, "learned," as his epitaph tells us, "in medicine as well as theology." The splendid pulpit, in the nave, the work of an artist of Amiens, Dupuis, is supported by statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity. It dates from the last cent., when it was executed at an expense of 36,000 livres.

Placed at the crossing of the transept, the spectator may admire the 3

magnificent rose windows, all of elaborate tracery and varied patterns, filled with rich stained glass, each nearly 100 ft. in circumference, which form a great ornament to this church, and surpass everything of the sort which England can show. The font in the N. transept is an oblong trough of stone, probably of the 10th or 11th cent.

Round the wall which separates the choir from its aisles runs a low stone screen, enclosing a series of sculptures, in high relief, representing on the S. side the legends of St. Firmin and St. Sauve, and on the N. the acts and death of John the Baptist. They date from the end of the 15th cent.

The head of St. John the Baptist, brought from Constantinople at the time of the Crusades, has always been considered, and still remains, the most valuable relic possessed by this church. It is deposited in the side chapel dedicated to St. John. Several other heads of St. John existed before the Revolution in other churches of France, and one, indeed, in the neighbouring abbey of St. Acheul; but that, it was maintained, was the genuine one. Since the Revolution, the skull has been reduced to the frontal bone and upper jaw.

The *choir*, terminating in a semi-circular E. end, the elegantly groined roof resting on compressed lancet-pointed arches, yields in beauty to no part of the church. It is also especially distinguished for the elaborately carved woodwork of its 110 stalls: in variety of invention and delicacy of execution there is nothing finer of the kind in Europe. The intricate details of the tabernacles and lace-like parapets, the bold drawing, and effective though coarse expression in the bas-reliefs, representing subjects from Holy Writ, the Life of the Virgin, &c., and the close imitation of nature in the twining tendrils and playful foliage of the vine and other plants, deserve minute attention. The carvers were Arnoult Boullin, Alex. Huet, and Jean Turpin, of Amiens: the work was finished in 1528. There are numerous sepulchral monuments in different parts of the church, which is now in progress of

being restored, under the able superintendence of M. Viollet le Duc.

To appreciate the vast proportions and examine the details of this cathedral, the visitor ought to ascend to the triforium gallery; thence he may mount the tower and enjoy the view over the city, the Hotoie Promenade, and the valley of the Somme, remarking in his ascent the turret with the stone table, where Henri IV. posted himself to watch the retreat of the Spaniards in 1597. There are 306 steps from the level of the church below to the base of the spire. The roof is a wonderful piece of carpentry, 46 ft. high; a forest of oak and chestnut must be contained in it.

Within the cathedral of Amiens Edward III. did homage for Guienne to Philippe of Valois in 1329; here, in 1385, Isabeau of Bavaria was married to the idiotic king Charles VI.; and here the treaty of peace between our Edward VI. and Henri III. of France was signed in 1550. The best description of Amiens Cathedral is that of M. Gilbert.

St. Germain, in a back street, S.W. of the cathedral, is a fine specimen of a town church of the 15th cent., late Dec. verging into Flamboyant, surmounted by a tower and spire at N.W. angle. *Obs.* the W. door, marvelously enriched, canopied, and cusped, the graceful interior, and the vaulting perfect in construction. This ch. is a perfect study for an architect, and well worthy of investigation.—*T.*

The other churches worth visiting at Amiens will be *St. Remy* and *St. Leu*, both of the 15th cent., but much restored.

In the Salle du Congrès of the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of 1600, the treaty of "the Peace of Amiens" was signed, 1802, by Joseph Buonaparte for France, Lord Cornwallis for England, Chevalier Azara for Spain, and M. Schimmelpenninck for Holland. The hall is hung with pictures of the modern French school. The *Beffroi*, opposite the H. de Ville, now a prison; its base dates from the 13th cent.

Of the old castle nothing remains but the crypt, where St. Firmin is said to have suffered martyrdom A.D. 301. No. 63, Rue des Vergeaux, is a Renaissance house, in which Ducange was born.

The *Museum* (*Musée Napoléon*), in the Rue des Rabuessons, has been erected by the Société des Antiquaires de la Picardie, from the proceeds of several lotteries, and a grant from the Government. It is a very handsome edifice, in the Renaissance style, on the site of the ancient arsenal, covering with its gardens a considerable area. In the vestibule are paintings and busts relative to the history and celebrities of Picardy; opening out of which, on l., a collection of mediæval antiquities, and on the rt. a hall, called the *Chapelle*, a gallery of religious monuments from desecrated churches. In the l. wing is the *Salle Lagrence*, containing Egyptian and Greek antiquities, presented by a public-spirited gentleman of that name, and other halls not yet arranged. A very handsome stair leads to the upper floor, where the *Salle du Dome* has paintings by Barraix emblematical of Picardy and its great men. The *Salle Napoléon III.* is a fine hall. In the wings is the collection of paintings (*Galerie Nieuwerkerke*); and beyond, rooms dedicated to Celtic antiquities, amongst which the worked flint implements from the gravel-beds of the valley of the Somme deserve particular notice; to Gallo-Roman pottery and mediæval wood-carvings, the latter in the *Salle des Moines*, from an old house in Amiens, are remarkable. The Musée Napoléon having been only recently opened, the arrangement of its contents is in a transitory state.

The *Public Library* (*Bibliothèque Communale*), opposite the Musée, contains 50,000 vols. and some curious MSS., amongst others a Bull on papyrus of Pope Benedict III. (A.D. 857), relative to the Abbaye of Corbie.

A line of Boulevards surrounds the town, occupying the site of the ancient ramparts, and, being planted with trees,

forms an agreeable promenade. They are separated into two nearly equal portions by the Place Longueville, on the site of one of the bastions, in the centre of which is the handsome fountain l'Eau Herbet, erected by a citizen at an expense of 20,000 fr. W. of the city is the fine *Promenade de la Hotoie*, well laid out and watered, covering a space of 52 acres. The *Citadel*, the only remaining portion of the old fortifications, built on the N. side of the Somme by Henri IV., has been strengthened by modern works. The Spaniards, in 1597, gained the city, which had claimed the privilege of exemption from a military garrison, through a stratagem of Hernando Tello de Porto Carrero, Spanish governor of Doullens, who, disguising himself and a band of companions as peasants, entered the town at early dawn, along with the market folk, driving a waggon laden with fruit, which he halted under the gateway. In passing the gate it was contrived that a sack of walnuts should burst; and while the unsuspecting guards were occupied on all fours scrambling for its scattered contents, the Spaniards fell on them and put them to the sword. In vain the portcullis was hastily lowered: the waggon had been drawn up so as to catch it as it fell, leaving a passage by which a party of armed Spaniards, in ambush outside, gained easy admittance. Henri IV., not yet firmly fixed in his throne, felt the loss of Amiens as a severe blow, and hastened to recover it. He was aided in the siege and capture of the town, 1598, by a body of 4000 Englishmen, under Sir Arthur Savage, furnished by Queen Elizabeth.

Amiens was the *Samarobriva* of the Romans; and the capital of the *Ambiani*, the Gallic inhabitants of the district (whence the name Amiens), are mentioned by Cæsar. Here Meroveus was proclaimed king by being raised on the shields of his victorious soldiers.

The following eminent persons were born in the town or its vicinity:—Peter the Hermit, preacher of the first

crusade, to whom there is a bronze statue in the Place St. Michel by *Caudron*; Ducange, author of the 'Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis'; a statue of him (Du Fresne, Seigneur du Cange) has been set up in the Place St. Denis, near the Stat.; Gresset the poet, author of 'Vertvert'; Delambre the astronomer; Dumeril the naturalist; and Gabrielle d'Estrées, the favourite of Henri IV.

The *Hortillonnages*, or extensive market-gardens, in the N.E. suburb, and near the banks of the Somme, will interest the horticulturist. They are penetrated in every direction by small canals, and can only be visited in a boat.

The *Abbey of St. Acheul*, 1½ m. S.E. (where St. Firmin established the episcopal see of Amiens in the 4th cent.), on the outskirts of the town, was converted into a Jesuits' college under the Restoration. The crypt under the church contains some Gallo-Roman sarcophagi with bas-reliefs. Farther on is the large nunnery *des Dames de Lowencourt*. At St. Acheul, 90 ft. above the Somme, and at other places in its valley, wrought flints have been discovered at a considerable depth in deposits of gravel along with bones of extinct animals. The age of these deposits is not proved. The necropolis of the ancient Samarobriwa was probably hereabouts. 1½ m. N.W. of Amiens is the extramural cemetery of La Madeleine, worth visiting.

Amiens is celebrated among gourmands for its *pâtés de canard*.

The rlys. from Calais, Arras, and Brussels (Rte. 1) meet the Boulogne line at

Longueau Junct. Stat., 2½ m. from Amiens, where is a Buffet for passengers from Calais, Brussels, Lille, &c. (the Boulogne trains seldom stop here).

After quitting Longueau large peat-diggings are seen. The road soon begins to ascend to attain the high table-land of Picardy—*chalk*.

3 m. *Boves Stat.* Ruins of a Castle

frequented by Henri IV. and la Belle Gabrielle (d'Estrées) during the siege of Amiens.

6 m. *Ailly-sur-Noye Stat.*, 657 ft., near the village of Quincampoix.

10 m. *Breteuil Stat.* Beyond the country becomes more interesting, and the views picturesque.

The line reaches the summit-level between Breteuil and

9 m. *St. Just Stat.*

19 m. *Clermont-sur-Oise-Stat.* (*Inn: Croissant*), a prettily situated town (Pop. 5743) on the slopes of a hill, surmounted by the *Castle*, which is now a Penitentiary for women, the only old portion existing being the donjon, probably of the 11th cent. The number of female prisoners exceeds 1000. It was, however, an important fortress from the 10th to the 16th cent.; taken by the English 1359 and 1434, and by Henri IV. from the troops of the League 1595. The elder Condé, disgusted with the Court, retired hither in 1615, and fortified himself against attacks. The H. de Ville dates from 1294; the church of St. Samson is of the 14th cent.

From the promenade *du Chatellier*, which surrounds its walls, jutting out over the valley, a beautiful view of its winding stream is obtained. Cassini de Thury, the astronomer and geographer, was a native of Clermont.

5 m. *Liancourt Stat.* A pretty town, which gives a ducal title to the family of La Rochefoucault. A statue to the Duke, the well-known philanthropist, has been erected in the Place. The principal industry in this flourishing little town of 3140 Inhab. is shoe-making, one manufactory employing 1200 hands. Near this place are seen the first vines.

4 m. *Creil Junction Stat.* (Buffet; H. de la Couronne; H. de l'Epée), a town of 4539 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Oise. On an island in the river are remains of the old *Castle* in which Charles VI. was shut up during his

madness; and near it a small desecrated *Ch.*, *St. Evremont*, in ruins. There is a parish *Church*, peculiar in its ground-plan, and a massive bridge, also a large Wedgewood-ware manufactory, at Creil.

Creil stands at the junction of 5 lines of railway: 1. to Paris direct by Chantilly; 2. to Paris by Pontoise (12 m. longer); 3. to Beauvais (Rte. 4); 4. to Cologne by Compiègne (Rte. 183), Noyon, St. Quentin, and Erquelines; 5. to England and E. Belgium by Amiens.

The direct line to Paris turns out of that to Pontoise (see below) soon after leaving Creil Stat. The river Oise is crossed on a bridge of 3 arches. The rly. traverses the stone-quarries of St. Maximin, which for ages have furnished building-stone for Paris. Some of the old galleries are bridged over by the line, which is carried in a deep and long cutting, out of which was obtained free-stone for the construction of the *Viaduct of Chantilly*, traversing the valley of La Nonnette, a handsome structure of 36 arches, 66 ft. high in the centre, where they rest on piles.

6 m. *Chantilly Junct. Stat.* (*Inns*: H. du Grand Cerf; H. de la Pelouze, tolerably comfortable; H. d'Angleterre), a town of 3322 Inhab. The splendid *château*, built by the grandson of the Grand Condé, in the reign of Louis XV., was levelled by the mob at the first Revolution. The Great Condé here spent his latter years, after retiring from military life, in the society of Racine, Boileau, Bossuet, and the other literary men of his age. The *Stables* remain—a splendid pile, capable of lodging 180 horses, but unfinished, at the extremity of the Grande Rue, rt.

Condé took great pride in this beautiful retreat, and pleasure in embellishing it; and when Louis XIV., who had a claim on it, indicated a desire to obtain possession, he said, “Vous êtes le maître: mais j’ai une grâce à demander à V. M., c’est de me laisser à Chantilly comme votre concierge;” and the king had the good taste not to insist. Condé’s affairs were

never in a more desperate condition than at the moment when he was honoured by a visit from his cousin and sovereign, 1671; nevertheless, nothing could exceed the magnificence of the entertainment, rendered memorable by the suicide of Vatel the cook, who ran himself through with his sword in despair because the fish did not arrive in time for dinner.*

Chantilly, one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Paris, abounds in interest and in souvenirs of its most distinguished owner. A noble author,† who visited it in 1841, has touchingly described its vast natural forest, its limpid and purling streams, its green Arbele poplars, which have taken root in the ruins of the Grand Château, and now quite overshadow them, its green turf drives, and its hedges of hawthorn. *Le Petit Château*, built by the Montmorencys, is one of the most charming monuments of the style of the Renaissance in France. It is surrounded by water, and consequently the lower story is scarce habitable. The state rooms and gallery were adorned down to 1852 with the Battles of the Grand Condé, painted by Van der Meulen, now removed to the Duc d’Aumale’s, Twickenham.

The *Chapel* contains a rich altarscreen in the style of the Renaissance, brought from Ecouen: a series of fine painted glass windows by B. Palissy, representing the story of Psyche, after Raphael’s designs, is also now at Twickenham. After the death of the Duc de Bourbon in 1850, the last of the line of Condé, Chantilly became the property of the Duc d’Aumale, his godson, and son of King Louis Philippe. *Le Petit Château* is shown, and ought to be visited. The estate was sold December, 1853, in consequence of Napoleon III.’s confiscation decree regarding the property of the Orleans family, to the English bankers Coutts and Co., for 11 million francs. An *Hospital*, built and endowed by the last Prince de Condé, remains a monument of his munificence to the town.

* See Mad. de Sévigné’s Letters.

† Lord Mahon:—‘Life of Condé.’

The *Jardin Anglais* was laid out before the Revolution; the French garden is in bad taste—it has a noble *Terrace*.

The park and grounds are very beautiful, and are readily shown to strangers. The forest adjoining them has an extent of 6700 acres. There is some very fine turf here. Chantilly is now the Newmarket and the Goodwood of France; and the principal horse-races of France take place here in May, September, and October. Several hundred English grooms and jockeys are maintained here. A *Church* has been built for the *English*.

The body of the aged Admiral Coligny, the noblest victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, after having been hung up by the heels on the gibbet of Montfaucon, was secretly brought hither by Montmorency, and buried in the *parish ch.* without the head, which was conveyed to Cath. de Medicis. Hither have been removed from the Ch. of St. Paul at Paris, the *hearts* of the princes of Condé, with a touching inscription from the pen of the Duc d'Aumale, alluding to his unmerited exile from France.

Chantilly is famed for its silk lace (*blonde*, so called from the light colour), made here to a less extent in the town itself than in the 20 or 30 neighbouring communes, the artificers being women and children. There are several large establishments; but they only give out the patterns and materials, the work being executed at the homes of the lace-makers.

[*Branch Rly.* of 8 m. from Chantilly to Senlis.

The rly. is carried through the forest, which covers an area of 5852 acres.

A fine view is seen in crossing the Viaduct (1100 ft. long, 130 high) of 15 arches over the Thève valley. Just below appear the Ponds, or Etangs de Comelle; on the dam at the margin is a modern Gothic Castle, called *Château de la Loge de Viarmes*, on the site of one said to have been built by Queen Blanche of Castille, mother of St. Louis. Three avenues traverse the ponds; and here grand

[France, 1867.]

stag-hunts were held by the royal princes.

Not far from Viarmes is the ruined Cistercian Abbey of Royaumont, founded by St. Louis, 1230, who often retired hither from the world, tending the sick and eating with the monks. A wall and turret of the church, with bits of the refectory and cloister, alone remain, and are now converted into a cotton-mill. The valley of the Oise in this vicinity is very rich.]

7 m. *Luzarches-Survilliers* Stat. The town, 1470 Inhab., lies on rt.

Luzarches has an interesting *Church* of the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent.: its portal is ornamented with curious sculptures of martyred saints; and a fragment of a square donjon and a chapel, remains of a castle of the French kings, exist on the top of the hill.

1½ m. from the stat. is *Survilliers*; its château formerly belonged to King Joseph Bonaparte, from which he took his title of Comte de Survilliers, preserved during his long exile; that of *Champlatreux*, the seat for centuries of the great judicial family of Molé, is now that of the Duc d'Ayen, their descendant in the female line, the male being extinct.

7 m. *Villiers le Bel* Stat., 1½ m. from the town, on a hill: Pop. 2107.

[4 m. from here is *Ecouen*, a town of 1296 Inhab., celebrated for its château, the seat of the Montmorencys, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Condés. It was erected in the 16th cent. by Jean Bullant; confiscated during the first Revolution, it was converted into a barrack; in 1807 it became a house of education for the daughters of members of the Legion of Honour, under the direction of the celebrated Madame Campan, which being removed during the Bourbon rule to St. Denis, Ecouen devolved to the Condés; it is now a school for the daughters of military men. The elegant chapel is a *chef-d'œuvre* in the style of the Renaissance.]

3 m. *Pierrefitte* Stat.

Our rly. falls into the loop-line from Pontoise shortly before reaching
2 m. *St. Denis* Stat. See below.

Creil to Paris by Pontoise.

	Kil.	M.
Creil to St. Leu	7	4
Beaumont	21	13
Pontoise	39	24
Ermont	53	33
Enghien	56	34
Paris	68	42

4 m. *St. Leu d'Esserent* Stat. The *Abbey Church* (close to the Stat.) is one of the finest in the district. It has 2 W. steeples, one only finished, and 2 towers, in place of transepts, flanking the choir. The W. front shows a transition from round to pointed; the rest of the ch. is pure early pointed, grand in proportions, with a well-planned chevet. Portions of cloister and of the abbey buildings remain. The hill above is pierced with stone-quarries of great extent.

9 m. *Beaumont-sur-Oise* Stat., a town of 2560 Inhab., surmounted by a ruined tower, part of its old castle. Church 13th cent.

4 m. *Isle Adam* Stat., from which the baronial family of Villiers derives its title.

4 m. *Auvers* Stat. Fine Church. Pretty country to

3 m. *Pontoise* Stat. (Inns: Grand Cerf; H. des Messageries), a town of 6287 Inhab., occupies a steep slope above the river Oise, here traversed by a bridge, whence its name. It is famous for its fatted calves and flour. The Vionne, which here joins the Oise, turns numerous corn-mills. The Ch. of *St. Maclou* is an interesting edifice presenting various styles; there is some painted glass in a chapel near the principal entrance. The *Palais de Justice* is a Gothic building.

Pontoise is a place of some historical interest. St. Louis, attacked by a violent illness, was here warned by a voice from heaven to assume the cross—1244. During the hard winter of

1437, when the ground was covered with snow, the English took the town by surprise, through an ingenious ruse of Talbot, who clothed his soldiers in white, under cover of which, in the obscurity of the night, they reached the foot of the walls unobserved by the garrison.

[Coaches to Chaumont, 16 m., and Gisors, 24 m. Rly. in progress.]

5 m. *Herblay* Stat.

[Excursion to St. Leu Taverny, 4 m. on l., celebrated for its château and park, which, before the first Revolution, belonged to the Duc d'Orléans, and was the favourite residence of Madame de Genlis. In the time of Napoleon I. it was given to Hortense Queen of Holland, and after the Restoration became the property of the Duc de Bourbon, who ended his days there mysteriously, being found hanging to a window-bolt in his bed-room. Not a trace remains of the château of the last of the Condés, and even the grounds are completely altered. It was purchased by the Bande Noire, sold for its materials, and streets built on the site, one appropriately called Rue des Vandales. The Orleans family have erected on the spot an octagonal monument to the family of Condé.

The Comte de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, father of Napoleon III., is buried in the village ch., rebuilt by his son.]

6 m. *Enghien* Stat. *Enghien les Bains* (H. des Quatre Pavillons) is a very pretty village on the borders of a lake, the Etang de Montmorency, with a *Bathing Establishment* supplied with medicinal waters from a sulphureous spring. Not only on this account, but for the beauty of its situation and environs, it is much frequented by the Parisians as a sort of French Richmond. The walks in the Parc de St. Gratien, where Princess Mathilde has a château, are pleasant.

[An omnibus runs from Enghien Stat. to *Montmorency*, about 1½ m.

Montmorency is a dirty little town 14 m. distant from Paris. Its fine Gothic

Ch., of the 15th cent., contains some good painted glass.

In the house called *l'Ermitage*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off, Rousseau resided 1756-58, and wrote there his '*Nouvelle Héloïse*.' It was then the property of Madame d'Epinay, and really a peasant's cottage, fitted up for Rousseau, to prevent his returning to Geneva. It was afterwards occupied by Grétry the composer, who died in it 1813. It still exists, but built into a large and more modern mansion. Nothing of Rousseau now remains except perhaps the garden.]

The rly. from Enghien passes near Epinay, and is carried past one of the detached forts (*la Briche*) which surround Paris, and skirts (rt.) the margin of the Seine shortly before reaching

3 m. *St. Denis Junct. Stat.*, about 1 m. W. of the town: omnibus to the square of the Abbey meet all the trains.

St. Denis, a town of 26,117 Inhab., has of late years become the seat of numerous manufactures, but its only interest for the traveller will be its celebrated Abbey Church, for a description of which, up to the latest period, we must refer our readers to that given in the *Handbook of Paris*.

The Abbey of *St. Denis*, one of the most important and wealthy religious foundations in France: its abbots were powerful potentates; Turpin was chancellor to Charlemagne, and Suger prime minister to St. Louis.

The *Abbey Church* has been the burial-place of the kings of France from the time of Dagobert (638), and is a building of great interest, in spite of the dilapidations of revolutionary violence, which the restorations carried on under Napoleon, the Bourbons, Louis-Philippe, and the present Emperor, have not entirely repaired, and can never atone for. Independently of its historic interest, the works lately executed have made it one of the most magnificent and gorgeous Gothic edifices in the world. The W. front, flanked and surmounted by 2 towers (one rebuilt since 1847),

is in the Romanesque style, having been raised by Abbot Suger, 1140-44. The E. end of the choir and semicircle of chapels is of the same age and style. It was in the porch of St. Denis that Henri IV. abjured the Protestant faith. Over the central portal, which is semicircular, is a bas-relief of the Last Judgment. A vestibule, crowded with piers to support the towers, leads into the nave, which was built 1281, and is of remarkable width (40 ft.), considering that the roof is of stone. It is about 92 ft. high and 354 ft. long. The choir is, like that of Canterbury, narrower than the nave.

In front of the raised choir is the High Altar. On the rt. of it is the monument of Dagobert, a singular Gothic structure, raised to his memory by St. Louis; the effigy is modern; that of his Queen Nanthilda is a fine work of the 13th cent.; so are the bas-reliefs representing the pretended vision of a hermit, who reported that he had seen Dagobert in a boat pursued and scourged by devils, but defended by St. Denis, St. Martin, and St. Maurice.

In the transepts stand 3 splendid monuments, in the style of the Renaissance, (a) of Louis XII. and Anne of Brittany, whose recumbent effigies in marble are surrounded in niches by 12 sitting statues of the Apostles, admirable for design, attitude, and execution. The bas-reliefs round the base represent the battle of Agnadel and the entry of Louis into Milan. This monument is the work of Jean Juste of Tours, 1591. (b) Of Henri II. and Catherine of Medicis his queen, said to have been designed by Philibert Delorme and executed by Germain Pilon. The royal effigies are twice repeated; below recumbent as dead, above kneeling: at the 4 corners are figures of the Cardinal Virtues in bronze.

(c) The cenotaph of Francis I. and Claude his queen, begun 1552, from designs of Germain Pilon, and others. The recumbent effigies are by Philibert Delorme, as well as the elegant arabesques which decorate the canopy. The frieze running round the base of the monument represents, in a series of

marble bas-reliefs of good execution, the battles of Cerisolles and of Marignano. The canopy is surmounted by statues of Francis and his queen, with their 3 children.

In other parts of the church are placed monumental columns to Henri III., assassinated by Jacques Clement 1589; to Francis II., husband of Mary Queen of Scots, its base surrounded by weeping angels; a pillar in memory of Henri IV.; the effigy of Duguesclin, whose valour and renown procured for him, as Turenne's did in later times, burial in the company of kings, but availed not to save their ashes from sacrilegious dispersion by the republicans; Duguesclin's is remarkable for its diminutive size.

The choir and its side chapels glow with modern decoration in painting and gilding. The windows are mostly filled with modern painted glass, a very small portion of the old having escaped the fury of the Revolutionists. The chapel of the Virgin alone retains some of that with which Abbot Suger decorated the building in 1140: it is regarded as the oldest in France. A red flag suspended behind the altar supplies the place of the once-venerated *Oriflamme*, the standard of the realm of France, but not used in battle since the time of Charles VII. It was originally the church flag of the Abbey of St. Denis, which was delivered by the abbot to the military guardian of the church whenever he went forth to fight its battles, and was supposed to secure victory to those who bore it. It supplanted St. Martin's cloak, which had previously served as the royal standard of France.

In the aisles, transepts, and chapels opening into it, have been ranged most of the monuments which were formerly in the corridors beneath the choir, the space being now reserved to the vaults of the last Bourbon sovereigns, and of the Imperial family of the reigning dynasty. In the former lie the supposed remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, removed from the cemetery of the Madeleine, of Louis XVIII., &c. Those of the first Napoleon still lie at the Invalides, although preparations

have been made to receive them at St. Denis; a door from beneath the high altar leads into these 2 depositories.

This long range of Royal tombs, which since the recent restorations now again decorate the upper ch., have been arranged chronologically by M. Viollet le Duc; they are quite empty, in consequence of a decree of the Convention of 1793 ordering the destruction of the tombs of the kings at St. Denis. In the course of 3 days 51 tombs were opened, rifled, and demolished; and the bodies of kings, queens, and princes, in every stage of decay, cast out in an indiscriminate heap into 2 trenches, hastily dug without the walls of the church, after being subjected to every species of indignity. A soldier with his sabre cut the beard from the nearly perfect corpse of Henri IV. to wear it as a moustache on his own lip; and the valiant Turenne's body, so little injured by time that the likeness to his portrait was still recognised, was stuck into a glass case, and made a show to gratify idle curiosity. The mutilated monuments were conveyed, with relics of saints and church-plate, to Paris, and owe their preservation and restoration to the praiseworthy zeal and care of M. le Noir, founder of the Musée des Petits Augustins. For 12 years after this sacrilege the Abbey Ch. of St. Denis, stripped of its lead to furnish bullets, remained roofless; having first been offered for sale for the value of the building-materials, and next used as a market-house. Napoleon I., however, undertook its restoration, and caused the desecrated sepulchral vaults of the Bourbons to be fitted up as a mausoleum for his own family. His design, frustrated by the Restoration, has been carried out by Napoleon III. The vaults below the high altar contain the confused mass of royal bones, withdrawn by order of Louis XVIII. from the ditch into which they had been cast, together with the burnt remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, the coffins of Louis XVIII. and others of his family. In a corner lies the last Condé, father

of the Duc d'Enghien, who died at St. Leu.

Between 1806-47, 290,000*l.* have been expended on the restoration of St. Denis. Napoleon's commencement was followed up by the Restoration; but what had then been done was not considered in good taste by Louis Philippe, who, besides repairing and improving, pulled down and replaced much that had been put up by his two predecessors. The Emp. Napoleon III. has intrusted the restoration of the ch. to the care of M. Viollet le Duc, than whom there is no more experienced architect in Europe, from his knowledge of Gothic. Under his management great changes have been made, with the object of bringing back the ch. to the state in which it was in 1707, and the works are still proceeding.

E. of the ch. is *La Maison Impériale*, occupying the buildings of the ancient abbey, and devoted to the education of 400 daughters of members of the order of La Légion d'Honneur.

On leaving St. Denis, the Rly. crosses the canal de St. Denis by an iron bridge, and the Plaine de St. Denis, before cutting through the line of Fortifications of Paris, passing (rt.) the hill of Montmartre and the Hospital Lariboisière, before reaching the

PARIS *Terminus*, perhaps the grandest railway station in Europe, Place Roubaix.—See *Murray's Handbook of Paris*.

Hotels and Inns.—*Hôtel Bristol*, Place Vendôme, perhaps the best in Paris, patronised by our Royal family and the leading members of the British and foreign aristocracy; the owner, Mr. Bachmeyer, a most obliging and attentive person, speaking our language fluently. *Hôtel du Rhin*, in the same square, also good. *Grand Hôtel*, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and *Hôtel du Louvre* in the Rue de Rivoli—two colossal establishments belonging to a joint-stock company, magnificently furnished, but very expensive as regards apartments, the charge for which

depends on the floor upon which they are situated; tables-d'hôte at 7 and 8 francs, the society at which is rather of a mixed character (see *Handbook of Paris*). *H. Westminster*, in the Rue de la Paix, good; charges as at the *H. Bristol*. *H. Chatham*, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, a very comfortable family hotel, with more moderate charges; situation convenient; good table-d'hôte at 5 fr. *H. Meurice*, in the Rue de Rivoli, belonging to an English joint-stock company, much frequented by English and Americans. *H. Brighton*, also in the Rue Rivoli, quiet, clean, and with moderate charges. *H. Windsor* and *H. Wagram* in the same street. The hotels in the Rue de Rivoli have the great advantage of a sunny look-out in winter, the vicinity to the Tuileries gardens, a covered walk in rainy weather under its arcades, &c. *H. Castiglione*, de *Londres*, and *Vendôme*; all in the Rue Castiglione; very good. *H. Mirabeau* with table-d'hôte, de *Hollande*, and de *Douvres*, in the Rue de la Paix. *H. de Lille et d'Albion*, de *St. James*, de *France* and de *Bath*, in the Rue St. Honoré. *H. Bedford*, in the Rue de l'Arcade; and *Vouillemont*, in the Rue des Champs Elysées. In the first-class hotels there are seldom tables-d'hôte, which renders them more expensive. The hotels near the rly. stations are only second-rate. Lodgings in hotels, as well as all other charges, have increased considerably in Paris of late years. (For further information on this subject, see *Handbook of Paris*.)

Restaurants.—The best are on the Boulevard des Italiens; Véron's, Vefour's, and the Trois Frères Provençaux, Palais Royal; Philippe, Rue Montorgeuil, celebrated for its cuisine and wines.

Galighani's Reading Room, in the Rue de Rivoli, No. 224, will prove a great resource to the Englishman in Paris: here he will find all the best newspapers of different countries; he will meet with his friends, a list of his countrymen visiting or residing in Paris,

and may supply himself with books, or subscribe to the circulating library. *Galignani's Messenger* is a capital paper, condensing all the news of the English papers without reference to politics. It is a comfort to have it sent after the traveller from place to place as he moves about the Continent, which MM. G. will undertake to do.

M. Xavier, *Rue de la Banque*, near the Bourse, keeps a very extensive assortment of English and foreign books, guide-books, travelling maps, &c. Amyot, in the *Rue de la Paix*, for French works, the newest publications, &c.

ROUTE 4.

CREIL TO BEAUVAIS.

	Kil.	M.
Mouy Bury	15	9
Hermes	20	13
Beauvais	37	—

A branch rly., of about 23 m., leads from *Creil* (Rte. 3), traverses a rich agricultural district, offering, however, little interest to the traveller, following during a great part of the distance the valley of the Therain. Near Clees is the handsome Château de Mello, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Heilles* that of *Mouchy le Châtel*, belonging to the Duke de Mouchy. Near *Mausel*, between *Rochy* and *Beauvais*, are traces of 3 Roman highways called the *Chaussées Brune-*

haut, the village ch. being in the pointed style of the 12th cent.

Beauvais (*Inns*: Hôtel du Cygne; d'Angleterre), the chief town of the Dépt. de l'Oise, 15,307 Inhab.; supposed to stand near the site of the Gaulish *Bratuspontium* mentioned by Cæsar. The central portion (la Cité) is very ancient, still in part enclosed by its old walls, which on the E. side have given place to airy boulevards planted with trees; many of the houses are of wood. The most conspicuous edifice, and the principal object of interest here, is the **Cathedral*. At a distance it appears a heavy and uncouth mass, overtopping the rest of the town with its prominent roof, which is supported by 3 rows of flying buttresses, surmounted by double ranges of pinnacles rising from broad buttress walls. It was commenced 1225, and the design of its founders and architects, excited to emulation by the splendour of Amiens, which had been begun 5 years earlier, seems to have been to surpass in vastness and magnificence all other Gothic edifices. They miscalculated, however, the resources both of their art and their treasury, and the result was repeated failures; for the progress of the edifice was arrested when it was only half finished, and it remains a mere gigantic choir with the transepts. As it is, however, this choir is the loftiest in the world, the elevation of the roof above the pavement being 153 ft.—13 ft. higher than that of the cathedral of Amiens; but though more extraordinary, it is less pleasing than the latter in general effect. "The extension of its dimensions upward is carried to a degree which strikes the spectator as exaggeration. Amiens is a giant in repose; Beauvais a colossus on tiptoe."—*W.* To increase the wonder of the building, the architect designed to support it on half the number of piers employed at present; but in spite of the iron braces used to hold the piers in their places, the walls bulged out, and the roof twice fell. The only means, then, of maintaining it was by inserting intermediate piers

in the wide spaces left between the original ones. The transepts, begun 1500, under Bishop Villiers de l'Île Adam (who, as well as his brother the Grand Master of St. John of Jerusalem, was a Beauvoisin), by the architects Jean Waast and Martin Cambiche, and finished 1555, are a fine example of the flamboyant style.

One compartment of the nave was actually begun when the architects (moved, it is said, by a vain ambition to rival the height of the dome of St. Peter's) abandoned it to raise a tower 455 ft. high, which tumbled down 1573. The choir, "though raised to a loftiness that strikes the beholder with astonishment, displays the space between the tall and slender pillars so entirely filled with glass that the whole range of windows only appears like a single zone of light supported and separated by nothing but narrow mullions situated at wide intervals."

In the interior the effect of the admirable painted glass, executed in the best period of the art, is very rich. That in the N. and S. rose windows is attributed to Nicholas Lepot or Leprince, and that in some of the side chapels to Augrand Leprince, both celebrated as artists in this line in the 16th cent. In the choir are hung 8 of the *tapestries* representing histories of SS. Peter and Paul, after cartoons of Raphael now at Hampton Court, for the manufacture of which Beauvais was celebrated, and which preceded by 3 years that of the Gobelins. The monument, in the N. aisle of the choir, of Cardinal Forbin Janson, surmounted by his kneeling effigy, is by Nicholas Coustou (1738).

The entrances to the Cathedral are by the transepts: the portal at the extremity of the S. transept is loaded with flamboyant decorations, though, from the fury of iconoclasts, it has lost the statues which filled the niches. It is surmounted by a noble rose window, of very rich tracery. The painted glass, probably by Leprince, represents the creation of the Jewish people, with SS. Peter and Paul, the Great Doctors of the Church, &c. The façade of

the N. transept has very much the character of English Perpendicular Gothic; its portal, deeply recessed, with feathered mouldings to the arches, retains its original carved doors, which are surmounted by a bas-relief, in the tympanum, of a genealogical tree; the escutcheons suspended from the branches.

A ruinous building called the *Basse Œuvre*, on the W. of the cathedral, occupying part of the space which the nave, if carried out, would have covered, is curious as one of the most ancient buildings in France (6th or 7th cent.). The lower part of the outer walls displays masonry possibly of the Roman period. The superstructure served as the cathedral in the 10th cent.; in its interior square piers support round arches.

St. Etienne. The nave exhibits the transition from Romanesque to Gothic; it is very plain, with round pier arches, and round-headed clerestory windows. The W. front resembles an early English front. The painted glass is good. The *Bishop's Palace*, now the *Palais de Justice*, rebuilt in the 15th cent., has externally the aspect of a castle surrounded by walls, and its entrance flanked by 2 large round towers.

Cæsar thus mentions the Bellovaci, or ancient inhabitants of the district round Beauvais: "Plurimum inter Belgas Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate, et hominum numero valere."

The most remarkable event in the annals of Beauvais is its *Siege* by Charles the Bold in 1472, when, being destitute of garrison, it might have fallen by a *coup de main*, had not its citizens boldly closed their gates in the face of an army of 80,000 Burgundians, and maintained an obstinate resistance until succour arrived from Paris. The peculiar feature in this defence was the part which the wives and daughters of the townsfolk took in it, guarding the walls, and sharing in all the perils of the men. The chief heroine, Jeanne Hachette, ap-

peared upon the breach at the moment of the fiercest assaults, seized a Burgundian standard which a soldier was endeavouring to plant on the walls, and, hurling the bearer to the bottom, bore it off in triumph into the town. Louis XI. rewarded the valour of the citizens by releasing them from taxes, and complimented the ladies by an ordonnance authorising them to take precedence of the men in the procession of St. Angadrème, instituted to commemorate the raising of the siege. This procession is still kept up, on the Sunday nearest the 14th Oct.; the females lead the way, carrying the banner so valorously acquired by Jeanne Hachette, which is preserved in the *H. de Ville*. A statue of the heroine, whose real name was Jeanne Lainé, by *Debray*, has been erected in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville.

At an earlier period (1357) Beauvais was the centre of the revolt of the serfs against their lords, called *La Jacquerie*, from Jacques Bonhomme (Goodman James), the familiar sobriquet of the peasantry. It extended over several provinces before it was put down by the armed force of the seigneurs banded together, and with fearful cruelty. Froissart thus describes an instance of wholesale vengeance performed upon the rebellious peasants by the Duke of Orleans, the Count of Foix, and the Captal de Buch: "They set fire to the town and burned it clean, and all the villagers of the town that they could close therein."

ROUTE 5.

AMIENS TO ROUEN—RAILWAY.

Amiens	Kil.	Miles.
Saleux Stat.	6	4
Poix Stat.	29	17
Gaillefontaine Stat.	63	39
Forges les Eaux Stat.	70	43
Buchy Stat.	88	55
Margny Stat.	98	61
Darnethal Stat.	111	69
Rouen Stat.	115	72

This line, completed 1867, will be most convenient for travellers proceeding from England and Belgium to the western parts of France, and especially to Rouen and Havre, the great détour by Paris being avoided.

On leaving Amiens the line gradually ascends to gain the table-land between the valley of the Somme and the Bresle.

17 m. *Poix Stat.*, on the old post-road from Abbeville to Beauvais, a town of 1436 Inhab., which gives a ducal title to the Noailles family. From Poix, passing the stats. of *Fouilloy*, *Abancourt*, and *Formerie*, the line reaches its greatest elevation, 226 mètres, before entering Normandy.

22 m. *Gaillefontaine Junct. Stat.* The town of this name is 2 m. on rt. of the stat.; it contains 1700 Inhab. Its castle, of which little remains, was erected in 1050, by William the Conqueror. From Gaillefontaine branch off the rlys. to Neufchâtel and Dieppe, and the continuation of the latter to Paris, by Gournay, Gisors, Magny, and Pontoise (Rte.).

5 m. *Forges les Eaux Stat.*, 2 m. from the town (*Inn*, le Lion d'Or). A town of 1739 Inhab., and watering-place, possessing 3 mineral springs of some repute—*La ReINETTE*, *La Royale*,

and *La Cardinale*; the two last named from Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu, who visited Forges to drink the waters in 1632, the period of their greatest celebrity, in consequence of Anne of Austria, after having been childless for 18 years, here becoming enceinte with Louis XIV.;—an event which was attributed to the effects of these waters. There is an *Etablissement Thermal*, with baths, reading-rooms, &c., in the lower part of the town. The waters are chalybeate, and useful in lymphatic affections, chronic disorders of the stomach, &c.

6 m. *Somery* Stat., village of 860 Inhab., in a wooded district, on leaving which the rly. penetrates the hills by a long tunnel of 1627 yards.

5 m. *Buchy* Stat. There is some good painted glass in the parish church, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter. From this stat. branches off the rly. to Dieppe, to join that from Rouen to Dieppe beyond Cleres (Rte. 8). The rly. from Buchy to Rouen continues through a fine country to

14 m. *Darnetal* Stat., on the Aubette, in the midst of a district abounding in villas and manufactories, from which, following the valley of the Clarette, having the Hill of St. Catherine on l., it runs beneath the line from Rouen to Havre to gain the stat. at Rouen, in the suburb of Martainville, near the boulevard of the same name at the W. extremity of the city.

3 m. *Rouen* Stat. (Rte. 8).

ROUTE 6.

DIEPPE TO ROUEN—RAILWAY.

Dieppe	Kil.	Miles.
St. Aubin	7	4
Longueville.	17	11
Auffay	26	16
St. Victor	31	19
Clères	40	25
Monville.	46	29
Malannay	52	32
Maromme	56	34
Rouen	65	40

Fast *steamers* ply daily from New-haven to Dieppe in 6 hrs.; express trains in correspondence to Rouen and Paris.

Dieppe.—*Inns*: H. Royal, comfortable and well managed, facing the sea and Promenade, and near the Bathing establishment; H. des Bains (Morgan's) — good tables-d'hôte; H. Bristol; Grand Hôtel de Dieppe, also overlooking the sea; H. Victoria; H. du Nord; H. de Londres, on the Quay, near the landing-place from the steamers, but second-rate.

The seaport town of Dieppe (19,946 Inhab.) is situated in a depression between two ranges of the chalk cliffs which here form the coast-line, as white and nearly as tall as those of England. Through this gap the small river Arques flows into the sea, making an abrupt bend round the tongue of flat land upon which a part of the town is built, and forming a tolerable tidal harbour fit for vessels of 500 tons, which is lined with quays, and cleared from mud by sluices. Within the harbour a large floating dock has been constructed, and altogether Dieppe is rising rapidly from its decayed condition. It is one of the chief fishing-ports in France, equipping annually 60 vessels for the cod-fishery, and many more for that of the herring.

It is much frequented as a sea-bathing place, and in July and Aug. becomes the resort of the fashionable society of Paris.

The streets are regular, and display few specimens of antiquity, in consequence of the bombardment of the town by the English, who, returning from an unsuccessful attack on Brest, 1694, revenged themselves by laying this town in ruins,—a reckless and inglorious exploit. The principal street runs parallel with the sea from the harbour to the castle, and contains some tolerable shops. The *Faubourg de Pollet*, on the W., inhabited almost exclusively by fishermen, is that in which the most character and peculiarity of costume is observable.

The **Ch. of St. Jacques* stands in the square a little to the W. of the harbour. The body of the building is much hidden behind the flying buttresses, some of them consisting of open screen-work tracery with 8 mulions. The slated cupola, however, above the cross, is more modern, and an eyesore; the W. tower, near the entrance, is very good late Gothic. The transepts, which are short, are the oldest part, built in the 13th cent., as well as perhaps the arches of the choir: the nave is a little later, and the roof and many of the side chapels, some of which enclosed with stone screens, are not older than the 15th. The screens and curious carvings in the side aisles, especially that near the sacristy—a confusion of the Gothic styles—and that in the chapel of St. Yves, deserve notice as examples of French florid Gothic of the 15th and 16th cents. The Lady Chapel is a specimen of late Gothic. The bosses of the groined roof over the choir are of delicate filigree work, and the vaulting is ornamented with knots pendent from the ribs. In the 2nd chapel on rt. is one of those representations of the Holy Sepulchre surrounded by figures of the 3 Marias and other holy personages, so common in Romish churches abroad, executed in a very inferior style. The stalls in the choir, in the style of the 15th cent., were

executed by an artist of Rouen in 1865. In the Lady Chapel behind is some good modern painted glass. On one of the piers is a memorial to the merchant prince Ango, who is buried in the chapel of St. Yves.

In the Place Nationale, W. of the church, is a statue by *Dantain* of Admiral Duquesne, a native of Dieppe and a Calvinist, who beat the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter off the coast of Sicily. In the adjoining Cours Bourbon, facing the Quay, is held the fish-market, a busy scene in the early morning on the arrival of the fishing-boats, Dieppe being one of the principal ports from which the supply of Paris is derived.

The *Castle*, rising on the declivity of the cliff at the W. end of the town, built in the 11th cent., is now a barrack, and modernised. It contains nothing remarkable. It is, however, a picturesque object, with its group of quaint cone-headed towers, its high bridge and drawbridge spanning a chasm which runs down to the sea; it commands a fine view, and it possesses historical associations of great interest. Within these walls Henri IV., retreating before the army of the League, found shelter among his "bons Dieppois," as he called them, who had been the first to acknowledge his right to the throne, before the battle of Arques. He made choice of Dieppe from the attachment of its inhabitants, the fidelity of its governor, and the advantage of an open communication by sea with England. While here he received from Queen Elizabeth a reinforcement of 1000 Scotch and 4500 English soldiers.

In 1650 the Duchesse de Longueville, so prominent among the leaders of the Fronde, defying the royal authority, was compelled to take refuge in the castle; but being pursued even hither by the vengeance of Mazarin and Anne of Austria, she with difficulty at length escaped by night, and, making her way amidst storm and tempest, after innumerable escapes and adventures, embarked alone in an English vessel, dressed as a man, and at length succeeded in reaching Rotterdam. The

other objects of interest at Dieppe are the *Hôtel de Ville*, in which is the Municipal Library, the *Musée*, and the *Manufacture des Tabacs*.

Dieppe 3 centuries ago was the most flourishing seaport of France, and contained 60,000 Inhab. The fleets of its adventurous merchants traversed every sea: one of them, indeed (Ango), riding in the Tagus with his merchant squadron, bearded the King of Portugal in his own capital; another captured the Canaries. Its skilful and hardy sailors distinguished themselves by their geographical discoveries and early settlements in the 15th and 16th cents. Claims are put forth for their having made the passage round the Cape of Good Hope before the Portuguese. If it were so, they certainly kept the secret so close that they have lost the credit of it. They were among the first visitors of the New World, explored Florida, opening the fur trade in Canada, and establishing the earliest European colony in Senegal; whence, as well as from the East Indies, they drew the costliest gums, gems, precious stones, metals, and tissues, with which they for a long time exclusively supplied their luxurious countrymen. The importation of elephants' teeth from Africa is said to have given rise to the *manufacture of carved ivory*, which still exists here, and is almost peculiar to Dieppe. The rivalry of Havre, and its superior advantages for internal communication by the Seine, were the ruin of Dieppe. The persecution of the Protestants and the English bombardment inflicted severe blows in addition; the town now, since the establishment of railway communication with the interior, is rapidly reviving.

The *Etablissement des Bains*, situated at the E. extremity of the beach, is a handsome building of wood and glass, furnished with gardens, in which a band plays in the afternoon. It is well supplied with English and French newspapers. There are bathing-machines; and a pretty structure of wood has been erected as a Bath-house and Ball-room. A series of little huts are erected at the sea-side, from which ladies issue

in dark blouses, and gentlemen in wide trousers, and thus bathe in public. Ladies are assisted by male dippers appointed for this service, should their services be required. There are also *hot baths* near the beach. The ground bordering on the sea has been laid out in pretty gardens, walks, and drives, resorted to in the season by a gay throng.

Near the entrance to the harbour are numerous building-slips; and extensive breeding and fattening grounds for oysters are laid down in the Bassins de Retenue, which furnish supplies to Paris and other towns of the interior.

English Ch. service, Sunday at 1 P.M., in the old Carmelite convent chapel in the Rue de la Barre.

Diligences to Eu and Treport; to Fécamp, thence by rail to Havre (Rte. 18).

The *Environs of Dieppe* present several interesting excursions. About 2 m. to the E., on the cliffs above the sea, is a camp capable of holding many thousand men, once attributed to Cæsar, but now supposed to be Gallic, and called *la Cité des Limes*. It is triangular in form, defended on the land-side by a rampart in places more than 50 ft. high. It is near the road to Eu (Rte. 18), 18½ m. distant, where was the *Château* of King Louis-Philippe and a fine Gothic *Church*.

The most delightful walk, however, in the neighbourhood of Dieppe is to the ruins of the * *Castle of Arques*, which are far more interesting than the Cité des Limes. They are situated in the valley of the Béthune, at its junction with the Eaulne, about 3 m. S.E. of Dieppe, and are celebrated for the momentous victory gained beneath the walls by Henri IV. and his devoted band of 4000 Protestants over the army of the League, 30,000 strong, under the Duc de Mayenne, which decided the fate of the Béarnais prince. The artillery from its walls contributed not a little to the result of that day. "Il en fut tirée," says Sully in his *Memoirs*, "une volée de quatre pièces, qui fit quatre belles rues dans leurs escadrons et bataillons." Three or four more

discharges not only checked their advance, but drove them behind a bend of the valley to shelter themselves from the cannonade, and from this check they never recovered. The king, expecting the Leaguers to debouche down the valley to attack him, had disposed and intrenched his little band accordingly, when he suddenly found the advanced guard of the Duc de Mayenne in his rear, pushing forward to cut him off from his stronghold, Dieppe. Henri, with great quickness and dexterity, changed his front, threw up fresh ramparts to protect his flanks, and managed still to keep up his communication with Dieppe. Among the heroic traits of Henri on that anxious and hard-fought day, are his words to M. de Belin, an officer of the League, who scornfully inquired where Henri's forces were, to oppose so large an army: "Vous ne les voyez pas toutes, car vous ne comptez pas Dieu et le bon droit, qui m'assistent." A rude *obelisk*, raised on the brow of the hill, marks the spot where the deadliest struggle occurred.

The **Castle*, a fine object at a distance, occupies a commanding position on a tongue of high land between two valleys, and covers a large area with its ruins; but its shattered condition, arising less from the hazards of war and the effects of time than the dilapidations of man, has robbed it of much of its picturesqueness. For a series of years, down to the end of the last cent., the government allowed it to be pulled to pieces as a mere quarry for building materials. It is difficult to fix the age of its shapeless walls, deprived of their casing of masonry; but it is probable that the oldest parts, viz. the *Donjon* and its enclosure, date from the time of our Henry II., who rebuilt the castle at the end of the 12th cent.; other portions are not older than the 16th. The English, under Talbot and Warwick, again obtained possession of it in 1419, and kept it for 30 years, down to the capitulation of Rouen, by which it was yielded to Charles VII. in 1449: it now belongs to the de Reiset family, to whom it was sold in 1826. The main entrance remains flanked

by 2 massive towers of immense size; and portions of the piers of the draw-bridge which led to it are still standing, but the 3 successive arches of the gateway are torn into nearly shapeless rents.

Within a pleasant walk from Dieppe (4 m.), at the pretty but scattered *village* of *Varengeville*, stands *le Manoir d'Ango*, the château of the celebrated Dieppoise merchant Ango,—the host and friend of Francis I. Though now converted into a farm-house, so little of its external form is defaced that the eye can readily trace all the richness of decoration which distinguished the style of the Renaissance when it was built.

"The walls are principally constructed of black hewn flint, which, alternating with a white stone, produce a very beautiful mosaic. They retain all the sharpness of their original construction; and the sculptures with which they are enriched are of the most classical and graceful form. A number of large medallions above the grand entrance, and along the façade of the principal corps de bâtiment, are remarkable: among them the portraits of Francis I. and Diane de Poitiers. In the interior are some finely sculptured fireplaces and the remains of a large fresco; but they are only to be discovered by groping amongst the greniers, into which the apartments once so splendid have been changed." —*Miss Costello*.

Other agreeable excursions may be made from Dieppe along the cliffs to Cau de Cote and Pourville, from which there is a path to Varengeville, and from the latter to the lighthouse on Cape d'Ailly.

Rly. to Rouen, 8 trains daily: time $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. *Terminus* beyond the wet-dock (*bassin-à-flot*). Omnibus from the Quai, 30 cents.; fiacres, 1 fr. 25 cents. Buffet at the station not very good.

A tunnel at Appeville, rather more than 1 m. long, carries the rly. into the valley of the Scie, up which it runs for more than 18 m., crossing it 22 times. It is enlivened by several mills in the midst of meadows and orchards.

In the outskirts of Dieppe we cross

the road to Havre. The high road to Rouen is passed on a level. 1. Beyond Sanqueville are the ruins of the *Castle of Charlesmesnil*. The way is varied here and there at long intervals by villas or châteaux, without any claim to beauty. The numerous orchards are one of the characteristic features of Normandy, which is a cider, not wine-drinking, province.

4 m. *St. Aubin* Stat., at a short distance from the town of Offranville on rt.

7 m. *Longueville* Stat. stands on the domain of an abbey, the chief conventual building of which is now a cotton-mill. Upon the hill over the village, on l., may be perceived the ruins of the *Castle of Longueville*, celebrated during the wars of the Fronde, and for the courage and adventures of the Duchesse, sister of the Great Condé.

5 m. *Auffay* Stat. A considerable village, with several cotton-mills, a large sugar refinery, and tanneries, and a pretty Gothic ch., 16th cent.

3 m. *St. Victor* Stat. William the Conqueror was the founder of the abbaye of St. Victor here; his statue, of the 13th or 14th cent., occupies a niche outside of the ch.; of the conventual buildings the only part remaining is the chapter-house, now a wood-store. The Scie rises about 100 yards to the l. This will be the nearest Stat. to Neufchâtel (Rte. 5): coaches thither, until the direct railway from Paris to Dieppe, which will branch off on the l. between here and Clères, has been opened (Rte. 5).

[rt. About 3½ m. on rt. is Tôtes. (Cygne, a small country Inn.) The spinning and weaving of cotton furnish employment to the inhabitants.] Mills and factories increase in number as we approach Rouen, the great centre of the cotton manufacture in France.

The summit-level of the line, 487 ft., is attained through the long and deep cutting of Frichemesnil, leading into the Valley of Clères, a little beyond which is the

6 m. *Clères* Stat. In one of the chapels of the modern ch. are several mutilated mediæval statues. From Clères the rly. descends rather rapidly, passing by *Monville*, a large village on the l. The direct line of rly. from Paris to Dieppe, by which the distance will be considerably abridged, passing by Gisors, Gournay, Forges, and Neufchâtel, will join near here.

The Dieppe Rly. falls into the line from Rouen to Havre near

4 m. *Malaunay* Stat., before reaching which the *Viaduct* of 8 arches, 95 ft. high, is crossed. (Rte. 14.)

The line of houses, factories, and chimneys, interspersed with villas, orchards, and gardens, almost uninterrupted, from Malaunay to Rouen, may remind an Englishman of the clothing district of the W. of England.

Before entering Rouen a pretty view is obtained of the blue hills which border the Seine; nor is the atmosphere thickened with so dense an envelope of smoke as hovers over the great manufacturing centres of England.

4 m. *Maromme* Stat. Through 2 tunnels, one 1270 yards long, partly under the suburbs Bovreuil and Cauchoise, and the cemetery of St. Gervais, we reach

ROUEN STAT. (excellent Buffet), Rue Verte, on the Boulevard (in Rte. 8).

ROUTE 8.

PARIS TO ROUEN—RAILROAD.

Paris	Kil.	Miles.
Maisons Stat.	17	10
Poissy Stat.	27	17
Meulan Stat.	41	25
Mantes, Junct. Stat. .	58	36
Vernon Stat.	80	50
St. Pierre Louviers Stat.	107	66
Pont de l'Arche Stat. .	119	74
Rouen Stat.	136	84

Trains 6 times a day, in about 4 hrs. ; Express in 2½ hrs. *Terminus* in Paris, Rue St. Lazare. There are 2 stations at Rouen—St. Sever on the l. bank of the Seine, and Rue Verte (Havre and Dieppe) Stat. on the rt. bank.

This railroad was commenced in 1841, and opened May, 1843. Its engineer was Mr. Locke; many of the shareholders, and most of the workmen, were English, a considerable number of experienced “navigators” having been transported across the Channel.

The rly., after passing on a bridge over the Rue de Stockholm, and through 2 tunnels under the Place de l'Europe and Les Batignolles, quits Paris, emerging on an open plain. The village of Clichy is passed on the rt., and the Seine is crossed by a bridge of 5 arches before reaching the village of

Asnières Stat., on the l. bank of the Seine, here crossed by another bridge, below that of the rly. The rly. bridge was burned by the insurgents in 1848. The Versailles Railroad (rive droite) and the St. Germain Railroad branch off to the l. a little beyond this.

[rt. Branch Railway to Argenteuil.]

4 m. Colombes Stat., a village, where Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. and daughter of Henri IV., died in great poverty, 1669. At Bezons the railway recrosses the Seine by a bridge

of 9 iron arches, each 100 ft. span, on stone piers. Beyond this an embankment continues to the Seine, which is traversed for the second time by a bridge like the former, leading to

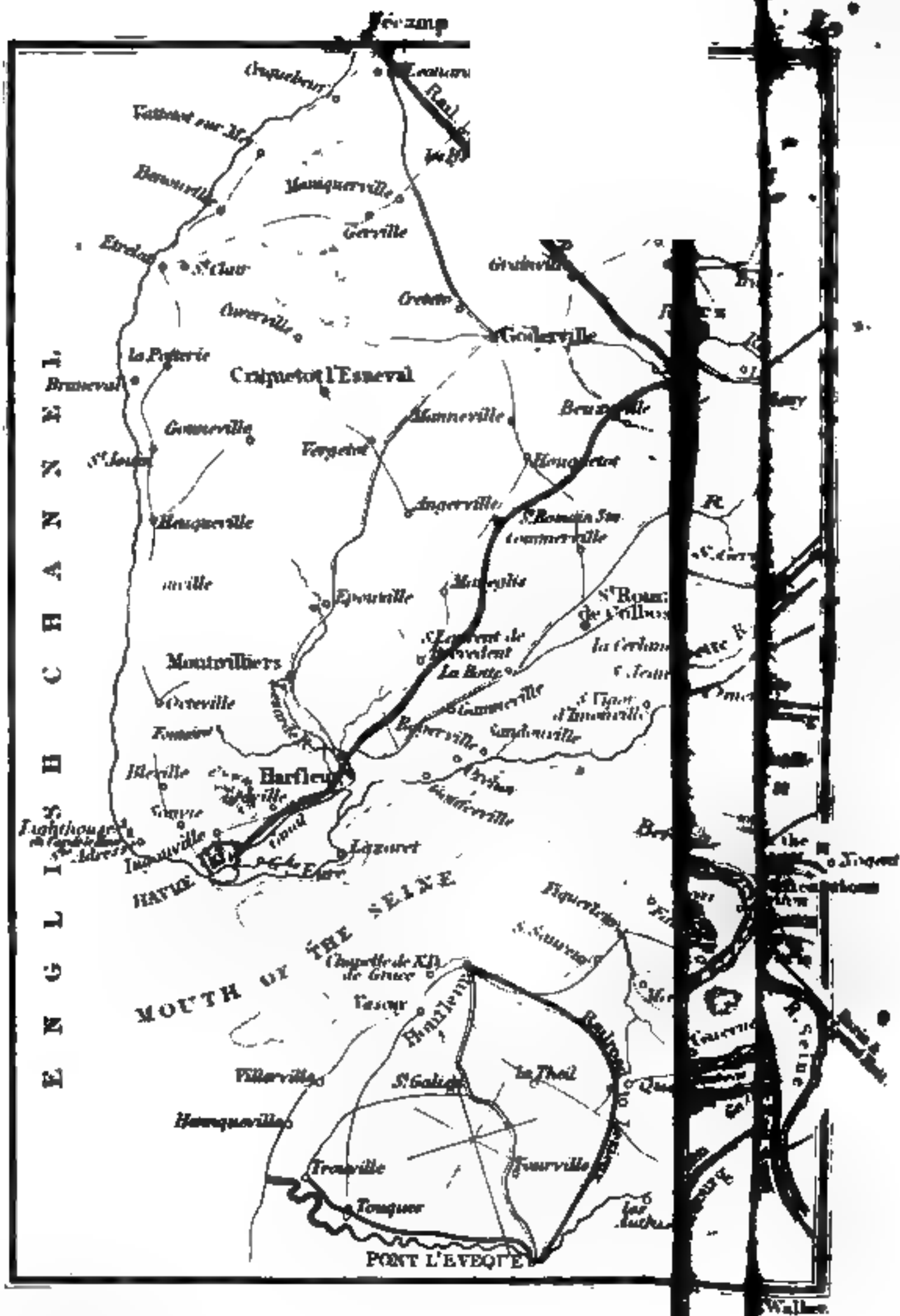
5 m. Maisons Stat., at the end of the avenue leading to the *Château* (*Inns* : Hôtel Talma, once the residence of the great tragic actor; good;—Le Petit Havre). The *château* was the property of Lafitte, banker and minister of Louis Philippe, was built by François Mansard, 1658, for the Surintendant des Finances René de Longueil, and is a handsome edifice in the Italian style. Voltaire wrote his ‘Zaire’ here, and he was here attacked with small-pox, which nearly carried him off. Before the first Revolution it belonged to the Comte d’Artois, and was afterwards given by Napoleon I. to Marshal Lannes. The park has been cut up into building lots, sold piecemeal, and studded over with villas. Access is given to the new colony by a bridge of wood resting on stone piers.

The rly. proceeds hence in a cutting across the forest of St. Germain, passing by Conflans Stat., until it again reaches the l. bank of the Seine a little before arriving at

7 m. Poissy Stat. (H. de Rouen), a town of 4973 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Seine, the birthplace of St. Louis (1215), who was wont to sign himself by the modest style of Louis de Poissy. The font at which he was baptized is shown in the *Parish Ch.*, a picturesque building, late Romanesque, with flamboyant additions, surmounted by 2 octagon towers with spires.

The *Conference of Poissy* was held 1561, with the hope of adjusting differences between the Romanist and Calvinistic churches; Beza, with a train of doctors, appearing for the one party, and the papal legate, Cardinal Ippolito d’Este, for the other; Charles IX. attending the first meeting with his mother, Catherine de Medicis. But the controversialists soon separated, without having approached to a reconciliation, each side believing it had the best of the arguments.





An inconveniently narrow street leads to the long bridge of Poissy over the Seine, of 87 arches of different sizes, including the approaches, built, it is said, by St. Louis. The 3 central arches were blown up in 1815 to prevent the passage of the allies; or, as some say, so long ago as in 1589, by the Duc de Mayenne, general of the League, to secure a safe retreat for his army from the pursuit of the Maréchal de Biron, who had sacked Poissy because it refused to deliver its keys to kings Henri III. and IV.

The greatest cattle-market in France is held here every Thursday for the supply of Paris.

4 m. *Triel* Stat. In the ch. (rt. bank) is an Adoration of the Shepherds, said to be by *Poussin*, and some good painted glass. Near this and at Vaux are extensive plaster-of-Paris quarries.

4 m. *Meulan* Stat. This town, on the rt. bank of the Seine, is partly built on the slope of the hill, partly on an island in the river, joined to the banks by old stone bridges.

5 m. *Epone* Stat. Here is a fine Ch., 12th cent.

The scenery of the valley is very pleasing. The banks of the river are enlivened with country houses. The rly. runs in a cutting to the W. of the town of

6 m. *Mantes*,—*Junction* Stat. The rly. to Caen and Cherbourg (Rte. 25) branches off l. *Buffet*, where the trains to Caen stop 10 minutes. *Inn*: Grand Cerf—tolerable. This town is prettily situated on the margin of the Seine, whence it has gained the epithet *La Jolie*. (5345 Inhab.)

The chief building is the *Church of Notre Dame*, standing a little way above the bridge, restored 1863-4. It is a fine Gothic building; the body supported by flying buttresses, the roof covered with coloured tiles. The portals are pointed; the sculpture which adorned them is sadly mutilated. The interior, in the early pointed style, is very pleasing; its most

remarkable feature being the height of the triforium gallery formed of triple arches, which, being carried quite round the E. end, and lighted by windows behind, gives a cheerful character to the ch. The tower at the W. end has been rebuilt. It was erected for Blanche of Castille and her son St. Louis by Eudes de Montreuil, the architect.

The solitary *Tower of St. Maclou* is the sole remnant of another ch., built in 1344 with the toll dues exacted for leave to tow barges through the bridge on Sundays and holydays. It is deservedly preserved as a fine light Gothic structure.

It was among the glowing embers of the houses and monasteries of Mantes, which William the Conqueror had caused to be burnt, that he received the injury in his corpulent person, caused by his horse starting, which proved mortal a few days after at Rouen. The castle of the French kings, where Henri IV. held the conferences with the Romish clergy which preceded his abjuration of the Protestant faith, was destroyed by the Regent Duke of Orleans.

3 m. *Rosny* Stat., a dirty village, contiguous to which, between it and the Seine, stands the *Château*, the birthplace of Sully, where he was frequently visited by his friend and master Henri IV. The king, having overtaken Sully on the road desperately wounded, carried on a litter, accompanied by his squires in a like plight, fell on his neck and affectionately embraced him. The château is a plain solid building of red brick, with stone quoins and a high tent roof, surrounded by a deep ditch; it was rebuilt by Sully at the beginning of the 17th cent. It is destitute of architectural beauty externally, and within has been modernised, although one room is still called *Chambre de Sully*. From 1818 down to the Revolution of 1830, Rosny was the favourite residence of the Duchesse de Berri, who erected here a chapel to contain the heart of her husband. The château has since changed hands repeatedly. The grounds extend for some distance along the margin of the river, to which

they owe their sole charm, the ground being perfectly flat, and traversed by long formal avenues. In skirting the forest of Rosny, contiguous to the village, we are reminded of the sacrifice made by Sully, in felling in it at one time timber to the amount of 100,000 francs to pay his master's debts.

A great projecting buttress of chalk now intervenes, crowned by the village and ch. of *Rolleboise*, round which the Seine winds by a widely circuitous reach. The rly. pierces this by a *Tunnel* 2237 yards long — driven through the chalk and a flinty conglomerate, terminating on the W. at a short distance from

4 m. *Bonnières* Stat., the rly. having been previously carried over the high-road by a bridge. Hence the railroad runs under the high ground close to the river as far as .

7 m. *Vernon* Stat. *Inn*, Hôtel du Cheval, best. This town (Pop. 7787), which, like many others in Normandy, gives a name to a noble English family, is prettily situated, and its interior retains a venerable air of antiquity in its timber-framed houses; but its narrow streets, however picturesque, are by no means convenient on a great highway of traffic. There is preserved an ancient tower (*Tour des Archives*), tall and massive; and a Gothic *Ch.*, the choir of the 13th, the nave of the 16th cent., in which one monument only among many escaped the Revolution,—that of a lady of the family Maignat,—consisting of a kneeling effigy in marble (date 1610). At the foot of the bridge is an antique building, now, a mill. During the great war English prisoners were confined in it. Vernon possesses a *hospital* founded by St. Louis, a very extensive establishment for the construction of artillery carriages, barracks, &c., and quarries of building-stone on the opposite side of the Seine.

The *Château de Bizy*, one of the finest seats in Normandy, the property of the Counts of Eu, and afterwards of the Duc de Penthièvre, was destroyed

at the Revolution, and is now replaced by a plain country house belonging to the Orleans family. The grounds are beautiful, and the walks through them agreeable. They are approached by a fine avenue near the stat.

• *Coaches* to Gisors.

Vines cease to be cultivated beyond Vernon.

8 m. *Gaillon* Stat. is about 1½ m. from the village on l., where there is a large *penitentiary* (Maison Centrale de Detention), occupying the place of the *Château* of the archbishops of Rouen. It was built in 1515 for Cardinal d'Amboise, out of the tribute levied on the Genoese by Louis XII., the architects being Jean Joconde and Androuet du Cerceau, and was adorned by the sculptor Jean Juste de Tours. It was demolished at the Revolution, except the entrance portal, flanked by 4 turrets, and covered with inscriptions and bas-reliefs, the clock tower, and the chapel tower. A gateway, a splendid example of the style of the Renaissance, was transported to Paris, where it has been put up in the court of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

[2 m. from Gaillon is St. Aubyn-sur-Gaillon, in the cemetery of which lie the remains of Marmontel, who, dying at Abbeville in 1799, desired to be buried here.]

[In the distance is seen the imposing ruin of *Château Gaillard*, the pet castle of Richard Cœur de Lion (Rte. 11), rising on a lofty rock washed by the Seine, but 5 or 6 miles N. of our road; so great is the circuit which the river here again makes. Gaillon is the station nearest to the town of Andelys (6½ m., omnibus thither), and hence an excursion may be made to the castle of *Château Gaillard*, situated on the chalk hill above the Petit Andelys]. Leaving Gaillon, the rly. at le Grand Villers passes 2 *Tunnels* driven through the mass of a projecting promontory of chalk hill. The first or easternmost, of *Le Roule*, is 1880 yards long, and the second, of *Venables*, 437 yards.

8 m. *St. Pierre Louviers* Stat. [The manufacturing town of *Louviers* is reached by a branch rly. of $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from here.

Louviers Stat. (*Inn*, Hôtel du Mouton, good), situated on the branches of the Eure; it is one of the 3 principal cloth-working towns of France, the others being Elbœuf and Sedan. It contains numerous cloth manufactories and spinning-mills of woollen yarn, which employ from 7000 to 8000 persons in and around the town, though the number of Inhab. only amounts to 11,707. The *Ch. of Notre Dame*, shrouded behind its flying buttresses, presents a mass of incongruities and sad mutilations, yet is a fine ch., well worth examination. Its S. portal, projecting forwards on fringed arches, with a pendant hanging from the centre, is decked with an exuberance of florid ornament. It was built in 1496. The W. end has 3 portals. In the inside the nave and choir date from 1218, and exhibit the transition from the round to the pointed style; low and thick columnar piers support pointed arches, on which rests a glazed triforium of round-headed trefoil arches, with lancet windows under trefoil arches in the clerestory; the aisles are more modern. The reliefs, in wood, of sacred subjects from the life of our Saviour, and the painted glass, merit notice, as well as the open gallery of stone-work under the central tower, S. side.

The Gothic house with pointed windows, called *La Maison des Templiers*, is probably as old as the 13th or beginning of the 14th cent.]

The Seine is traversed obliquely for the 3rd time by a bridge at Le Manoir just above the confluence of the Eure, and the rly. proceeds along the rt. bank of the former for a short distance to

8 m. *Pont de l'Arche* Stat. at the extremity of the bridge leading to that town. *Pont de l'Arche* is a town of 1645 Inhab., whose main street is a narrow and inconvenient lane leading to the bridge, rebuilt 1854, which connects the town with the Stat. The view from it is pretty. The Gothic *Ch.* con-

tains some painted windows: in one of them the inhabitants of the town, male and female, in the costume of the 16th cent., are seen towing barges through the central arch of the old bridge. The tide does not ascend beyond here.

About a mile from *Pont de l'Arche* are the ruins of the Cistercian Monastery of Bon Port, founded in 1190 by Richard I. of England; the best preserved portion of which, the Refectory, is of the 13th cent. (Rte. 11.)

Omnibus to Romilly, where are large copper-works.

The rly. next passes through the hill of Tourville by a *Tunnel* of 440 yards, and crosses the Seine, here divided into 2 branches, by a bridge resting on the *Ile des Bœufs*, to

3 m. *Tourville*. Stat. for the manufacturing town of *Elbœuf* (Rte. 11). Hence it proceeds onwards along the l. bank of the Seine through

3 m. *Elbœuf-Oisel Junct. Stat.*, whence rly. to Caen and Cherbourg, *St. Etienne de Rouvray* and *Sotteville*. (rt.) See on the hill the Pilgrimage *Ch. of Notre Dame de Bon Secours*. About 2 m. from Rouen the railway divides, one branch going to the terminus at the foot of the Rouen bridge in the *Cours de la Reine (St. Sever)*, the other crossing the Seine by an iron bridge of 8 arches, each of 131 feet span, its centre resting on an island. N.B. Beautiful view of Rouen from this bridge.) This leads direct into the first *tunnel*, 1127 yards long, carried under part of *St. Catherine's Hill*. It describes a radius of about half a mile. The rly. issues from it into the valley of *Darnétal*, filled with dye-works and cotton-mills, and crossed, together with the 2 small streams which traverse it, the *Robec* and *Aubette*, by a rly. viaduct. The line speedily re-enters the chalk hills, and in 2 succeeding tunnels (one of them 1599 yds. long) sweeps round the town of Rouen, penetrating beneath the *Boulevards St. Hilaire* and *Beauvoisine* in a series of cuttings and tunnels, works of arduous execution and great engineering

merit, made at great cost. It emerges at the

Rouen—Rue Verte Stat., situated in a hole cut in the chalk, shut in by escarpments, excluding all view, and between 2 tunnels, and a long way from the heart of the city and the river.

10 m. ROUEN: Stations, St. Sever on the l. bank, and Rue Verte (for Havre and Dieppe) on the rt. bank of the Seine. Buffet at the rly. very good. *Post-master's charge* 1 fr. 50 c. for each horse and each postilion in conveying a carriage from the rly. to any part of Rouen. Omnibus to all parts of the city, 30 c. by day, 40 by night; hackney coaches with luggage, 1 fr. 75 c. by day, 2 fr. by night. (The stat. for Amiens is in the Faubourg de Martainville, at the E. extremity of the city.)

ROUEN.—*Inns*: Hôtel d'Albion, kept by an Englishwoman, good, clean, and well conducted; H. d'Angleterre, on the Quay, fallen off; H. de Paris, also on the Quay, or Cours Boieldieu; H. de France, Rue du Grand Pont, good; H. de Dieppe, near the rly. stat.

Rouen, the ancient *Rotomagus*, capital of Normandy, and the chief town of the department of the Seine Inférieure, is agreeably seated on the Seine, and yields to no provincial city of France in its majestic and venerable aspect, in historic associations, and in magnificent buildings, the triumph of the ecclesiastical and civil architecture of the middle ages. It has this advantage also over most other ancient towns, that it is not a mere heap of dry bones, destitute of life and abandoned by commerce; its narrow streets of gable-faced, timber-fronted mansions, swarm like an ant-hill with busy crowds passing to and fro: it is a focus of trade, and the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in France. It may be called, indeed, the French Manchester. It contains 100,671 Inhab., or with the suburbs 150,000 Inhab., and is surpassed in population by only 4 other cities in France.

The situation of Rouen on a river which affords ready access on the one

hand to the sea at Havre (103 m. distant by the windings of the stream), and with the capital on the other, tends highly to promote its industry and commerce. The Seine, here more than 1000 ft. broad, is accessible for vessels of 300 to 500 tons; and the number of vessels at the quays adds to the picturesqueness and animation of the scene. Its banks are formed into fine broad *Quais*, lined with handsome buildings. Modern improvements have greatly detracted from the venerable and picturesque appearance of Rouen; but the stranger who will plunge into its labyrinth of streets will find enough of antiquity to satiate the artist or the most ardent lover of by-gone times.

A *Boulevard*, occupying the place of the fortifications which resisted Henry V. of England and Henri IV. of France, runs round the old town in a semicircle, resting on the Seine at its two extremities. This line includes within it all the most interesting public monuments and objects worth notice; outside of it spreads a number of populous *fauxbourgs*, occupied chiefly by the weavers and working classes, who also form the bulk of the population in the suburb St. Sever, on the l. bank of the Seine, having wider streets than the inner town, interspersed at intervals by tall smoking chimneys and lavishly glazed spinning-mills.

A walk through the town in the following order will carry the pedestrian to the objects best worth notice; but if he wishes to see them thoroughly, he will find one or even two days not enough. The distances from one quarter of the town to another are considerable, to say nothing of the fatigue of walking over the execrable pavement which he will have to encounter. The Rue Grand Pont, which runs up from the lower or suspension bridge, and is continued through the city under the names Rue des Carmes and Rue Beauvoisine, including the best shops, will bring us to the Cathedral; a little in the rear of which is the church of *St. Maclou*, from which the Rue Impériale, running N. from the upper or stone

bridge across the city, will lead to St. Ouen, the noblest church in Rouen. Close to it, in the H. de Ville, is the gallery of pictures; continuing in the same direction is the Museum of Antiquities, near the Boulevard Beauvoisine. Hence we must thread our way back to the Quays, visiting in turn the Palais de Justice, Tour de la Grosse Horloge, Place de la Pucelle (where Joan of Arc was burnt), and the Hôtel du Bourgtheroude.

The **Cathedral** of Notre Dame occupies with its W. front one side of a small square, formerly the fruit and flower market. The vast proportions of this grand Gothic façade, its elaborate and profuse decorations, and its stone screens of open tracery, impress one, at first glance, with wonder and admiration; diminished, however, though not destroyed, by a closer examination, which shows a confusion of ornament and a certain corruption of taste. "It is viciously florid, and looks like a piece of rock-work, rough and encrusted with images and tabernacles, and ornamented from top to bottom." —*G. Knight*. The projecting central porch and the whole of the upper part were the work of Cardinal d'Amboise (1509-1530); the lateral ones are of an earlier period (15th cent.) and chaster in style; the sculpture adorning them deserves attention. Above the central door is the Tree of Jesse. Over the l.-hand (N.W.) door is the Death of St. John Baptist,—in it may be seen Herodias's daughter dancing, or rather tumbling, before Herod: over that on the rt., but much mutilated, the Virgin with Saints. Of the two stately flanking towers, that of St. Romain, on the N., rests on substructions older than any other part of the building (12th cent.): it may be ascended on account of the fine view from the top. The rt.-hand, or S.W. tower, called *La Tour de Beurre*, because built (between 1485 and 1507) with the money paid for indulgences to eat butter in Lent, is a far more beautiful structure, surmounted by an elegant circlet of stone filigree. It has been restored. It contained the famous bell named

George d'Amboise, melted down at the Revolution. Of the central spire the less that is said the better; it is a cage of cast-iron intended to replace a spire of wood destroyed by lightning in 1822; and judging from its shape and size, as seen from a distance, might be taken for the parent of the factory chimneys in and about the town. It rises to a height of 482 ft. It is quite out of character with the rest of the building. A corkscrew staircase of iron worms itself up the centre to a dizzy height.

The N. and S. fronts are in a style resembling the decorated Gothic of England, with geometric tracery. The very beautiful N. door, called *Portail des Libraires*, from the book-stalls which once occupied the court before it, was not finished until 1478. The opposite one leading into the S. transept, called *Portail de la Culende*, and nearly of the same age and style, is ornamented with bas-reliefs from the history of Joseph. The figure hanging, vulgarly supposed to represent a corn-merchant who suffered for using false measures, while his property was confiscated to build this entrance, is more accurately explained to be Pharaoh's chief baker. The N. transept is flanked on either side by open towers of great beauty, and of such proportions as would fit them for the W. front of an English cathedral.

The *interior* measures 435 ft. in length, and the height of the nave is 89½ ft. It is in the early pointed style. Above the main arches of the nave runs a second tier, smaller, but also opening into the aisles; an arrangement not uncommon in Normandy, but rare in England. The three rose windows, in the nave and transepts, are very fine in size and decoration. In the end chapel, in the S. aisle, is the tomb and effigy of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, and opposite to it that of his son William Longue Epée: but the figures are probably not older than the 13th cent.

The *choir*, separated from the nave by a heavy modern Grecian screen, was built between 1280 and 1300. The carving of the stalls, executed 1467, is very elaborate. The finest and oldest

painted glass will be found in the chapels of the choir aisles; it is of the 13th cent. Small lozenge-shaped tablets of marble, let into the pavement of the choir, mark the spots where the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, and the bodies of his brother Henry (died 1183), of William son of Geoffrey Plantagenet their uncle, and of John Duke of Bedford, regent under Henry VI. (1435), were interred. Their monuments, much injured by the outrages of the Huguenots in 1562, when all parts of the church suffered more or less, were removed, and lost sight of until 1838 and 1867. The *effigy of Richard I.*, a rude statue 6½ ft. long, in limestone, much mutilated, represents him crowned, and in the royal robes. His "lion heart" was also found still perfect, but shrunk in size, enveloped in a sort of greenish taffety enclosed in a case of lead; it is now deposited in the Museum. His body was interred at Fontevrault; but he bequeathed his heart to Rouen, on account of the great affection which he bore to the Normans. The effigy is now placed in the *Chapel of the Virgin* behind the high altar, which contains two other splendid and highly interesting monuments. On the rt. hand is that of Cardinal George d'Amboise, Abp. of Rouen and minister of Louis XII., and his brother, a magnificent structure of marble, in the style of the Renaissance; it was executed in 1525. The marble statues of the two cardinals, uncle and nephew, kneel beneath a canopy richly ornamented and gilt; behind is a bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon; above, in niches arranged two by two, are statues of the 12 Apostles; below are the Cardinal Virtues. The pilasters and intervening spaces are adorned with rich and fanciful arabesques. The bodies of the Cardinals d'Amboise were torn from the grave by the Revolutionists of 1793, the lead of the coffins melted, and their contents dispersed.

On the l. side of the same chapel is the monument, in white and black marble, of Louis de Brézé, grand seneschal of Normandy; better known as the husband of Diane de

Poitiers, the favourite of Henri II., by whom it was erected. The effigy of the distressed widow kneels at the head of an emaciated corpse representing her husband after death, stretched on a sarcophagus of black marble. She is in a mourning attitude corresponding with the words of the epitaph which she caused to be engraved on the tomb:—

"Indivulsa tibi quondam, et fidissima conjux,
Ut fuit in thalamo sic erit in tumulo."

A statement, however, that must be taken in an ironical sense; as it is certain that she was not buried with him, but at her château of Anet, and it is probable that she was as true to her word in one respect as in the other. Above, in an arched recess, is the statue of the duke on horseback and in full armour. This tomb is a splendid work of the time of Francis I.; and is attributed to Jean Goujon, or Jean Cousin. A rich florid Gothic niche at the side, surmounted by a stone canopy of open work and intervening stems, was erected at an earlier period (1465) to Pierre de Brézé, grandfather of the preceding. Neither statue nor inscription remains.

The elaborately carved screen in front of the sacristy, executed in the latter part of the 15th cent., and its wrought-iron door, are worthy of notice.

Passing the *Archevêché*, contiguous to the cathedral on its N. and E. side, we come to the

* *Church of St. Maclou*, which ranks third among the churches of Rouen in beauty. Its grandest feature is its triple porch; it is a fine specimen of the florid architecture of the 15th cent., and the sculpture adorning it is of exquisite taste and beauty of execution. *Obs.* the wooden doors (including that on the N. side), beautifully carved with Scripture subjects in relief, attributed to Jean Goujon, and the elaborate winding stair of stone near the W. entrance, leading to the organ-loft. There is much painted glass in the windows. The nave is limited to 4 bays.

The fine wide street, Rue Impériale, from the Bridge, *Pont de Pierre*, to the Boulevard, leads to the *Church of St. Ouen, which surpasses the cathedral in size, purity of style, masterly execution, and splendid but judicious decoration, and is inferior only as regards historical monuments. It is one of the noblest and most perfect Gothic edifices in the world. Although it suffered considerably from the Huguenots (1562), who made 3 bonfires within the building to burn the stalls, pulpit, organ, and priests' robes; and from the republicans, who turned it into an armourer's shop, and raised a smith's forge in the interior, by the smoke of which the windows were blackened until they ceased to be transparent, it has escaped in a remarkable degree; and judicious restorations leave little to desire touching its state of repair.

The first stone of the existing edifice (for 4 other churches had preceded it) was laid 1318 by Abbot Jean Roussel; the choir, the chapels, and nearly all the transepts were completed in 21 years, and the nave and tower finished by the end of the 15th cent. Thus, one plan being followed to the termination, perfect harmony of style prevails throughout. The W. front, long unfinished, has been completed by the addition of 2 flanking steeples, surmounting 3 deep-set portals. Although it may be regretted that the original design (still preserved in the library) has not been more strictly followed, the modern front and towers are fine. This ch. is now one of the very few great ecclesiastical monuments on the Continent which are actually finished.

Above the cross rises the central tower, 285 ft. high, which, whether examined close at hand (as it ought to be) or seen at a distance rising above the town, is a model of grace and delicacy. It is an octagon composed of open arches and tracery, throwing out flying buttresses to the turrets in the angles, and terminates with a crown of fleurs-de-lis, which ancient royal symbol is also discovered in the pat-

tern of the tracery of the windows, and in the painted glass.

The S. portal, called *des Marmouzets* from figures of the animals carved on it, deserves attentive examination, as a gem of Gothic work scarcely to be surpassed. It is surrounded by a fringe of open trefoil arches; while 2 groined pendants, 6 ft. long, drop from its vault. The bas-relief over the door represents the Death and Assumption of the Virgin, with the statue of St. Ouen beneath: the whole has been well restored.

The interior, notwithstanding its size (443 ft. long, 83 wide, 108 high), is peculiarly light and graceful; the front pillars of its richly moulded piers run up uninterruptedly to the roof as ribs, the side ones bend under the arches. The clerestory being very large increases the effect of lightness; "the windows seem to have absorbed all the solid wall," and the roof is maintained in its place by the support of pillars and buttresses alone. The four central pillars supporting the tower are unrivalled. All the glass is painted, and there are 2 noble rose windows filled with it. The stranger should look into the holy-water basin (*bénitier*) close to the W. door; he will find the beauties of the interior all mirrored on the surface of the water. The slab tomb of the master mason under and by whom this noble ch. was reared is in St. Agnes' chapel, the 2nd on the l. in the N. choir aisle. His name was Alexander Berneval; and, according to tradition, he murdered his apprentice through envy, because the youth had surpassed, in the execution of the rose window in the N. transept, into the tracery of which the pentalpha is introduced, that which his master had constructed in the S. transept. Though the mason paid the penalty of his crime, the monks, out of gratitude for his skill, interred his body within the church which he had contributed so much to ornament.

The whole of the transept, choir, and lower part of the tower, are decorated in character, passing into the *flamboyant* in the upper story of the tower and in the nave.

The material used in the construction of St. Ouen is an indurated grey chalk, containing flints, which have been often patiently cut through in the delicate carving and tracery. But the details of the building should be studied on the roof, upon the tower, and in the internal galleries.

A very pretty *Public Garden*, whose great ornament, however, is the adjacent church, extends along the N. side of St. Ouen, behind the Hôtel de Ville; it was originally the convent garden. Within it, attached to the church, stands a very perfect *Norman tower*, with round-headed windows, in the style of the 11th cent.; it probably formed part of a previously existing church. It is now called "*La Chambre aux Clercs.*"

St. Ouen was archbishop of Rouen, and died in 678.

The **Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome building of Italian architecture, attached to the N. transept of the church, formed part of the great Benedictine monastery of St. Ouen, to which a modern front, with Corinthian colonnade, has been added, so as to give the building a civic air. Besides public offices, it contains the *Public Library*, and *Le Musée des Tableaux*, a collection in which the good paintings bear a small proportion to the mediocre. Observe an ancient elaborate painting of the Virgin amidst Angels and Saints, long supposed to be a work of Hemling's, by a little-known artist, *Gerard David*, of Bruges. —The **Ascension*, the predella of an altarpiece, now in the Museum at Lyons, by *Perugino*, brought from Perugia; a copy of Raphael's *Madonna di San Sisto*; St. Francis in ecstasy, by *Ann. Caracci*; the *Plague at Milan*, by *Lemonnier of Rouen*; an *Ecco Homo*, by *Mignard*; *Trajan and the Widow*, by *Eugene Delacroix*; several others of the modern French School, &c. &c.

The *Bibliothèque Publique* is a valuable collection of upwards of 110,000 vols., open every day from 11 to 4, and from 6 to 9, except Sunday and

Thursday. Among the 3000 MSS., many richly ornamented with paintings, are the *History of the Normans*, by William of Jumièges, 11th cent.; a *Benedictionary*, which belonged to an archbishop of Canterbury; and a missal of the 12th cent. The *Gradual of Daniel d'Eaubonne*, 17th cent., containing about 200 vignettes and initials, is very beautiful.

**Le Musée des Antiquités*, in the suppressed convent of Ste. Marie, Rue Impériale, near its junction with the Boulevard Beauvoisine, from the number and rarity of the curiosities deposited in it, consisting for the most part of voluntary donations, is very interesting, and highly creditable to the administration of the department, by whom it was founded in 1833-4; no stranger should omit to visit it. The following enumeration will give an idea of the nature of the objects preserved here:—The door of the house in which *Corneille* was born; many Roman and Gaulish tombstones, coffins, &c., dug up at Rouen and other places in the Dépt. de la Seine Inférieure; numerous fragments of Roman sculpture; a large Roman mosaic of *Orpheus playing to the wild beasts*, discovered in the Forêt de Brotonne; specimens of pottery, glass, mosaics; inscriptions; together with a draped female statue of good work, but wanting the head, from the Roman theatre, Lillebonne. It is chiefly, however, for works of art and antiquities of the middle ages, and the following period down to the 17th cent., that this museum is entitled to attention.

The windows, 15 in number, by which the gallery is lighted, are all filled with painted glass derived from suppressed convents, churches, &c., forming a chronological series from the 13th to the 17th cent.; very valuable and interesting, as showing the progress of the art. The most remarkable are those from the Church of St. Eloi, Rouen, 16th cent.; the miracle of St. Nicholas, from St. Godard (first half of 16th cent.), very fine. There is no collection of glass painting equal to this in France or England.

In glazed frames against the wall are hung *charters* and other ancient MSS., containing autographs of remarkable persons—among them, Wm. the Conqueror's mark, a cross (he could not write); and the signatures of our other Norman dukes and kings, among which those of Henry I. and Richard Cœur de Lion may be particularly noticed. Here also is now deposited the *heart* of the Lion-hearted King in a glass case.

The shrine of St. Sever, which once contained the relics of that saint, formerly in the cathedral, is in the shape of a Gothic chapel, with silver statues of saints in niches round it. It is of oak, covered with copper plates gilt and silvered, and is an elegant piece of workmanship of the end of the 12th cent.: it has been restored. A crucifix, carved in stone, 16th cent.: at the foot of the cross the holy women; on the opposite side the Virgin and Child. Many other specimens of sculpture, of the 15th, 16th, and 17th cent., in stone and wood, from religious edifices: 5 bas-reliefs of the Last Judgment, in marble, from the Church of St. Denis-sur-Scie; in one, Christ is rescuing souls from the jaws of hell. Many capitals of Gothic columns richly sculptured.

An extensive collection of coins and medals; Roman, Gallo-Roman, French Norman, &c.

The *Musée Céramique* here is a very rich collection of porcelain, faïences, both Italian and French pottery, &c. It is particularly rich in specimens of the manufacture of Rouen.

Casts from the bas-reliefs of the Hôtel du Bourgtheroude, representing the interview of the Field of the Cloth of Gold between Henry VIII. and Francis I. A small collection of arms and armour; among them will be found the coat of mail of Enguerrand de Marigny, from the Church of Ecouis: also several early cannon and wall pieces, ancient furniture, cabinets.

A fragment of the famous bell George d'Amboise, which, at the Revolution, was melted into cannon and sou-pieces, bearing the legend "monu-

ment de vanité, détruit pour l'utilité, l'an II. de l'Égalité."

The *Museum* is open on Sunday and fête-days from 11 to 4, and Thursday from 12 to 3; but it is accessible to strangers on application to the keepers upon other days.

In an adjoining building is a very respectable *Museum of Natural History*.

The amateur of stained glass should not omit to visit the churches of *St. Godard*, containing two windows 32 ft. high and 12 wide, and *St. Patrice*, not far from the rly. stat., where there are many more of still greater beauty, executed in the 16th cent. The architecture of these two churches is not remarkable; they are of very late Gothic.

The *Church of St. Vincent* has an exquisite Gothic porch, and fine painted glass.

Another church, *St. Gervais*, near the Railway terminus, is reputed the oldest in Rouen, and one of the earliest Christian monuments in France. The church itself is not remarkable; but beneath it is a *crypt* even more simple and unadorned, but exhibiting to the eye of the antiquary marks of construction as old probably as the 4th cent., in the courses of Roman tiles between the layers of rough masonry. It has an apsidal termination: in the side walls are holes for the *cancelli* or rails, to which the curtain was hung to separate the *chancel* from the rest of the church: the altar-slab is marked with 5 + +. The two low arched recesses in the walls are said to have been the graves of St. Mello and St. Avitien, the first archbishop of Rouen. The circular E. end of the ch. itself, which rests upon this crypt, is in the earliest Norman style: and some of the pillars let into the wall, but too short to support the roof, have classic capitals. William the Conqueror, tortured by the injury he had received at the cruel sack and burning of Mantes, repaired to the retired priory of St. Gervais to die. His death-bed exhibited a melancholy example of the vanity of earthly grandeur. Deserted by his own sons when the breath was

scarce out of his body, forsaken by friends and courtiers, and plundered by his servants, his body remained stripped and deserted, until the pity and charity of an unknown knight in the neighbourhood provided the funds necessary for the funeral; he himself escorting the body to its last resting-place at Caen.

Previous to the Revolution there were 36 churches in Rouen, there are now scarcely half the number: many have been converted into warehouses and the like.

The **Palais de Justice* is a very interesting specimen of civic Gothic architecture, which may vie with some of the town-halls of the Low Countries. Reared at a time (the reign of Louis XII.) when the style had become fantastic in its forms and exuberant in its adornments, it yet displays so much originality and magnificence, that it is hard to condemn it for a want of taste and purity. It has been repaired and completed with a second wing in a very judicious manner. The façade is decorated with all the ornament which the fertile resources of the architect afforded; the square-headed windows are set within delicate garlands of stone; the buttresses are studded with niches and crowned by pinnacles; and the lofty dormer windows, rising against the high-pitched roof, are surmounted by canopies of delicate open work, with pinnacles and statues, many of them executed by first-rate artists.

It lines 3 sides of a square; the wing on the l. is the *Salle des Procureurs*, built 1493, as a sort of exchange for native and foreign merchants, to meet in. It is a large and handsome hall, with an open roof, like a ship's hull reversed, 160 ft. long and 50 ft. high—a sort of Westminster Hall in miniature, and now serving for the same purposes. The body of the building in the centre was raised 6 years later by Louis XII. for the *Cour d'Echiquier* of Normandy, the ancient supreme tribunal of the duchy, at least as old as the time of William the Conqueror, [France, 1867.]

for which the name of parliament was substituted in 1515 by Francis I.

The chamber in which the parliament of Normandy met is now the *Salle des Assises*. It has a carved roof of black oak, set off with gold; but the elegant pendants which hung from it have been removed, and the wainscoting, painted over with arabesques and old mottoes reminding judges of their duties, has been taken down or effaced by whitewash. The little room in the tourelle will be worth a visit. In the new buildings are numerous courts of justice, &c., on a very handsome and convenient scale.

Behind the Palais is a large building, formerly the residence of the President of the Parliament, now used for the sittings of the Cour Impériale.

La **Rue de la Grosse Horloge*, not far from the Palais de Justice, one of the narrowest and most picturesque in Rouen, is so called from the antique clock gate-house, built 1527, by which it is spanned, adjoining the tower of the Beffroi, where the curfew is still tolled every evening. In this street are several ancient houses. Nos. 115 and 129 deserve notice.

The old house near the S.W. corner of the *Place W.* of the Cathedral was formerly the *Bureau des Finances*, and has been restored by a club, which occupies a part of it.

The *Place de la Pucelle*, in the Rue St. Eloy, not far from the Quai du Havre, serves to record the fate of the heroic and unfortunate Jeanne d'Arc, the deliverer of her country, and the terror of the English, who was burned alive here as a sorceress 1431, on the spot marked by the contemptible modern statue placed upon a pump, which bears her name, but the outward aspect of Bellona! Her ashes were collected by the public executioner, and cast into the Seine, by order of the Cardinal of Winchester. He and other prelates were spectators of her execution; and some of them, unmoved by her sufferings, even interrupted the priest who was confessing her, by their impatience, exclaiming, "Now, priest, do you

mean to make us dine here?" After she was bound to the stake, and while the flames were rising around her, she begged her confessor to hold aloft the cross, that she might still behold the sacred emblem above the smoke; and she died expressing her conviction of the truth of her mission, and calling on the name of Jesus. The cruelty exercised upon this simple and gentle maiden (for in all her battles she never killed an enemy, and was always intent on preventing the effusion of blood) is a disgrace to the annals of England. In prison she was subjected to insult, insidious treachery, and even outrage; at her trial, in the chapel of the castle, she stood alone without counsel or adviser, browbeaten by her inhuman and bloodthirsty judges, yet baffling their cunning and sophistry by her plain straightforward answers.

But one of the saddest circumstances connected with the death of the forlorn maiden of Domrémy was, that her most active enemies and eventual betrayers were *her own countrymen*: the Bishop of Beauvais, her unjust judge, her accuser, and the false priest who was introduced into her cell on the pretence of friendship as a spy to betray her secrets, were Frenchmen. Her own countrymen allowed her to be made prisoner at Compiègne without an attempt to defend or rescue her; it was they who sold her to the English; and Charles VII., her king, who owed his country and his throne to her enthusiasm, appears neither to have cared for nor remembered the heroine of Orleans, from the hour when she fell into the hands of the English. He certainly neither attempted to ransom her, nor did he *protest* against her trial.*

It was not until 24 years after her death that a papal bull proclaimed her innocence; and a cross was raised by her own countrymen, once more become masters of Rouen, on the spot where she had been bound to the stake.

On one side of the market-place, within a short distance of the statue,

* From a most interesting memoir of Jeanne d'Arc in the 'Quarterly Review,' vol. 69.

is an ancient mansion, called **Hôtel du Bourgtheroude*, constructed at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., by William le Roux, seigneur of Bourgtheroude, nearly at the same period as the Palais de Justice. It is built round a court, and its inner wall is ornamented with a series of bas-reliefs on tablets of marble, representing the interview of the Cloth of Gold, and the procession of the two kings Henry VIII. and Francis I., attended by their suite, among whom Cardinal Wolsey is conspicuous. Above these are other sculptures of allegorical figures: the elegant hexagonal tower is decorated with pastoral and other subjects.

There are several Gothic fountains in various parts of the city:—*La Croix de Pierre* resembles in form Waltham Cross: it was erected in 1500, by Card. d'Amboise, and stands in the Carrefour St. Vivien. *La Fontaine de la Crosse* is a low Gothic structure of the 15th cent., elegantly adorned with tracery. *La Fontaine de Lisieux*, Rue de la Savonnerie (1518), is of good design.

The house in which "Le grand Corneille" (Pierre) was born, the most illustrious of the natives of Rouen, stood until 1861 in Rue de la Pie, No. 4; a statue of him has been erected by his fellow-citizens on the stone bridge. Fontenelle, his nephew, author of the 'Plurality of Worlds,' resided at No. 132-134 in the Rue des Bons Enfants. The celebrated musical composer Boieldieu was also born at Rouen; the town has raised a statue to him on the quay facing the Bourse, now Quai Boieldieu.

The great Lord Chancellor Clarendon died here, in banishment, in 1674.

The Crèches -- asylums for infant children while their parents are at work—may be seen here in full operation, and deserve a visit.

In the Rue Morand, just within the Boulevard, forming part of an Ursuline convent, is the *Donjon tower*, the only part remaining, of the old Château built in 1205 by Philippe Auguste. Jeanne d'Arc is said to have been imprisoned in it.

The very old and curious edifice

called La Haute Vieille Tour, situated between the cathedral and the Quai, appropriated to the purpose of a cloth-hall for the sale of the manufactures of Rouen, occupies the site, and seems to have formed part, of the ancient palace and Vieille Tour, in which King John is said to have imprisoned and finally murdered his nephew Prince Arthur.

On the St. Sever side, near the rly. stat., and close to the stone bridge, is the Cours la Reine, or *Grand Cours*, a fine avenue and promenade along the banks of the Seine, and beyond it are wide meadows, in which the races are held.

Bridges.—The first bridge over the Seine here was built (1167) by Queen Matilda, daughter of Henry I.; it stood till the middle of the 15th cent., when it was destroyed, and one of boats substituted for it. In 1829 the upper bridge of stone was completed, and in 1836 that of boats was finally replaced by a suspension one 650 ft. long. An opening is left in the centre, between the supporting piers, under a lofty cast-iron arch rising 82 ft. above the river, to allow masted vessels to pass.

The *cotton manufactures* of Rouen are of such extent and importance as to render it the Manchester of France; they are greatly promoted by 3 small streams—the Robec, the Aubette, and the Renelle. A particular kind of striped and chequed stuff is called *Rouennerie* (toiles peintes, rayées, et à carreaux), because originally and more especially manufactured here. Spinning and weaving mills, dye-works, especially of Turkey red, printing and bleaching works, are most plentifully distributed, not only through town and suburbs, but over the adjacent country in a circuit of many miles, employing, on a moderate computation, 50,000 persons.

The *Protestant Church service* in the English chapel at Sotteville, at 11 A.M. and at 3½ P.M., in *French Protestant Ch.*, Place St. Eloy.

At the shop of *Lebrument*, bookseller, No. 11, Rue de l'Impératrice, the tra-

veller may provide himself with many interesting works relating to the antiquities of Normandy, with views and maps.

Rouen is celebrated for its bonbons and sucre de pomme.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is in the grand street, Rue de l'Impératrice; it is open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

British Vice-Consul, Rue de la Vicomté.

Steamboats to Havre every second day between June and September.

Railways to Havre and Dieppe, Stat. Rue Verte; to Paris; to Evreux, Caen, Cherbourg, &c.; to Amiens, by Neufchâtel, Forges, &c., from the Stat. in the Faubourg de Martainville.

Walks and Excursions.

The **Mont St. Catherine*, the chalk hill on the E. of the city, rising above the Seine and the road to Paris, affords the best distant and panoramic view of Rouen, and will well repay the fatigue to those who are not afraid to face a steep ascent, 380 ft. high, which may be mastered in half an hour, starting from the extremity of the Cours de Paris (omnibuses to the top every ½ hour). The entire mass of the town is spread out below you, surmounted by engine chimneys mixed with spires, sending out its long lines of houses and factories up the hill sides and into the neighbouring industrious valleys, uniting it with distant villages; the noble spires of the cathedral and of St. Ouen rising out of the midst, the winding and sparkling river Seine, spanned by its 2 bridges and crowded with shipping, the Railway also crossing the river, and then pursuing its mole-like course, half above, half under ground, give a pleasing variety to the landscape. The marks of active industry are everywhere apparent, the bleach-fields strewn with white webs, the stream-courses marked by rows of factories and tall chimneys, the nooks in the hill sides choked with villages.

All along the top of the mount are

traces of ditches and foundations of bastions, part of the strong *Fort* occupied by the Marquis Villars and the soldiers of the League during the siege of 1591, which were captured by Henri IV., and dismantled by him in compliance with the request of the citizens, with the memorable words, that "he desired no fortress but the hearts of his subjects." This post was taken by assault, chiefly through the bravery of Henri's English allies under the Earl of Essex, who challenged Villars to maintain, in single combat, on horse or foot, in armour or doublet, that his cause was the better and his mistress the fairer.

Scarcely inferior to St. Catherine's is the view from *N. D. de Bonsecours*, much resorted to by pilgrims, 2 m. out of the town. A splendid modern Gothic *Ch.*, gorgeously painted and gilt internally, and adorned by fine painted windows, was built 1854 to replace the ancient chapel. The lower part of the walls is covered with ex-voto tablets, and the ch. and the view from it well deserve a visit.

It will be worth while to drive out to the château of *Canteleu*, on the road to Caudebec (Rte. 13), on account of its beautiful view.

A more distant excursion, which will occupy 1 day very agreeably, may be made to *Château Gaillard*, near Andelys (Rte. 11). The Paris Rly. passes within 3 m. of Andelys, and will afford the easiest and the quickest way of reaching it.

There are many interesting monuments of architecture in the vicinity of Rouen, among them the *Chapelle de St. Julien*, 3 or 4 m. S.W., on the l. bank of the Seine (Rte. 12); *St. George Boscherville*, 9 m., on the road to Havre (Rte. 13).

Darnétal, about 3 m. from Rouen, situated in a fertile valley, and crowded with factories, has a fine Gothic ch., called *Long Paon*, and the church-tower of *Carville*. There is a stat. of the rly. from Rouen to Amiens here.

La Bouille, a very pretty spot about

5 m. below Rouen (steamers several times a-day). On fête-days the caverns and quarries near this place are visited by large numbers of people. About 2 m. from it, on the road to Rouen, are the ruins of a castle called *Château de Robert le Diable*. The walls are mostly fallen, but there are numerous vaults and vaulted passages remaining.

There is a fine view from the road to Dieppe; in fact, the hills and valleys in the neighbourhood of Rouen offer a succession of fine prospects and delightful walks in any direction.

ROUTE 9.

PARIS TO ST. GERMAIN.

Railroad, see next page.

The carriage-road from Paris to St. Germain commences at the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, the largest triumphal arch in the world, and the finest entrance into the French capital. Yet the eye scarcely appreciates its vastness: few would suspect that it is nearly as wide and lofty as the façade of *Nôtre Dame*, or that the width of the arch equals that of its nave. The road skirts on the l. the Bois de Boulogne.

A cross road, called *Chemin de la Révolte*, leading from Neuilly to St. Denis, branches off on the rt.: near the entrance of it, at Sablonville, oc-

curled the melancholy death of the Duc d'Orléans, who was killed in jumping out of his carriage, of which the horses had run away. An elegant Byzantine *Chapel* has been built on the site of the house in which he breathed his last: it is dedicated to St. Ferdinand, and is in the form of a Greek cross. It contains a monumental cenotaph, the effigy of the prince in his uniform reclining on a bed, by M. de Triquety. On two pedestals on either side are angels, one in prayer, the other offering up the tears of the survivors to heaven, displaying exquisite beauty and refinement of sentiment, one of the last works of his sister the Princess Marie d'Orléans. The painted windows, representing saints, were executed at Sèvres, from Ingres' designs, now in the museum at the Luxembourg.

At *Neuilly* the road crosses the Seine by the bridge of 5 arches, each of 120 ft. span, the masterpiece of the great civil engineer Perronet, built 1772. The park of Neuilly, now partly built over, extends for some distance down the rt. bank of the Seine. On the l. bank is seen the village and large barrack of

Courbevoie. From here the road, at first straight, bends to the l., crosses the Versailles Rail (rive droite), and then, skirting Mt. Valerian on l., and the villages of Nanterre and Rueil on rt., runs along the enclosing wall of Malmaison for some distance, and, soon after reaching the l. bank of the Seine, passes *La Chaussée*, and *Marly la Machine*, so called from the cumbrous pile of wooden scaffolding and wheels constructed to raise the water of the Seine 300 ft. to supply Versailles, but now partly replaced by steam-engines. The *Aqueduct* of 36 arches, by which the water is conveyed, is a conspicuous object rising against the hill. The *Château de Marly*, built by Mansard for Louis XIV., was destroyed at the Revolution, having been purchased by speculators who pulled it down to sell the materials. St. Simon, describing its construction, relates that

whole forests of full-grown trees were brought from Compiègne, $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of which died and were replaced by others; large tracts of wood were suddenly converted into sheets of water, and again into shady groves; all to adorn a small villa in a contracted valley without view, in which Louis might pass 3 or 4 nights in the course of the year.

The pavilion of *Luciennes*, on the brow of the hill above Marly, was the last residence of Madame du Barry, the favourite of Louis XV. A steep ascent leads to the Place du Château at

St. Germain-en-Laye (see below).

RAILROAD—*Paris to St. Germain*, 21 kilom. = 13 Eng. m. Trains every hour in 48 min.: but see the printed bills. The Terminus in Rue St. Lazare.

The first part of this line as far as 3 m. *Asnières* Stat. is the same as the Rouen Rly. (Rte. 8).

4 m. *Nanterre* Stat., a large village, the birthplace of St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, who, according to the legend, preserved it by her prayers from the invasion of Attila. Nanterre is famed for a certain kind of pastry sold in the streets of Paris, as *Gateaux de Nanterre*.

Mont Valérien, on the l., converted into one of the strongest *citadels* of the fortifications of Paris. The *Church* on this height contains numerous relics: among them a fragment of the true Cross (!)—the Calvary, and stations leading to it, have attracted pilgrims for centuries. Madame de Genlis, the preceptress of Louis Philippe, was buried in the cemetery. Beyond here the aqueduct of Marly and château of St. Germain are seen in the distance.

2 m. *Rueil* Stat. Here Card. Richelieu had a magnificent residence. The large barrack on the l. was occupied by the time of the elder Bourbons in the Swiss guard. In the village by the church, built 1584, and decorated with a portico at the cost of Cardinal Richelieu, from

the designs of Lemer cier, is buried the Empress Josephine. A simple monument bearing her statue kneeling, by Cartellier, has been erected by her children, Prince Eugène, Viceroy of Italy, and Hortense Beauharnois, Queen of Holland, mother of the Emp. Napoleon III., who also lies here by the side of her mother. A kneeling veiled statue, by Bartolini, was erected to her memory, 1846, by her son, and bears the inscription "A la Reine Hortense, le Prince Louis Bonaparte." Josephine died, May 1814, at her favourite villa, 2 m. from Rueil, *Malmaison*. Her pleasure-grounds have changed owners several times; her conservatory and menageries, in which she took so much delight, and the Swiss dairy and Merino pasturages, are swept away. The place seems to have owed its charms chiefly to art, the soil being sterile. It was some time the property of Queen Christina of Spain, but the Emp. Napoleon III. bought it in 1861, and it has been partially restored by the Empress. Napoleon I. spent 5 days here in June 1815, between his second abdication and his departure for Rochefort, after having been sent out of Paris by Fouché and the provisional government.

The Seine is crossed for the second time shortly before arriving at

2 m. *Chatou* Stat., by 2 bridges resting on an island which here divides the river. The village of Chatou lies on the rt. hand of the rly. and rt. bank of the Seine.

On leaving Chatou the rly. soon enters the Forest of *Vésinet*, which extends from one reach of the Seine to the other; on this sandy flat several handsome villas have been built of late years, especially around

1 m. *Vésinet* Stat.

1 m. *Le Pecq* Stat., near the Seine, also an agglomeration of country residences. The river is here again crossed by 2 handsome iron bridges, from which the rly. is carried up a steep incline, including a viaduct of 4 arches leading to 2 tunnels, on emerging from which we reach

1½ m. *St. Germain* Stat., which is close to the château. There is a restaurant and café close to the stat.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.—*Inns*: Hôtel du Prince de Galles, fair, near the Rly. Stat.; de la Chasse Royale. There is a Restaurant at the S. end of the terrace, Pavillon de Henri IV., the best.

This town has 14,478 Inhab., and is visited for its château and forest. There was a castle here from a very remote period, and until Versailles was built it was a favourite residence of the kings of France—Francis I., Henri II., and Henri IV.: the present edifice (*Vieux Château*) is principally of brick; it was in great part built by François I., but was abandoned by Louis XIV. because the views from its windows embraced the church of St. Denis, the burial-place of his race. It was assigned by him to James II. of England as his residence, and here that unfortunate sovereign kept his melancholy and poverty-stricken Court. This celebrated château, after having successively been converted into barracks and a military prison, had been for some years abandoned, when the Emp. Napoleon III. decided on restoring it and converting it into a museum for Gaulish and Romano-Gaulish antiquities. All the Gaulish and Celtic antiquities in the Louvre and other government museums are to be transferred hither, with models of warlike instruments and machines, and the collections of Northern antiquities presented to Napoleon III. by the King of Denmark. It will require some years before it is completed, and the collections arranged. Henri IV. built another palace at the end of the terrace, of which nothing now remains but a sort of pavillon occupied by a restaurant, in which it is said Louis XIV. was born. The *Parterre* is a pretty garden, with flower-beds (the roses in the spring and summer are particularly fine and varied), shady walks, &c.: *Entrance* close to the station on l. Adjoining is the **Terrasse*, a magnificent walk or drive 1½ m. (2400 mètres) long, and 115 ft. wide, supported on one side by a wall, shaded

on the other by trees, and commanding a very fine view of the plain of Paris. At the back of the Terrasse *the Forest extends over 10,000 acres. There are many walks and drives in it, but the trees do not live much beyond 80 or 90 years. The best way of seeing the forest will be to hire a carriage for a drive—2 frs. an hour 1 horse; 2 frs. 50 c. 2 horses. In the first chapel on rt. in the *Parish Ch.* is a monument to James II. of England, erected by George IV. English Protestant service on Sundays at 11½ and 4.

The *Forest of St. Germain*, one of the largest in France, having a circuit of 21 m., occupies a promontory formed by a sweeping bend of the river Seine. It is intersected by roads offering agreeable rides and walks in all directions, and by the Rouen Rly. In the midst of it is the Pavillon de la Meute (Dog-kennel), begun by Francis I. Deer, roes, and wild-boars are found in the remoter parts.

The name of St. Germain-en-Laye comes from a chapel and monastery of St. Germanus, built in the reign of King Robert, in the midst of the forest then called *Silva Ledia*.

ROUTE 10.

PARIS TO ROUEN, BY MAGNY.

This was formerly one of the principal roads, but is now deserted by travellers.

Paris to Pontoise, by rail. (Rte. 3.)

Pontoise to Rouen 87 kil. = 54 m. From Pontoise the road is uninteresting as far as

9 m. *Bord'haut*, a hamlet dependent on the village of de Vigny, whose fine old *Castle*, flanked by round towers, topped with extinguisher roofs, and surrounded by a moat, stands on the l. of the road. It was built by Cardinal d'Amboise, minister of Louis XII., and is a picturesque specimen of domestic architecture of the beginning of the 16th cent.

8 m. *Magny*.—*Inn*: Grand Cerf. In the pretty *Church*, in the latest Gothic, passing into the Italian style, is a monument, consisting of 3 marble statues kneeling, to the memory of the family of Villerond (date 1617); another in bas-relief recording the virtues of M. Dubuisson, pastor of the parish, and a richly ornamented canopy, carved, and bearing statues, which covers the baptismal font.

We now enter the district anciently called *le Vexin*. The little river Epte divided the French from the Norman Vexin, and formed the boundary of Normandy. It is crossed at St. Clair-sur-Epte, whose ruined *Castle*, a mixture of late Norman and early pointed, is reputed the scene of the interview between Charles the Simple and the pirate Rollo; when the barbarian conqueror, called upon to do homage for the fertile province of Normandy, which he had in fact wrung from the weakness of the Frankish king, instead of kneeling to kiss the king's foot, seized the royal leg, and without bending carried it to his mouth, so as to upset the monarch from his seat, amidst the laughter of the rude warriors of the north.

The Epte is crossed on quitting St. Clair.

11 m. *Thilliers-en-Vexin*, in the midst of a plain of rich corn-land. Near the middle of this stage the road passes, at some distance on the rt., a village called Hacqueville, insignificant in itself, but deserving mention as the birthplace of *Mark Isambart Brunel*, the great engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

10 m. *Ecouis* contains a fine Gothic

Church, on the plan of a Greek cross, founded by Enguerrand de Marigny, the high treasurer of Philippe le Bel, unjustly condemned to death without trial at the instigation of the succeeding king's uncle, Charles of Valois, and hung on the robbers' gibbet of Montfaucon. His monument, set up in this church at a time when his innocence and worth were acknowledged, was destroyed at the Revolution. That of his brother, Archbishop of Rouen, is still surmounted by his effigy in white marble. He went as ambassador to Edward III. in 1342. There are several tombstones in the choir.

A rapid ascent and descent carries the road across the industrious and picturesque vale of the Andelle, in the midst of which is

6 m. *Fleury-sur-Andelle*. About 10 m. N.E. of this, and 2 from Lyons la Forêt, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Mortemer*, begun 1154 by Henry II. of England. The church has been pulled down; but some of the conventual buildings in the style of transition from round to pointed—including a fine *chapter-house* (date 1174)—remain.

8 m. *La Forge Féret*.

From the brow of the steep hill leading down through deep cuttings into Rouen, a fine view is obtained of that city and the Seine.

7 m. ROUEN (Rte. 8).

with any degree of comfort; indeed, most of the remarkable sites near it can be more conveniently reached from the rly. stations, as La Roche Guyon from Bonnières, Château Gaillard and Les Andelys from Gaillon, &c.

The scenery of the Seine (*Sequāna*,—from the Celtic *seach*, devious, and *an*, water) is very pleasing, almost meriting the epithet "beautiful;" its banks are abundantly studded with towns, villages, and châteaux, and are alternately wooded, or rise in round bare hills, sometimes presenting escarpments to the river, which, from the white colour of the chalk, are not altogether picturesque. There are not many *old* castles—Château Gaillard, however, is an imposing and interesting ruin, and perhaps the finest feature in the voyage. The number of islands in the river between Paris and Rouen is said to be 300. The circuitous windings of the river prolong the distance from Pecq to Rouen to 141 m., while by rly. it is only 71 m. The most interesting objects on the river are described Rte. 8.

The Ile Belle, opposite Meulan, is reputed the prettiest in its whole course.

rt., before reaching Vernon, is La Roche Guyon, 5 m. from Bonnières Stat., one of the largest châteaux on the Seine, and one of the most striking objects, a structure of different ages, part modern, part Gothic, situated at the base of a rock of chalk, which has been escarped artificially to make room for it. The kitchen, vaults, cellars, &c., are excavated in the rock, with merely fronts of brick. The oldest part is the tower on the eminence above, commanding the country far and near, and communicating with the château by long flights of steps cut in the hill-side. On the summit of the hill is a large reservoir for water, excavated out of the rock. The château has been long the property of the La Rochefoucaults; it now belongs to the Duke of La Rochefoucault-Liancourt. The bourg adjoining the castle has a handsome Gothic ch. "The houses of

ROUTE 11.

THE SEINE, A.—ST. GERMAIN TO ROUEN.

As there are no longer passenger-steamers since the completion of the railway, there is no means of performing the voyage down the Seine

the poor people here, as on the Loire in Touraine, are burrowed into the chalk, and have a singular appearance; here are 2 streets of them, one above another."—*A. Young.* A *Suspension Bridge*, of 656 ft. between the piers, has been thrown across the Seine here.

rt. *Limetz*, a village at a little distance from the river, nearly marks the situation of the embouchure of the Epte, a small stream, which once formed the boundary or *limit* of Normandy. Charles the Simple, in 911, was fain to offer to the Norman Rollo all the territory extending from this streamlet to the sea, and with it his fair daughter Gisela, to arrest the exterminating inroads of the warriors of the North. The offer was accepted; and Neustria, receiving the name of its conquerors, became *Normandy*.

rt. The hills which border the river, with nearly precipitous cliffs, have a singularly wavy outline, their curved tops being saddled, as it were, with green turf, while between them dry valleys or coombes open out. They rise in the form of an amphitheatre, encircling an extensive plain. Nearly at the centre of the curve which the Seine here describes, on the summit of a commanding chalk cliff, rises

rt. *Château Gaillard*, a most picturesque ruin and interesting object, both from its situation and associations. Immediately below its frowning antique towers and crumbling crags, a light and convenient wire suspension bridge has been thrown over the river.

The castle was begun and finished in one year by King Richard Cœur de Lion, in defiance of his rival Philippe Augustus, and in the face of the treaty of Louviers, by which he had bound himself not to fortify Andelys, the little town on the river side. He thus broke it in substance, while he kept to the letter. Exulting in his stronghold, as he first looked down from its commanding battlements on the defenceless town and exposed river below him, he named it, in the pride of his heart, his "*Saucy Castle*." Even now that it is reduced to a mouldering ruin, one cannot gaze up to its towering

battlements, or down from them upon the sunny landscape below, without sharing in this feeling of exultation of the fierce soldier king, in the possession of a stronghold which enabled him to intercept the navigation of the Seine between Paris and the capital of Normandy, to separate the French king's forts of Vernon and Gisors, and overawe the country around with his armed bands. The eminence on which it stands projects forward, isolated from the neighbouring hills on all sides but one, where it is connected by a narrow tongue. This is cut through by a deep fosse skirting the outer line of wall. On all the other sides steep escarpments render the height inaccessible; towards the river, indeed, it presents a vertical precipice. Yet even along the edge of the cliff tall flanking towers were raised, some of which have long since toppled over, while others are tottering to their fall. But these were only the outworks; within them rose a citadel of singular form and strength,—a huge irregular circle or drum tower, having a wavy surface alternately projecting and receding, like a frustum of a fluted column. The circle is broken by the insertion of a round tower shaped externally like a dice-box on the side overhanging the Seine. This is the *Donjon*, and contained the royal apartments; its walls are 14 or 15 ft. thick. A second deep fosse surrounds this citadel, cut in the chalk rock, here interspersed with flints which were used in the building, and thus it served at once as quarry and defence. Extensive caverns, supported by piers of the rock left standing, branch off from one side of this fosse; they probably were used as stables. The original gateway into the citadel is no longer accessible, but entrance may be gained by clambering through a small sallyport in the corner. It is to be feared that only a small part of the existing ruins belonged to the castle of King Richard. At his death Philippe Augustus, waging war as the champion of Prince Arthur with John, laid siege to this castle. It was bravely defended by Roger de Lacy for 6 months, when he was finally starved into surrender.

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Château Gaillard continued to be the chief bulwark of Normandy down to 1606, when Henri IV. demolished it along with other castles as dangerous to the Royal authority. In 1314 two frail queens were immured within its walls, and one of them, Marguerite de Bourgogne (heroine of *la Tour de Nesle*), wife of Louis X., was strangled here by order of her husband. David Bruce found an asylum here 1334, when an exile from Scotland, the castle having been ceded to him by Philippe of Valois. With a small garrison of 120 men it resisted for 16 months the forces of Henry V., and yielded at length because cut off from a supply of water by the wearing out of the ropes by which the buckets were let down into the well!

Against the face of the cliff above the Seine rises a curious pigeon-house tower, lined with cells for the pigeons, a common appendage to ancient fortresses. A chapel of recent date has been excavated in the rock near it.

Below the castle rock is the town of *Le Petit Andelys*; the large and conspicuous red building, surmounted by a dome at the lower end, is an *Hospital* founded by the Duc de Penthièvre.

Le Grand Andelys (*Inn*, *Cerf*; the house is a curious and picturesque specimen of domestic Gothic architecture within and without; it was the residence of an Archbishop of Rouen, Pierre Harley, temp. Henri IV.). This town of 5161 Inhab., lies about 1 m. inland from the Seine. The *Gothic ch.* contains some painted glass, and a rude representation of the neighbouring Château Gaillard carved in stone. It has many rich details, including a fine oriel. Turnebus, the Greek commentator, was a native of Andelys. The hamlet Villers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from this, was the birthplace (1594) of *Nicolas Poussin*, the painter; but the humble cottage in which he was born no longer exists. A monument has been set up to his memory (1851) in the market-place of Great Andelys. In the *Mairie* is a picture by him—*Coriolanus* among the *Volsci*, receiving his mother and wife. *La Fontaine de Ste. Clothilde* alone

recalls to mind the monastery founded here by the first Christian queen of France. It is swept away, but the water of the well is believed by the peasantry to retain the virtues imparted to it by the royal saint, and to cure their children of stomachaches.

Andelys is about 6 m. from the Stat. of Gaillon, to which there are public conveyances (Rte. 8). There is a direct post-road to Rouen by Pont St. Pierre.

The Seine, leaving behind the white crags and towering ruins of Château Gaillard, makes a wide sweep along the base of a series of chalk cliffs. This curve of the river is 18 m. long, while the direct distance from (rt.) Thuit to the mouth of the Andelle is only 8. There is no place worth notice on the Seine between these two points. The railway emerges from a tunnel near (rt.) Venables, and skirts the river.

rt. The pretty and industrious valley of the Andelle opens out into the Seine at the foot of a green hill, "the last of a long promontory," bearing the name of *Côte des Deux Amans*. It is the scene of the old romantic *Lay* of Mary of France—of the young lover who was to marry the mistress of his heart, a king's daughter, provided he could carry her to the top of the hill without stopping to rest. He fell dead under his precious burthen, exhausted with the exertion, just as he reached the summit; at which the king's daughter died of a broken heart, and was buried in the same grave with him. The hardhearted father, who had caused this catastrophe by imposing such cruel conditions, struck with remorse, founded on the spot where it occurred a convent whose existence is traced to an early period, but the building now standing on the top of the hill is not older than 1685.

At Romilly, 8 m. up the valley of the Andelle, are the most extensive copper-works in France, consisting of a foundry with rolling-mills. The banks of the Andelle are studded with fulling-mills. A bridge has been thrown across for the rly. a little above the influx of

1. The Eure, from which the Dept. is named, a considerable river, on which stands Louviers (Rte. 8). The Eure falls into the Seine $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. above.

1. *Pont de l'Arche* (Rte. 8). This town is only 12 m. from Rouen; whilst, in consequence of several serpentine bends, the distance by water is 33. The Seine abounds in islands in this part of its course, which increase the intricacies of the navigation.

1. A little below the bridge stand the remains of the Abbey of *Bon Port*, consisting of the refectory, and another monastic edifice, the ch. being quite destroyed. It was founded 1190 by Richard Cœur de Lion, in gratitude for his escape from drowning in the Seine, into which he had plunged while pursuing a stag. On reaching the bank, after a severe struggle with the current, he called the spot "bon port," and vowed to build a ch. The approach to the town of Elbœuf is marked by the number of tall chimneys, and the many floating arks moored in the midst of the river, used for washing wool and cloths.

1. *Elbœuf*, Pop. 21,784, is exclusively a manufacturing town, and, if Rouen has any claim to be compared to Manchester, it may be called a French Leeds, as one of the principal seats of the manufacture of woollen cloths; more than half of its inhabitants, and about 20,000 persons in the adjoining communes being weavers, or occupied in other departments of this branch of industry. Its situation on the l. bank of the Seine is advantageous to its prosperity. The wise enactments of the sage Colbert (1669) promoted greatly its already thriving commerce; but the revocation of the Edict of Nantes annulled their good effect, dispersing its industrious artisans, who settled in Leyden, Norwich, and Leicester. The manufactures of Elbœuf did not recover from this check until the events of 1815, relieving France from the competition of Belgium, gave them so decided an impulse that their produce is now threefold greater than

it was then. The value of the cloth made here in one year is estimated at more than a million sterling.

The two Gothic churches of *St. Etienne* and *St. Jean* contain curious painted glass; in the latter is a window presented by the clothworkers' guild somewhere about 1466, in which various implements of the craft, such as shears and teasels, are introduced.

The working classes are generally industrious and economical, and are consequently far better off than those of Rouen.

1. The *Rocks of Orival*, a range of chalk cliffs beginning at Elbœuf, consisting of detached pinnacles and projecting shelves, formed by the hard flint layers enclosed in the rock, present a singular outline of fantastic forms. On a platform half way up their face a small chapel has found a niche; it is partly excavated in the rock, so are likewise many dwellings around it. One of these needles of chalk, called *Roche de Pignon*, rises 200 ft. above the river. The Rouen Rly. crosses the river and an island in the midst of it at an oblique angle near Oissel.

rt. From *Oissel*, marked by its spire, to Rouen the river is thickly set with islands covered with rows of tall poplars. Beyond (rt.) *Authieux* the rt. bank rises in tall chalk cliffs, at the base of which, between them and the Seine, runs the carriage road to Paris (Rte. 9), passing a series of villages and manufactories.

1. *St. Etienne de Rouvray*. William the Conqueror was hunting in the forest of Rouvray, which still exists behind this village, when the news was brought him of the death of Edward the Confessor, and of the usurpation of the throne by Harold, his brother-in-law.

ROUEN (Rte. 8).

ROUTE 11A.

PARIS TO DIEPPE, BY PONTOISE, GISORS,
GOURNAY, FORGES, AND NEUFCHATEL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Paris.		
Pontoise Stat.	29	18
Gisors	79	43
Gournay	94	58
Forges les Eaux	116	76
Neufchatel	131	81
Dieppe	167	104

This more direct *Railway* will open a new line of communication between Paris and the shores of the Channel, and pass through an important agricultural country. In absolute distance it will be 20 m. shorter than that by Rouen and the Valley of the Seine. It is at present open as far as Pontoise, but will be extended in 1867 as far as Gisors, and to Dieppe in 1868.

The first part, as far as Pontoise, is described under Rte. 3.

18 m. *Pontoise Stat.*

Chars Stat. The village is in the valley of the Viosne. Public conveyances to *Chaumont-en-Vexin*, on the top of a hill, from which there is a magnificent view; below it the rly. will pass.

25 m. *Gisors (Inn: H. de l'Ecu)*, an ancient town of 3573 Inhab., prettily situated on the Epte. Its ramparts are converted into agreeable promenades, whose plantations encircle the ruins of its commanding *Castle*, once the bulwark of Normandy on the side of France, and still retaining many interesting characteristics of a feudal fortress. The octagonal *Donjon* especially, and its enclosure, crowning the top of a high artificial conical mound, are of the most solid construction, and are works of the 12th cent., built by our Henry II. The walls of a dungeon under one of the

towers have been curiously carved with a nail by some unfortunate prisoner. At an interview which took place here between Henry and Louis VII., the two monarchs agreed to assume the cross for the recovery of Jerusalem.

The *Ch. of SS. Gervais and Protais* presents a combination of styles, and an abundance of uncouth sculptures: it has a choir built in the 13th cent. by Blanche of Castille (it is said); the nave and remainder of the ch. are of a later period. The portal, richly carved, is of the latest style of florid Gothic. The organ-loft, and an emaciated monumental effigy, both attributed to Jean Goujon, merit notice, and there is some good painted glass in the windows. In the S. aisle is a singular twisted column, surrounded by spiral bands of tracery.

A timber-framed house of picturesque antique construction in the Rue des Tanneurs, near the Hôtel de Ville, deserves the attention of the tourist.

From Gisors the rly. follows the valley of the Epte, ascending gradually and passing by numerous villages as far as to

17 m. *Gournay Stat. (Inn: H. du Nord)*, a town of 3353 Inhab., celebrated for its butter; it is situated in the district formerly called the Pays de Bray.

The *Church of St. Hildebert* was begun in the 11th cent., but not finished until the 13th, and its W. front, with pointed arches, is perhaps of the latter date. In the interior, very massive round piers support semicircular arches inclining to the horseshoe form. The sculptured ornaments of the capitals are very remarkable for variety of pattern. Herring-bone masonry occurs in the E. end. About 4 m. from Gournay is the *Abbey Church of St. Germer*, as grand and large as a cathedral, of the 13th cent.

There is some pretty scenery in the valley of the Epte about Gournay. Rly. projected to Beauvais. The rly. continues to follow the valley of the Epte to

14 m. *Forges les Eaux Junct. Stat.*, on the line from Amiens to Rouen, from which that to Neufchatel and Dieppe diverges. (See Rte. 5.)

9 m. *Neufchatel* Stat. (Inn: H. du Grand Cerf), a town of 3616 Inhab., celebrated for its cream cheeses, called *Bondons*. The Church of Notre Dame has an elegant portal of the 15th cent. and contains the relics of St. Clotilda; there is a small public library with some MSS., and a collection of local antiquities. Neufchatel is situated near the head-waters of the Bethune, a stream which the rly. follows for 22 m. to Dieppe, passing near *Bures*, where there is an interesting ch., the entrance of the 14th cent. Near Arques, 4 m. before reaching Dieppe, the Asiene and Bethune, 2 of the principal watercourses descending from the Pays de Caux towards the Channel, form their junction.

DIEPPE in Rte. 6.

ROUTE 12.

THE SEINE, B.—ROUEN TO HAVRE AND HONFLEUR.

85½ Eng. m. The distance to Havre by rly. is 55½ m.

Steamers (1866) every second day during the summer months, returning on the alternate days, performing the voyage in from 6 to 8 hrs.

The scenery is so pleasing, that, notwithstanding the windings of the river, the voyage in fine weather is very agreeable.

The *places where the steamers stop for passengers are marked with an asterisk.

The hour of starting varies so as to enable the vessels to meet the top of the tide off Quillebœuf, and by the aid of it to pass the shifting sands there.

For some distance below Rouen the river is intersected by numerous islands

planted with willows and poplars. The hills near Rouen are dotted with white country houses.

rt. The vale of Bapaume, beset with cotton factories, opens out.

1. *Petit Quevilly* (3 m. from Rouen). Here is an ancient chapel of *St. Julien*, in the Romanesque style, terminated by an apse with roundheaded windows and doors, built soon after 1162 by our Henry II., who had a hunting-seat in the adjoining forest. Though now degraded into a barn, it is an edifice possessing an interest for the antiquary.

rt. *Canteleu*, a château of the time of Louis XIV.; its terraces and gardens were laid out by Le Nôtre, but have been modernised.

rt. *Dieppedale*, a long row of houses bordering the river.

1. *Grand Quevilly* once contained a Protestant ch. (temple) capable of holding 10,500 persons; but in 1685, through the machinations of the Jesuits, it was closed, and a few months after razed to the ground. This act of intolerance was committed shortly before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes entailed persecution and exile on the large and industrious Reformed community which then occupied this district.

1. **Moulineaux* (4), a prettily situated but poor village, on the high road to Honfleur (Rte. 23), has a ruinous ch. in the earliest pointed style of the 13th cent. On the hill above it are some of the walls and dungeons of a castle destroyed by King John, which, according to the tradition, once belonged to *Robert the Devil*, a fabulous personage, a sort of Norman Blue Beard, who murdered his friends and mistresses, and in the end sold himself to the evil one. Some suppose him to have been Duke Robert, the father of William the Conqueror.

1. Near **La Bouille* and Caumont are extensive quarries of building-stone. Bare yellow cliffs line the river for some distance.

rt. **St. George de Boscherville*. This famous abbey stands at some distance

from the Seine, near the Havre road (Rte. 13), and is only just visible from the river.

The Seine makes a bend 18 m. between Rouen and this point.

rt. * *Duclair* (5½), a pretty village traversed by the road to Havre (Rte. 13), squeezed in between the river and the rocks, one of which, an elevated crag, goes by the name of *la Chaire de Gargantua*. There is an interesting ch. here. The rt. bank again sweeps round to the S., its elevated slopes covered with hanging woods.

rt. It is recorded that at the hamlet of Mesnil, Agnes Sorel, favourite of Charles VII., breathed her last in the arms of the king. An old building is still pointed out as her abode; it retains chimneys of the 15th cent. It was called Mesnil la Belle; and is now a labourer's cottage. The l. bank below Mesnil rises into round hills of considerable height, part bare, part wooded; houses few, and scenery solitary. To this succeeds on the rt. a verdant plain, a peninsula formed by the winding river, out of the midst of which rise the twin towers of the Abbey of Jumièges (Rte. 13).

l. The *Château de Mailleraye* (7½), situated at the water's edge, below the village of Guerbaville, has been swept away to make room for a large ship-builder's yard.

Below Mailleraye the river widens considerably, and its channel is beset with the sand-banks which render navigation difficult, leaving only a narrow passage in the middle for vessels to pass.

rt. * *Caudebec*, 2¼ (Inn: H. de Rouen), the most considerable and prettily situated town on the banks of the Lower Seine; its long terrace of houses, screened by an avenue of green trees, and surmounted by its elegant church spire, was a favourite subject of the landscape painter Vernet (see Rte. 13.)

rt. An humble structure at the foot of the steep wooded heights below Caudebec is the chapel of Notre Dame de Barre-y-va, much resorted to by sailors, who have covered its walls with

ex-votos, paintings, models of ships, &c. The name is probably derived from the much-dreaded Barre, or Bore, ascending from the estuary of the Seine at times thus far.

rt. * *Villequier*, prettily placed, and forming an agreeable intermixture of trees and houses surmounted by a Gothic spire, is a fishing village and station of the pilots. The Ch. has some late painted glass, and its original font.

l. Vatteville la Rue.

The Seine, which has run nearly due S. from Caudebec, resumes its original direction from E. to W. below Vieux Port, and preserves the same as far as its mouth. Its banks, retiring to a considerable distance from each other, allow it to expand into a wide but shallow estuary.

l. * *Quillebœuf*, an important town and small seaport which Henri IV. wished to convert into a fortress, is built on a projecting promontory, at the extremity of which stands its massive church-tower and lighthouse. The Ch. is Norman (11th cent.) and has some points of interest. This is the station of the pilots who carry vessels through the intricate navigation of the mouth of the Seine, from Havre and Honfleur as far as Villequier.

This is the most difficult and dangerous portion of the whole river for vessels, on account of the strong tide and shifting sands, and only to be passed at or near high water. Shipwrecks occurred frequently before the introduction of steam tugs, which, by enabling vessels to pass, even when the wind is unfavourable, has diminished the delay and risks. So shifting are the sand-banks off Quillebœuf that they have been known to change their position considerably in the course of a few months: this occurred in 1840. The cause of this must be looked for in the sudden contraction of the river at this point to about ½ m., while a little below it is 3 m. wide. The consequence is that the vast mass of water poured into the Seine very commonly enters the river in the form of a lofty

wave, a kind of wall of water, 1 to 3 ft. high, called *La Barre*, and similar to the *Bore* at the mouth of the Severn. It stretches across from one bank to the other, marked by a line of foam, sweeping all before it with a roar like thunder, heard a considerable time before it arrives. It seems to acquire the greatest force abreast of Quillebœuf, where it dashes over the quays, hurling vessels against them, and sometimes injuring the buildings; it extends as high as Caudebec.

rt. Through the vista up the valley of the Bolbec, which opens opposite Quillebœuf, a glimpse is obtained of the castle towers of *Lillebonne*, a place celebrated for its remains of a Roman theatre (Rte. 13).

rt. The opening of another small valley is marked on one side by a conspicuous white rock called *La Pierre Gante* (? *Géante*), overhanging the Seine from a height of 200 ft., and on the other by the *Castle of Tancarville*, a venerable stronghold of the chamberlains of the Dukes of Normandy, planted on a high cliff forming part of the headland called *Nez de Tancarville*. To the water-side it presents an open terrace, on which stands a modern mansion, with sash windows, and a tall watch-tower, round on one side, and angular like a bastion on the other. Behind stretch two long lines of varied and stately towers connected by curtains forming a large triangular enclosure, forming once the castle courts, now grass-grown and encumbered with ruins. The country behind it is a dense forest, over which these ancient battlements peer majestically. The best-preserved portions are the gate-house with caged windows, and grooves for double portcullis, and the contiguous tower dating from the latter half of the 15th cent. Here, within walls 9 ft. thick, may be seen the "cachots"—and the "chambre de question"—which is frequently mentioned by the old annalists. In a corner tower (*l'Aigle*), on the brow of the cliff overhanging the Seine, one or two old wall-pieces, so constructed as to be loaded from the breech, are preserved. In this part only of the old castle do the

roofs and floors remain. All the rest consists of mere shattered walls, gutted towers, enclosures dark and overgrown with nettles and hemlock, which now luxuriate on the hearths of the Tancarvilles, Montmorencys, Harcourts, and La Tours d'Auvergne, its ancient owners. The chapel and the *Salle des Chevaliers*, with 3 fireplaces, are worthy of notice, as also the loftiness of some of the towers, and their singular form: the *Tour du Lion*, or *du Diable*, is circular externally; the *Tour Coquesart*, 60 ft. high, of 5 stories piled one over the other, and still surmounted by the stone-groined ribs of its roof, while all the rest is fallen, is in the shape of a triangle with curved sides. It communicates behind with the *Donjon*, which was detached from the body of the castle and entered by a draw-bridge. It contains a well 300 ft. deep. The date of its construction is the early part of the 15th cent., and scarcely any portion of the castle seems older. The English under Henry V. burned down the one that pre-existed in 1437. From the last of the noble owners whose names are above mentioned, Tancarville fell into the hands of Law of Lauriston, of South Sea notoriety. It was plundered and demolished at the Revolution; but after having been for 20 years attached to an hospital at Havre, it has reverted to a descendant of the Montmorencys, a M. de Lambertye. The hamlet of fishers' huts beneath the castle has a fair little *Inn*, the *H. du Havre*, the master of which has the key of the ruins. The distance from Lillebonne by an excellent road is 8½ m., and from St. Romain Stat. on the rly. to Havre (Rte. 14) about 10 m. in all, or 7 from the village of St. Romain.

Below this the banks of the Seine are too distant and destitute of objects of interest to need further notice, excepting the towns and ports of

rt. HARFLEUR, in Rte. 14.

1. *Honfleur*, which are noticed in Rte. 23.

Passengers can be put ashore here, where they can take the Rly. to Lisieux and Caen. It is about 7 m. across to

rt. HAVRE, in Rte. 14.

ROUTE 13.

ROUEN TO HAVRE—LOWER ROAD, BY ST. GEORGE BOSCHERVILLE, JUMIÈGES, CAUDEBEC, AND LILLEBONNE.

86 kilom = 53½ Eng. m.

Although the *Railroad* or *Steamer* from Rouen to Havre (Rtes. 12 and 14) will be the most convenient way of reaching the interesting sites on this route, yet the present road is one of the most agreeable in Normandy, both for the views of the Seine which it commands, and for the succession of ancient ecclesiastical remains in the vicinity of which it passes. It is hilly. A little way beyond the cotton-spinning village of Bapaume, the road surmounts the long hill of Canteleu, from whose top Rouen is seen to very great advantage, and the Seine winding away S. to encircle the ridge of which the hill of Canteleu forms a part. On the l. is the *Château of Canteleu*, which commands the view in perfection, and about 2 m. beyond it a road turning off to the l. leads to the

Abbey of St. George de Boscherville, whose *Church* is one of the most unaltered ecclesiastical monuments in Normandy. It was founded by Raoul de Tancarville, chamberlain of the Conqueror, previous to the Conquest, and consecrated in the founder's presence. The Abbey was destroyed at the Revolution, but the church was preserved for the use of the parish. It has the usual characteristics of pure Norman—vast proportions, simplicity, and grandeur. Its W. end has a round

door ornamented with 5 mouldings, flanked by 2 towers, in whose upper story pointed arches of a very early date appear. This may have been the last finished part of the church. The vaulting of the nave and transepts is also pointed, all the rest Norman; the arches are carried round the ends of the transepts, forming 2 lofts or tribunes supported on a column, and there is an apse at the E. end of each, as in Winchester Cathedral. The *Chapter-house* adjoining is of later date, 1157, and of mixed styles, both round and pointed arches occurring in it. The capitals of its columns, with subjects in relief, such as the Passage of the Jordan and the Sacrifice of Isaac, are deserving of notice.

Returning to the high road, we descend to the borders of the Seine, on which is situated the village and post-station.

20 m. *Duclair* (6 m. from St. George's), a row of houses between the river and the cliffs, one of which, from a supposed resemblance to a pulpit, is called *La Chaire de Gargantua*. The *Ch.* tower is good Norman work, and supports a fine broad spire. Steamers (Rte. 12).

The Seine again takes a widely curving sweep, while the road cuts across the neck of the peninsula. In the midst of this the twin towers of the *Abbey of Jumièges* are conspicuous. A cross road turns off to it near *Yainville*, from where it is about 2 m. distant. Jumièges was the most important monastic institution on the banks of the Lower Seine for its extent, the number of its inmates, and its share in promoting learning during the dark ages, and its ruins now tower venerable and majestic above the humble timber-framed and chalk-walled cottages of the village. It has been compared with some of the Romanesque churches on the Rhine in its stately W. façade, surmounted by octagonal towers which have lost their spires, but between them the porch projects in an unusual manner. This and the entire nave as far as the cross, surmounted by a more

massive central tower, one side of which only remains, is of unchanged early Norman (date 1067, the year after the Conquest). The round arches are supported alternately on square piers and circular columns; their capitals, destitute of sculpture, were ornamented with painted foliage, some traces of which still remain. The interior is in a state of ruin, entirely roofless, save a fragment of vaulting in the aisles; greensward supplies the place of pavement; the E. end, which was in the pointed style of the 13th cent., has been razed to its foundations. For the origin of this dilapidation the Revolution has to answer, but its consummation is of recent date, this ancient and interesting fabric having been absolutely quarried and carted away to build barns with its materials. The stone employed is a hard chalk imbedding flints, which are frequently exposed in the courses of the piers. The present owner fortunately has respect for the ruins, and watches over their preservation, having fitted up the old gatehouse for his residence. A number of curiously and rudely sculptured fragments, keystones, bas-reliefs, &c., have been discovered by him, and merit notice. Beneath a plain black marble slab, now broken into several pieces, and lying in a corner, was once deposited the heart of "Agnes Seurelle (Sorel), Dame de Beauté." She died near this, at Mesnil, in 1459, and Charles VII., her royal lover, had apartments fitted up in the abbey in order to be near her. She was a benefactress to Jumièges, and the monks retained her heart, though her body was interred at Loches in Touraine. Beauté, near Dieppe, was the name of one of her domains; some have read the inscription erroneously "Dame de Beaste." Another mutilated monument has been brought to light consisting of mutilated effigies of youths in royal costumes, with circlets on their heads, known by the name of "*les Enervés*" (i. e. the hamstrung), from a tradition that they represent the two sons of Clovis II., who, having rebelled against their mother, Bathilde, during their father's absence, suffered the cruel pun-

ishment of having the sinews of their arms and legs cut. They were then bound and set adrift in a boat on the Seine, whose current wafted them as far as Jumièges, where they were kindly received by the monks, and ended their days. On the S. side of the ch. are remains of the chapel of *St. Pierre*, a pointed work of the 14th cent.; and of a large vaulted apartment called "*Salle des Gardes de Charles VII.*," parallel with which runs a very extensive range of subterranean vaults, probably cellars. The ruins of Jumièges, now the property of M. Pel-Caintel, himself an antiquary, may be visited from 1 to 4 o'clock daily.

3 m. S. of Jumièges is *Mesnil-sous-Jumièges*, where stood the manoir built for Agnes Sorel by Charles VII.

The high road beyond *Yainville* and *Le Trait* is carried on a lofty terrace along the shoulders of the hills, commanding a most pleasing view of the windings of the Seine. Nearly in front the intervening slopes are covered with orchards and gardens, and on the opposite bank stood the *Château of Mailleraye* (Rte. 12). At the little village *Caudebecquet*, about 3 m. before reaching *Caudebec*, a road turning to the rt. leads in 1½ m. to another monastic ruin of great antiquity, *St. Wandrille*, founded by the saint of that name in the 7th cent., and at first called *Fontanelle*. Here may be seen some elegant pointed arches, sole relics of a ch. sold at the Revolution for building-materials, and pulled down or blown up since 1828. The conventual buildings, a palace in extent, in the Italian style of the 16th or 17th cent., having been purchased in 1863 by the Marquis de Stackpoole, are now in progress of restoration. The *Cloisters* behind them contain several arches, rich morceaux of flamboyant Gothic, and a Lavatory, with a few relics of sculpture. Part of the Refectory is Norman, lined with a circular arcade.

The good judgment of the monks is very conspicuous in the choice of the site for this convent, a nook shut out from the world in a side valley of

the Seine, fertile, well watered, and wooded. The hill-side to the N. was terraced to form gardens and shady walks. On the top of the height above them is the little chapel of St. Saturnin, an early Norman structure (11th cent.), with 3 apses and windows like loopholes and walls of herring-bone masonry, many centuries older than any part of the convent below. St. Wandrille is about 4 m. from

16.m. *Caudebec*. (Inn: H. de l'Aigle Noir.) This is one of the prettiest little antiquated towns on the Seine, with its quay and terrace along the waterside, shaded by trimmed elms, forming a screen before the row of houses which face the river. The old wooden buildings in the heart of it have been scarcely at all modernized, and are highly picturesque. In its outskirts the hills are dotted with neat villas and country seats. Its only remarkable edifice is its *Church*, a beautiful Gothic building in the florid style of the 16th cent., in the form of a parallelogram without transepts, the aisles being continued round the choir. It is surmounted by a square bell-tower, and a spire rising to a height of 330 ft., of open stonework, the flamboyant tracery in it taking the form of fleurs-de-lis. Its flying buttresses and variously patterned parapets are very elegant. It was begun 1426, and stands at the side of the church. The gorgeous triple *portal* at the W. end, with side porches, all exuberantly ornamented with foliage, statues, and niches; the rose window above merits notice. Within, there is much fine painted glass of the 16th cent., and a wooden cover to the font, carved in relief with subjects from the life of Christ. The spaces between the buttresses are occupied by small chapels; the central one, the Lady Chapel, behind the high altar, is distinguished by a finely groined roof, the ribs of which descend in the centre to form a *pendant of stone*, 14 ft. long, ending in a carved boss. In the next chapel of St. Sepulchre is a group of 8 figures, as large as life, representing personages at the tomb of our Lord, under a florid

Gothic canopy. The master mason of the church, Guillaume Le Tellier, is buried in the Lady Chapel: he was employed on it 30 years, to his death, 1484, and in that time completed the upper part of the nave, the choir and chapels around it, including the Lady Chapel.

Caudebec was anciently a strong fortress, capital of the Pays de Caux; it was taken 1419 by the English, under Talbot and Warwick; and, during the wars of religion, Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, commander of a Spanish force sent in aid of the League, lost his arm in reconnoitring the ramparts, 1592. His army, having been hemmed in by that of Henri IV., escaped by crossing the Seine here—a masterly movement, effected without loss of a gun or a man, under fire of a Dutch flotilla. In *Rue de la Boucherie* is a bit of good domestic Gothic, 13th cent., once a convent.

Omnibus to Yvetot Stat. 7½ m., Rte. 14.

[About 1½ m. up the valley, near the road which leads to Yvetot, stands the *Church of St. Gertrude*, repaired 1841: it merits notice for its Gothic of the 16th cent., its stone tabernacle, and painted glass.]

The Havre road beyond Caudebec quits the Seine, not to rejoin it until near Harfleur. It mounts a steep ascent and traverses a part of the table-land of the Pays de Caux. There is nothing of interest until we descend into the valley where lies the town of

16 *Lillebonne* (Inn: H. du Commerce), 5049 Inhab., prettily situated on the Bolbec stream, and interesting particularly for the ruins of its Roman theatre—a relic of the ancient *Julia Bona*, capital of the *Caletes* (inhabitants of the Pays de Caux), of which the present town occupies the site. The road, on entering the town, passes under the *old Castle* on the rt., and nearly over the space which must have anciently been the stage of the **Roman Theatre*. On the l. is seen the semicircular portion allotted to the spectators, for the most part cut

out of the hill, which, forming a gradual slope for the seats to rest on, saved the cost of vast substructions—an advantage of which the Romans and Greeks usually availed themselves in similar edifices. The remains consist chiefly of foundations, and have been laid open since 1812. The fragments of walls in the centre belonged probably to the orchestra, those on the slope of the side to the dressing-rooms. On the hill, among fragments of masonry, are several semicircular terraces, one above the other, with traces of the vomitories, or entrances; and round the whole runs a vaulted passage, gradually rising from the side to the centre, by which entrance was obtained to the upper seats. The walls and part of the vaults here remain tolerably perfect; they are supported by many spurs or buttresses. The walls are faced with ashlar masonry, or with small stones about the size of bricks neatly jointed, the centre filled in with rubble of flint strongly cemented with grouting, the whole banded together at irregular intervals by courses of red tiles. The stone employed is a porous but coherent calcareous tufa, which is to this day deposited by the water of a neighbouring brook. This is the best preserved, and indeed almost the only example of an ancient theatre in the N. of Europe. It measured across the chord of the arc 300 ft., and the dimensions of the circular corridor were 625. The ground in and about the town can scarcely be turned up without disclosing ancient remains of one sort or another. In 1823 a fine bronze male statue (now in the British Museum) was discovered; and the Museum at Rouen has been greatly enriched from this mine of antiquities.

On the opposite side of the high road, looking down upon the theatre, is the *Castle*, a picturesque ruin, historically interesting as the residence of Wm. the Conqueror, who here called together his barons to unfold the scheme of the invasion of England. The massive outer walls now serve to enclose a garden and modern house; close beside it is a tall round tower of beautiful masonry, having walls 13 ft. thick,

and some finely ribbed vaults; isolated by a deep fosse, crossed by a draw-bridge. It is a construction of the 15th cent., built probably by the Harcourts, who owned the castle down to the Revolution. Not far off is a mutilated angular tower of the 13th or 14th cent., The great Norman hall, in which, according to the tradition, William met his barons in council, has been entirely swept away by the present proprietor, a cotton-spinner. The commanding elevation of these ruins gives them a magnificent view over the adjacent valley, with a peep, through a gap at its extremity, of the broad estuary of the Seine 3 m. below the town. The *Parish Church* has a fine tower and spire, similar to that of Harfleur, and a rich portal.

Owing to the abundant supply of water from the neighbouring hills, Lillebonne has become a manufacturing town, and cotton-mills have multiplied considerably about it, especially up the valley towards Bolbec: calicos and printed cottons are the staple articles fabricated.

The *Castle* of Tancarville (Rte. 12) is $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from Lillebonne, by an excellent road. A road from Lillebonne to Havre passes within 3 m. of the castle: the diligences go round by Bolbec. The easiest mode of reaching Lillebonne will be from the Bolbec Stat. on the rly., from which it is 7 m. distant. Public conveyances twice a day. (Rte. 14.)

In descending from the Plaine de Caux towards

Harfleur, a fine view is obtained of that town, its noble spire, and the Seine beyond. The railroad hence to

HAVRE is described in Rte. 14.

ROUTE 14.

ROUEN TO HAVRE—RAILROAD.

	Kil.	Miles.
Rouen Stat. to		
Malaunay Stat.	9	6
Barentin	17	10
Yvetot	38	24
Bolbec-Notot	51	32
Beuzeville Stat.	63	39
Havre Stat.	88	55½

7 trains daily, in 2 and 3 hrs.

This line, opened 1847 (its engineer the late Mr. Locke), is carried, for the most part of the way, over the high table-land of the Pays de Caux. The line is the same as that to Dieppe (Rte. 6) as far as Malaunay.

On quitting the station it passes through the Cauchois tunnel, under the suburb of Bouvrenil and the cemetery of St. Gervais.

After Rouen is left behind, the country traversed by the line exhibits the progress of the cotton industry, in mills or factories, country-houses, villages, &c. Among these are Maromme (Stat.), and Déville, situated in the pretty valley of Cailly, beyond which is

6 m. *Malaunay Stat.* Here is a *Viaduct* of 8 arches, and a high embankment. Near this the railway to Dieppe (Rte. 6) diverges on rt.

The tunnel of Notre Dame des Champs, 2405 yds. long, pierces the heights of Piccy-Poville, and the railroad crosses the high grounds, and a viaduct 535 ft. long, before reaching

5 m. *Barentin (Stat.)*, a town of 3290 Inhab., on the l., in a valley on the Austreberthe, which sets in movement many cotton-mills. *Omnibus* to Duclair on the Seine, 6½ m., near which are the ruined abbeys of St. George Boscherville and Jumiegès (Rte. 13).

The railway has now emerged by gradual ascents out of the valley of the Seine to the table-land of the Pays de Caux, an elevation of about 400 ft., passing by Pavilly and Motteville Stats., from which there are public conveyances to *St. Valery en Caux*, a

town of 4694 Inhab., on the coast between Fécamp and Dieppe.

11 m. *Yvetot Stat.* (*Inn*, H. des Victoires, fair) is an industrious town of 8873 Inhab., with houses of timber, containing some manufactures of cotton, but destitute of water and of objects of interest. The title of "*Roi d'Yvetot*" has given a celebrity to its name, and has greatly puzzled antiquaries and local historians, who have failed in proving the existence of any sovereign authority, or in discovering the origin of the title. There is a tradition that one Gauthier, Lord of Yvetot, having offended King Clothaire, son of Clovis, and having been banished his presence, ventured to throw himself at the feet of the king while he was kneeling in prayer before the high altar at Soissons on Good Friday, thinking that the holiness of the place, and of the day of pardon for the sins of mankind, might obtain forgiveness for him also. Clothair, however, no sooner saw him than he drew his sword and slew him, but, repenting afterwards of his crime, and desiring to make atonement to Gauthier, created his heirs kings of Yvetot. But this story has no good foundation. Béranger describes the king of Yvetot:—

" Il était un roi d'Yvetot,
Peu connu dans l'histoire,
Se levant tard, se couchant tôt,
Dormant fort bien sans gloire,
Et couronné par Jeanneton
D'un simple bonnet de coton."

Diligence to Caudebec, 7½ m., thrice a day (Rte. 13); to Allanville, 4 m., celebrated for a gigantic oak in the cemetery, said to be 900 yrs. old.

The *Pays de Caux*, through the centre of which the railroad runs, retains the name, slightly altered, of its ancient inhabitants in Cæsar's time, the *Caletes*. It is a high table-land, only here and there intersected by water-courses, exceedingly fertile, though somewhat arid. Trees are rare on this high ground, except the avenues of fruit-trees on the road-side, and around villages and farm-houses, whose existence and position are invariably de-

noted by a sort of verdant rampart of elms, planted in lines and double rows, on or near a high bank of earth; the farms or châteaux being hidden behind such enclosures.

Noirot and Bolbec Stat. Omnibus to Bolbec and Lillebonne (5 m.) [2 m. S. is Bolbec (*Ins*: H. de l'Europe), a town of 9065 Inhab., of staring brick houses, which replace those of wood destroyed by a great fire in the last century: situated in one of the pleasant valleys which intersect the Pays de Caux. It contains a number of cotton-mills, manufactories of calicos, printed stuffs, and handkerchiefs; printworks, bleaching-grounds, &c.; it is one of the most industrious places in the Dépt. of the Seine Inférieure. The abundant stream which runs through it, and is a main cause of this activity, turns upwards of 100 mills of different kinds before it joins the Seine below *Lillebonne*.]

Bolbec lying in a depression of the table-land, high embankments and a viaduct were required to carry the railway across it. Beyond

At Mirville is a viaduct of 48 brick arches, the highest 106 ft. above the surface. Hence there is a steep incline by which the railway descends.

4 m. *Beuzeville Junct. Stat.* Railway to Fécamp (Rte. 18). Omnibus to Etretat, by Goderville and Criquequetot.

5 m. *St. Romain Stat.*, 2½ m. from the town of the same name, situated in a pretty country. This will be the most convenient place on the rly. from which to visit Tancarville.

7 m. *Harfleur Stat.* Harfleur (1750 Inhab.) is situated on the Lézarde, a stream barely navigable, and 2 m. from the Seine, yet Monstrelet calls it "le souverain port de la Normandie." The deposits brought down by the Lézarde have contracted its bed, and formed a fringe of land along the shore of the Seine, which has gradually increased the distance between the town and the estuary. Before the rise of Havre, Harfleur was the chief port of the mouth of the Seine, at which the wool of Spain and Portugal was imported and sent up to Montevilliers to

be wrought, while by reason of its fortifications it was the key to the entrance of the river. In 1415 it resisted for 40 days the besieging army of Henry V. of England, who, as soon as it had yielded, uncovered his feet and legs and walked barefoot to church to say his prayers, after which he collected the inhabitants to the number of 8000, and, turning them out of their houses with only the clothes on their backs, banished them and confiscated their property, substituting English colonists in their place. In 20 years, however, the town was surprised by a band of peasants, aided by a number of the former inhabitants, and the English were expelled. The tower, spire, and N. aisle of its *Church*, built in the 15th cent., it is said, by Henry V., and its fringed N. portal, are deservedly praised as masterpieces of Gothic. The E. end dates from the 13th centy. The body of the church has, however, suffered so severely from decay and injudicious repairs, as to be scarcely worth a visit. The tower is well seen from the railway. There is a fine timber-house (15th centy.) near the Ch.

The *Terrace* of the *Château of Orcher*, running along the heights above the town, commands a fine view of the river and its estuary.

From Harfleur to Havre the railroad is carried along the side of a hill, sloping gently down to the Seine, whose embouchure is seen at intervals between the trees and houses. On the rt. a little above the road stands *Graville*. Its small church, prettily situated on a wooded bank, is Norman of the end of the 11th century. Its transepts are decorated externally with round intersecting arches, surmounted by figures of animals. The capitals of the pillars in the nave are sculptured with monsters. In the courtyard behind the Hôtel de Ville are caves in the rock, once the monks' cellars. The *Church* was built in honour of St. Honoria. Her relics were removed for safety, at the Norman invasion, to Conflans, and confided to the custody of the monks, who, when the danger was over, refused to restore them. In spite of some injudicious repairs, this

church still presents an appearance of great antiquity, and is very well worth a visit. Remains of the masonry of a quay, with rings to attach vessels, are said to have been found under Gravelle. N.B. The omnibuses from Havre stop nearly a mile short of the church: those to Harfleur pass close beneath it.

4 m. *Havre Terminus*, on the Cours Napoléon, and near the Bassin Vauban. It covers 36 acres. Omnibuses to the principal hotels. Fares: 30 c. by day, 40 c. by night. Fiacles, 1 f. 75 c. and 1 f. 25 c. with 2 and 1 horses; as also to and from the Southampton steamers.

HAVRE.—*Inns*: *H. Frascati*, Rue de Perry, on the sea, most distant from the Rly., with a good table-d'hôte, reading-room, and neat warm-baths. *H. de l'Europe*, Rue de Paris. *H. de l'Amirauté*, *Wheeler's Hotel*, *H. des Indes*, all on the Quai, near the steamers.

Havre (now *le Hâvre*, originally Hâvre de Grace, from a small chapel of Notre Dame de Grace which stood on its site), the port of the Seine and of Paris, one of the most thriving maritime towns of France, is situated on the N. side of the estuary of the Seine, and contains 74,900 inhab. It is a modern town, owing its foundation to Francis I. (1516), and its prosperity to the judicious enactments of Louis XVI., though it has received its great impulse since the war, and has been rapidly gaining upon its elder rivals, Bordeaux and Nantes. It has few fine buildings and no historical monuments; its streets are laid out chiefly in straight lines, at right angles with one another; they are grouped round the basins, or docks, which communicate from one to the other by lock-gates, and are entered from the outer sea-basin or *avant port*. The quays bordering on the basins are lined with vessels, and choked up with cotton-bales, sugar-casks, &c. Its principal street (and it is a handsome one) is the Rue de Paris, extending through the Place Louis XVI., from the Hôtel de Ville and Place Napoléon III., to the *Grand Quai* near the entrance of

the port, constructed on the site of the old Tour de François I.

Great improvements have been made in every part of the town; the old ramparts which surrounded it were removed in 1856, and Havre, Ingouville, and Gravelle, containing a population of near 75,000, united. *New Fortifications*, including detached forts, are in progress.

The tide passing up the Seine keeps up the water in the harbour, so that vessels can enter and leave it for nearly four hours in each tide; at low-water the Avant-Port is dry. The harbour consists of the Avant-Port or tidal harbour and 6 floating docks—the *Bassin de la Barre* on the N., out of which open the *Bassin du Commerce* and the *Bassin Vauban*; whilst on the S. are the *Bassin de la Florida*, the *Bassin de l'Eure*, the largest of all, destined for the large Atlantic steamers, and communicating with the *Bassin* or *Dock Entrepôt*, which is surrounded by bonded warehouses. There is no dry dock in the harbour, and vessels are either hove down or taken into a floating dock for repairs. The principal foreign trade is with America, and numerous large liners usually lie alongside the dock quays.

The saying of Napoleon, that "Paris, Rouen, and Havre formed only one city, of which the Seine was the highway," explains the cause of the prosperity of Havre. It is the place of import of all the foreign articles needed for the supply of the French metropolis: like Liverpool with us, it is the chief cotton port of France, furnishing this commodity to the manufacturer of Rouen, Lille, St. Quentin, and even as far as Alsace, and from these cities it again receives the manufactured goods for exportation. Much of the cotton now goes by the railway, but the huge barges called *chalands*, towed by steamers, are still employed. Havre being the principal port of communication between France and America, a great number of emigrants, many from Germany, annually embark here for the New World.

The imports of Havre, though only one-half in tonnage of those of Mar-

seilles (the chief seaport in France), nearly equal them in value. The number of vessels belonging to the port is nearly 500, of which 40 engaged in the whale fishery. The number of vessels inward bound was, in 1861, 6830, with a gross tonnage of 1,269,000, and the Customs receipts 41 millions of francs.

The shipbuilders of Havre, especially M. Normand, enjoy a high reputation for the skill and science which they display in the construction of their vessels, yet their shipyards are nothing more than an open space on the sea-beach, outside the fortifications, fenced in with wooden palings. The steam-engine factories of MM. Mazeline are amongst the most extensive in France.

Amongst the modern improvements of Havre none are more worthy of notice than the *Public Squares* and *Boulevards*. Of the former, the Place Louis XVI., facing the Bassin du Commerce and having the theatre in the centre, is very fine. Here is held the Bourse, and in it are several brilliant cafés. Farther N. is the Place Napoléon III., in which stands the Hôtel de Ville, a very handsome edifice; in the centre is the *Jardin Public*.

Of the *Public Promenades* the *Cours Napoléon* extends from the Bassin de Vauban to the suburb of Gravelle: at its S.W. extremity, where the Rly. Stat. is situated, commences the *Boulevard Impérial*, a noble avenue extending by the Place Napoléon III. to the sea-shore: it is joined at its W. extremity by the Boulevard François I., which, running parallel to the coast, leads to the extremity of the Avant-Port and the *Jetée du Nord*, the principal promenade, and very amusing at high water.

The annals of Havre are connected with the history of England at several points. Henry of Richmond embarked here, 1485, for Milford Haven and Bosworth Field, backed by 4000 men, furnished by Charles VIII. to aid his enterprise. The town was delivered over to the keeping of Queen Elizabeth by the Prince de Condé, leader of the Huguenots, 1562, and the command of it was intrusted to Ambrose Dudley,

Earl of Warwick; but the English were ejected within a year, after a most obstinate siege, whose progress was pressed forward by Charles IX., and his mother, Catherine de Medicis, in person, sensible that the possession of Havre by the English would be a thorn in the side of France. Hatred of the English, indeed, had united all parties in France against them. The Protestant Condé served in the besieging army, which was commanded by the Constable Montmorency, previously the ally of the English. Warwick held out against vastly superior numbers, until his force was reduced by slaughter and the plague from nearly 6000 to 1500; he was himself shot in defending a breach, after which the place surrendered. Charles II. landed here after the fight of Worcester and the adventure of the Royal Oak, Oct. 1651.

The fleet of William III., which had failed before Brest, made an ineffectual attempt in 1694 to bombard the town, as it had before done in the case of Dieppe with success. In 1796 Sir Sidney Smith, while cruising in the Channel, endeavoured to cut out a French ship of war from under the batteries, but became entangled in the currents and sandbanks of the Seine, and his vessel, having been perceived next morning lying high and dry, was captured by some gunboats, and he was sent a prisoner to the Temple in Paris.

There is an *English Chapel* in the Rue d'Orléans; service at 12 and 3½ on Sundays.

A handsome *Museum*, containing pictures by Troyon, Yvon, Couture, &c., and specimens of fossil reptiles, fish, tortoises, &c., dug up beneath high-water mark in the estuary of the Seine, and *Public Library* has been built near the old H. de Ville, on the Quai, at the end of the Rue de Paris. At the entrance to the museum are bronze statues of Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir Delavigne, both natives of Havre.

At the other end of the Rue de Paris is seen the magnificent *Hôtel de Ville*, with a pretty garden in front of it; and not far off is the Sous-

Préfecture. Both are built on the site of the ramparts.

The *Cercle du Commerce* is a large club-house, furnished with almost all the European newspapers and many American: strangers can be introduced by members.

The *Theatre* in the Place Louis XVI., or du Spectacle, at the extremity of the Bassin du Commerce, is one of the most striking buildings in the town.

Baths.—*Frascati*, on the sea-shore, not far from the pier, contains good hot and cold sea-water baths. In summer, bathing is carried on in the open sea. Cabinets are provided for dressing and undressing, and men and women bathe together, but in bathing dresses. There are no bathing-machines properly speaking; ladies are led out to a sufficient depth of water by the guide, who then seizes them by the shoulders, lays them on the surface of the water, and dips them by sousing their heads under water.

N.B. The draught of the tide is so strong as sometimes to overpower even skilful swimmers. The bathers lay hold of ropes attached to posts, to avoid being swept away in stormy weather.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is on the Boulevard Impérial.

Consuls reside here from Great Britain and from other maritime states of Europe and America.

Steamers to Caen daily in 3 or 4 hours (Rte. 24); to Honfleur twice a day in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (Rte. 23); to Trouville once or twice daily; to Cherbourg on Sun. and Thurs.; to Morlaix in Brittany in 18 hours, every Wed. and Sat.; to London twice a week; to Southampton on Mon., Wed., and Fri.; to Dunkirk, Rotterdam, and Hamburg twice a week; to Amsterdam; to St. Petersburg and Copenhagen twice a month. More than 70 steam-vessels, including tug-boats, belong to the Port du Havre.

The Norman Church of Gravelle, 2 m. on the Rouen road (see above), will be worth a visit from the architect.

Those who have an hour or two to spare at Havre cannot better employ

it than in ascending the hill of *Ingouville* and to *Ste. Adresse*, consisting chiefly of neat country-houses with gardens. The view from the top over the town of Havre—its forest of masts rising from amidst its buildings over the embouchure of the Seine, the distant hills of Calvados appearing on the horizon like an island, and over the heights of La Hève to the rt. (N.), crowned by its twin lighthouses—is very striking and pleasing. Large forts have been built since 1858 on the heights above the town; one at St. Adresse, the other above Tourneville.

The cliffs under the lofty headland of Cap la Hève, on which the *Lighthouses* are erected at a height of 300 ft., offer some fine rock scenery; but, except when the tide is low, the shingly beach is not favourable for walking. These rocks were the favourite haunt of the author of 'Paul and Virginia.' The road to the lighthouses themselves runs through the village of St. Adresse.

Those who have time should go over to Honfleur by one steamer, returning the same tide by another.

ROUTE 18.

HAVRE TO FÉCAMP (RAIL); THENCE TO DIEPPE, EU, AND ABBEVILLE.

171 kilom. = 106 Eng. m.

The traveller can choose between 2 routes as far as Etretat, or by the rly. from Beuzeville, the distance being nearly the same to Fécamp.

Beuzeville Junct. Stat. (Rte. 14) to Fécamp. 5 trains daily, in less than an hour. Leaving here, the line traverses the Pays de Caux to

4 m. *Grainville* Stat., 2 m. from the town of Goderville.

4 m. *Les Ifs Etretat* Stat., 10 m. from Etretat. Public conveyances.

[Etretat, formerly a poor fishing-town, has become since 1840 a fashionable watering-place. In addition to good inns (H. du Grand Cerf (Blanquet); H. des Bains; H. Hazeville), it contains several lodging-houses. The coast scenery around is beautiful; the chalk cliffs of fantastic forms; the bathing is good. During the bathing season there is a small casino.]

Returning to Les Ifs Stat., the high ground of the Pays de Caux is intersected by a number of valleys running down to the sea, in every one of which a village or small town nestles.

5 m. *Fécamp* Stat. (Inns: H. des Bains, near the sea; H. du Chariot d'Or; de la Gare; de la Plage. The hotels in the town are at an inconvenient distance from the shore for bathing), a town of 12,832 Inhab., in the bottom and on the sides of a narrow valley opening towards the sea between 2 high cliffs, on one of which stands a lighthouse. It has the advantage of being at once a seaport and a manufacturing town, owing to the abundant stream which, as it descends, turns numerous cotton and other mills. The harbour is small and was much sanded up, but is now deepened and improved, and is resorted to by colliers from England, and Baltic timber-ships, besides it sends numerous vessels to the cod-fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland and Iceland.

In the centre of the town stands the *Abbey Church of Notre Dame*, a large and fine edifice in the early pointed style, with some Norman features, built in the beginning of the 13th cent., except the two round-arched apsidal chapels, behind the E. end, which are older, and the S. side of the choir, which is more modern and florid. The Lady Chapel, with its carved woodwork of the 16th cent., and the monuments in the side chapels of abbots Richard (1223), William (1297), and Robert (1326), consisting of altar-tombs enriched with crocketed niches, bear-

[France, 1867.]

ing their effigies reclining under florid canopies, merit notice. Also some curious carvings of Scriptural subjects in the N. transept.

On the top of the cliff behind the town is the Gothic *Chapelle de N. Dame du Salut*, built by Henry I. of England, much resorted to as a place of pilgrimage by sea-faring persons. The fishwives sometimes ascend to it on their knees as a penance. Near this ch. is the lighthouse, the lanthorn of which, 425 ft. above the sea, is visible from a distance of 18 miles.

On the beach to the W. of the town is the bath-house, *Etablissement des Bains*, with the usual accessories of café and restaurant, promenade and ball-rooms, and an *hotel* constructed to accommodate 200 guests. On the rising ground behind, laid out as gardens, in the form of an amphitheatre, a number of ornamental chalets are provided for the residence of the bathing visitors.

French Protestant service on alternate Sundays at Criquetot, 5 m., where there is a numerous Protestant population. Carriages and horses easily procurable.

The most agreeable road from Fécamp to St. Valery en Caux and Dieppe will be by *Cany*. Public conveyances to St. Valery and Dieppe.

A steep hill carries the road out of Fécamp on the side of Dieppe.

12 m. *Cany*, in a pretty green and wooded valley, forms an agreeable contrast to the bare open land which precedes and follows. The *Château* belongs to the Duc de Montmorency-Luxembourg.

[On the rt. of the road to Cany, and 7 m. from Fécamp, is the small town of Valmont, with a good Gothic ch., and a castle with a Norman keep of the 13th centy., which belonged to the Estouteville and Duguesclin families; the apartment in which Francis I. lodged still preserves its original handsome furniture. On the opposite side of the river stood the *Abbaye de Valmont*, the ruins of its ch. alone standing; in the adjoining *Chapelle de la Vierge* are sepulchral monuments of

the Estoutevilles of the 15th centy., some good painted glass, and a retable attributed to *Germain Pilon*.

2 m. S.W. of Valmont is the village of Fiquainville, where the celebrated naturalist Cuvier spent his early days as tutor in the De Hericy family, and where he pursued his first anatomical studies on the marine animals of the neighbouring coasts.]

The road again reaches the sea at

7 m. St. Valery en Caux (*Inns*: H. du Grand Cerf; du Commerce), a fishing town of 4694 Inhab., with a port formed by locking the stream, which here descends to the sea. Some contend that William the Conqueror embarked from this St. Valery. There is a Bathing Establishment here.

From St. Valery the road runs parallel to, but at some distance inland from the sea, crossing several streams, the largest at Duville la Rivière; 5 m. beyond which it joins the carriage-road from Rouen to

12 m. *Dieppe*, in Rte. 6.

Dieppe to Eu and Abbeville.

Omnibus runs daily between Dieppe and Eu. *Diligence* twice a day to Abbeville. The road, as before, is carried over the high ground at some distance from the sea.

19 m. *Eu*.—*Inns*: Poste or Cygne; H. de l'Union, neither good nor cheap. Eu is a somewhat lifeless town of 4168 Inhab., on the Bresle, a small stream which formed the boundary of Normandy, and which falls into the Channel 2 m. lower down at Treport. In the centre of the town is an irregular market-place, no two sides of which are parallel, overlooked by the E. end of the *Parish Church*, a fine Gothic building injured by modern restorations, propped up by huge flying buttresses. It is in the early pointed style; the triforium arches open into the aisles; the E. end is angular, and some of the side chapels are of late florid Gothic. The screen before that of St. Laurent, an Irish archbishop, is worthy of notice; as well as the Entombment in another chapel, composed of statues as large as life; also the fantastic spiral

column in the S. transept. The church was restored by Louis Philippe, who gave several windows of painted glass from the manufactory at Sèvres.

In the *crypt* below the church are deposited a series of monumental effigies, mutilated during the revolution 1793, but restored by King Louis Philippe. The oldest is that of St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dublin, who died at Eu (1181), where he had repaired on a mission of peace, to reconcile Henry II. and the King of Ireland. The rest are of the counts of Eu, of the Artois family; viz. Charles d'Artois, 1471—the head and hands are of marble; of his father, Philip d'Artois, made prisoner at Nicopolis by the Turks, d. 1397; Jean d'Artois, 1386, his surcoat studded with fleurs-de-lis in bronze—he was made prisoner at Cressy along with the French king; Isabella de Melun, his wife, in a dress elaborately carved, dogs at her feet; Jeanne de Saveuse, wife of Charles d'Artois, a pleasing countenance, in costume of the time; Hélène de Melun, his 2nd wife; Isabelle d'Artois, who died unmarried, 1397.

The *Château* belonged to King Louis-Philippe, who inherited it, with the Comté d'Eu, from his mother, daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre. Here His Majesty received Queen Victoria in 1843. It is a low red brick building surmounted by high tent-shaped roofs of slate. It was built 1578 by Henri de Lorraine le Balafre, Duc de Guise, on the site of a castle which had belonged in turn to the Lusignans, the Briennes, the Artois, the Clèves, and the Saint Pols, and which was burnt down by order of Louis XI. (1475), to punish the treachery of the Comte de St. Pol. It was much enlarged by Louis Philippe, and splendidly fitted up, the walls being covered with a collection of historical and family portraits, to the number of 1100. In consequence of the events of 1852, all the pictures and furniture of the palace were removed to England; the names under the vacant spaces now alone indicating the objects which once covered the walls.

The small *Chapelle*, a mixture of Gothic and Italian in its decorations,

has some modern painted glass windows from the manufactory of Sèvres; one is a portrait of St. Amélie, the patron of the late virtuous queen, after the picture by *Paul Delaroche*.

The *Parc* or grounds are a wilderness of trees, mostly elms, planted in rows with angular terraces; a gloomy canal, and muddy circular ponds beset with willows. On the l. of the castle a few beeches preserve the remembrance of their predecessors, beneath whose branches the *Balafré Duc de Guise* heard the suits of his vassals, and concerted plots against his sovereign. Here a small space was railed in by Louis-Philippe, with this inscription:—"Ici les Guises tenaient conseil au XVI^e siècle." At the extremity of the grounds is a terrace overlooking the gap through which the *Bresle* enters the sea; the village *Treport* is perceived at its mouth. On this terrace is a brick *Pavillon*, fitted up by *Mademoiselle d'Orléans*, during the time she was banished to Eu by Louis XIV. for refusing to marry the paralytic and imbecile King of Portugal.

The effigies of *Duc Henri de Guise* (le *Balafré*), murdered at Blois, and of his wife *Catherine de Clèves*, are in the *Eglise du Collège*, originally of the *Jesuits*, who were established at Eu by le *Balafré*. The church, built out of the ruins of the old castle, as well as the monuments were raised at her expense; they are rich in marble, but of little value as works of art. *Henri* is represented in armour, she in ruff and farthingale; attended by figures of *Prudence*, *Strength*, *Faith*, and *Charity*; *Gillot* was the sculptor. From the pulpit of this ch. *Bourdaloue* delivered his first sermon.

On the *Bresle*, near to the palace, is a mill for making sea biscuit, sawing timber, &c., established by an Englishman.

Treport, the port of Eu, 3 m. distant, is a fishing town of 3711 Inhab., having an old Church on a height, approached by a flight of steps, remarkable for its elaborate W. porch, and for the roof of its nave, distinguished by pendants of stone hanging

from it, of the 14th century. *Treport* is supposed to be the *Uterior Portus* of *Julius Cæsar*.

There are two ways of reaching *Abbeville* from *Treport*: the one and most convenient, to *St. Valery-sur-Somme* Stat., 16 m., and thence by rly.; the other, more direct, by *Valines*, 21 m.; the first parallel to the seashore, the second more inland.

Abbeville (Rte. 3).

ROUTE 23.

HAVRE TO HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, AND LISIEUX.

Havre to Honfleur—steamer	45 min.	6 miles.
Honfleur to Pont l'Evêque	. 25 kil.	15 "
Pont l'Evêque to Lisieux	. 12 "	6 "
Lisieux to Mezidon	. . . 25 "	15 "
Mezidon to Caen	. . . 23 "	14 "

Railway from Honfleur to Lisieux, Mezidon, and Caen. Branch from Pont l'Evêque to Trouville.

Havre in Rte. 14.

Steamers go from Havre to Honfleur daily. The voyage occupies 45 minutes; the trajet across the estuary of the *Seine* is occasionally rough.

Honfleur (*Inn*: *Cheval Blanc*, opposite the landing-place of the steamers; *H. de France*, cheap and fair), a seaport of 9946 Inhab., opposite to Havre. The town contains many quaint and picturesque old wooden houses, and its situation, backed by wooded heights, is pleasing. One of the churches is double-aisled, and built of wood, apparently very old. Opposite to it is a curious wooden market-house and belfry. The doorway of *St. Leonard's* is of the 12th

cent. There are a pier, harbour, and 3 floating docks, and a good deal of trade in timber, coal, &c.; great quantities of eggs are exported to England, besides live cattle, butter, and fruit. The Cours d'Orléans, on the road to Caen, is a fine avenue and promenade. It will be worth while to ascend to the chapel of *Notre Dame de Grace*, on the hill above the town to the W., much resorted to by sailors and filled with their ex-votos, and in a charming situation for the view over the Seine. It was formerly not uncommon for the crews of vessels which had escaped dangers at sea to make a pilgrimage hither in their shirts, barefooted and bareheaded.

As several English families reside near Honfleur, there is *English service*, and a resident clergyman.

[About 14 m. S.E. from Honfleur (diligences) is

Pont Audemer.—Inn: Pot d'Etain: the samlets (*saumoneaux*) of the Risle are excellent. This is a prettily situated town of 6182 Inhab., which has some reputation for its Tanneries; some cotton is also woven here, its industry being promoted by the Risle, which passes through it in small streams. It once had a castle, at the siege of which, in the early part of the 14th cent., cannon were first used in France: it was razed by Duguesclin. The *Terrace* of the château de Bonnebon affords a pleasant view. *Protestant Ch. service* on Sundays, 45, Rue de Bernay. It will be a pleasant walk to ascend the banks of the Risle as far as the *Castle of Montfort*.]

8 m. Quetteville Stat.

7½ m. *Pont l'Evêque* Junct. Stat. A modern town of 2880 Inhab., at the junction of the Touques and the Calonne. Here a branch rly. diverges N.W., passing near Touques, where Henry V. landed on his way to Azincourt.

7 m. *Trouville and Deauville* Stat. Inns: H. de Paris, very good, looking on the sea; H. Bellevue, on the Quai, fair; La Poste (Bras d'Or)—a town at the mouth

of the Touques, always celebrated for oysters, and now raised to 5694 Inhab. by its popularity with the French as a watering-place, first brought into notice by Alex. Dumas. The road to it is through a fine forest, and the town itself is very prettily situated on the shore. The sands are very good, and a prodigious number of Parisians resort to it in the summer and autumn, display and dress in their train, making it difficult to find room at any price.

Steamers to Havre twice a day.

Objects of Interest: 1. Ruins of St. Arnold's Chapel; 2. Château de Bonneville, a very picturesque Norm. donjon, where Harold promised England to William the Norman; 3. Henriqueville, obs. church; 4. The Priory of St. Arnault.

On the opposite side of the river is Deauville, the rival in fashion of Trouville, founded by the late Count Morny, with magnificent *Hotels*, better than at Trouville, splendid *Casino*, and an *Esplanade* drive along the sands, upon which are elegant villas: that of M. Jollivet, an artist, remarkable for its façade of enamelled tiles. It is a pretty drive from Trouville to Deauville, through *Villers-sur-Mer*, *Houlgate*, and *Dives*.]

The rly. between Pont l'Evêque and Lisieux proceeds by *Brueil Blagny* Stat. through a green and pretty valley to near the town of Lisieux, when it plunges into a tunnel under a part of the town, and emerges a short distance from

11 m. *Lisieux Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 25).

ROUTE 24.

HAVRE TO CAEN.

This journey may be performed by crossing to Honfleur in the daily steamer, and thence to Pont l'Evêque and Lisieux (Rte. 23) by rail, or by the direct

Steamboats daily from Havre to Caen, starting as soon as the tide allows them to leave the port.

The voyage, which takes about 3 hrs., 2 of them in the open sea, is agreeable in fine weather. The steamer skirts the coast of the dépt. Calvados, in sight of the bathing-place Trouville (Rte. 23), and of the mouth of the Dives, where William the Conqueror tarried for a month to collect his fleet of 3000 ships and his army of 50,000 men. A monument has been set up here (1861) to commemorate the conquest of England!

The mouth of the Orne is entered with difficulty on account of the sands and rocks, and its sinuous channel is threaded between low banks, but the landscape is enlivened by several picturesque churches. A canal completed in 1857 avoids some of the windings of the Orne, and the distance from the sea to Caen, 10 m., is thereby abridged. The river soon becomes narrow, and the turns in it are sharp. On the rt. bank are many of the quarries from which the celebrated Caen stone is obtained. The country on each side is pretty, but affords no very remarkable scenery.

"At length the city of Caen extends itself, terminated at each extremity by the venerable abbeys of William the Conqueror, and Mathilda his queen; the latter, surmounted by 3 towers, is nearest at hand. There are no traces of workshops and manufactories, or of their pollution; but the churches, with their towers and spires, rise above the houses in bold architectural masses, and the city assumes a character of quiet monastic opulence, comforting the eye and the mind,"—*Palgrave*.

Abreast of the town the river is lined with quays, alongside of which the vessel brings up.

CAEN. Rte. 25.

ROUTE 25.

PARIS TO CAEN (RAIL).

	Kil. Miles.	
Paris.		
Mantes	57	35
Evreux	108	67
Lisieux	190	118
Caen	240	150

Four trains daily, 5 to 7½ hrs.

From Paris to Mantes Junc. Stat. is described in Rte. 8. A little beyond this we quit the route to Rouen, turning to the l. out of the valley of the Seine, up a fertile but monotonous country.

6 m. *Busil* Stat. Diligence to Anet and Ivry, 10 m. S. of this, where Henri IV. gained a momentous victory over the Duc de Mayenne and the army of the League 1590; it is known as *Ivry la Bataille* to distinguish it from other places of the same name; also to Dreux. (Rte. 35.)

6 m. Boisset-Pacy Stat.

At Cocherel, on the rt. bank of the Eure, 4 m. below (N.) Pacy, Duguesclin, in 1364, defeated the forces of the King of Navarre, Charles le Mauvais.

10 m. *Evreux* Stat. (*Inns*: H. du Grand Cerf, good), chief town of the Dépt. de l'Eure, with 12,320 Inhab., situated in a bowl-shaped valley shut in on N. and S. by hills, and watered by the Iton, an affluent of the Eure, divided into several branches. It has a considerable share in the cotton manufacture (ticking and stockings),

here carried on by the hand-loom more than by steam-power. It is an interesting place, and will repay a visit of 3 or 4 hrs. Its chief edifice is

* *The Cathedral*, small, but excellent in proportion and arrangement, though presenting to the W. an incongruous Italian front flanked by two towers, and surmounted at the cross by a loftier tower and florid spire, erected by Cardinal de la Balue, favourite of Louis XI. The nave is in the Norman style, probably of our Henry I.'s time, since he burnt the town, with the permission of the bishop, on condition of rebuilding the churches. The upper part of the nave, and the rest of the ch., are pointed, and on the whole more modern than the reign of Philippe-Auguste, who again burnt Evreux to revenge himself on the treachery of John Lackland, in making it over to him during King Richard's captivity, but on Richard's unexpected return not only withholding it, but murdering the French garrison in the castle. The *choir*, supported on clustered columns with a glazed triforium (1330-60), is lofty and light. The Lady Chapel and the N. transept are still more recent (1465-75); the N. *Portal* leading into it, in the flamboyant Gothic, elaborately ornamented, is deservedly admired, in spite of the injuries and loss of its statues inflicted on it during the Revolution. The beautiful rose window in the S. transept, and the wooden screens to the chapels round the choir, showing the flamboyant Gothic style modified by the reviving Italian, merit notice. The *Lady Chapel*, of elegant architecture (temp. Louis XI.), contains painted glass remarkable for its fine execution and perfect preservation.

The *Bishop's Palace*, built 1484, presents some curious details.

At the opposite end of the town is the *Ch. of St. Taurin*, attached to the ecclesiastical seminary; it is small, and resembles the cathedral in the various styles it displays. The outer wall of the S. transept is ornamented with an arcade of semicircular arches, the panels of which are prettily diapered with a pattern formed of red tiles let into the

masonry. This is supposed to be a relic of the ch. built 1026 by Richard II. Duke of Normandy. *Obs.* the *cloister*; the *Chasse* or *Shrine of St. Taurin*, which once contained his relics, preserved in the sacristy. It is a wooden box, in the form of a Gothic chapel, covered with plates of copper or silver gilt, enchased with a diapered pattern, and set round with bas-reliefs and small statuettes of bishops and saints; it is a work of the 13th cent. The architectural decorations are rich and in good taste. The precious stones which once ornamented it have disappeared.

The streets of Evreux preserve many antique timber-framed houses, and on the Boulevards are traces of the walls which once defended it. It possesses a *Beffroi* called *Tour de l'Horloge*, built in the 15th cent.

Excavations made at Vieil Evreux (*Mediolanum Aulercarum*) have led to the discovery of a theatre, baths, &c., and of various relics now deposited in the Museum of Antiquities.

6 m. *Bonneville Stat.*, near which are the ruins of the *Abbaye de la Noe*, founded in 1144 by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I.; farther on, at Glisolles, is the handsome *château* of the Duc de Clermont-Tonnerre.

6 m. *Conches Junct. Stat.*, a town of 2482 Inhab., on the top of a hill, contains a fine ch., *St. Foy*, with good 16th centy. glass; a castle, or *doujon*, of the Comtes de Conches. Diligence to Verneuil, 16 m.

Rly. to Laigle.

4 m. *Romilly Stat.*

7 m. *Beaumont-le-Roger Stat.* Here are ruins of a priory.

Serquigny Junct. Stat. Buffet.

[Rly., of 43 m., to Rouen in 2½ hrs., following the valley of the Rille, and passing through a very pretty country by *Brionne* (10 m.), a town of 4000 Inhab., which will be the best point from where the ruins of the celebrated *Abbaye de Bec* can be visited. *Bec-Hallouin* is 2½ m. from Brionne: of its

abbaye, from which proceeded Lanfranc and Anselm, our Norman Archbishops of Canterbury, the high towers of the abbot's house alone remain; a cavalry dépôt has been built on the site of the monastery; in the parish ch. are the remains of Hallouin, the founder of the abbaye, and some statues from its ruins. The other principal stations on the line are *Glos Montfort*, near which is a handsome château belonging to the Comte de Cosse-Brissac; *Bourgheroude*; *Elbœuf*, celebrated for its cloth manufactories (Rte. 11); and *Osel*, on the line from Paris to Rouen.]

Continuing by the main line from Serquigny,

6 m. *Bernay Stat.* (Inns: *Le Cheval Blanc*, *Lion d'Or*), a manufacturing town of 7510 Inhab. It once possessed an important abbey, founded by Judith, wife of Richard II. Duke of Normandy; the Ch. of which, now converted into a market-hall, and faced with a 17th centy. front, is one of the oldest Romanesque buildings in Normandy, having been begun in 1024. It is large in dimensions and simple in its style: plain square piers support circular arches. The columns attached to the piers are carved, and one is inscribed "*Isambardus me fecit.*" The choir ends in an apse, and there is one in each transept. "The dome vaulting over the aisles is exceedingly curious." In *St. Croix* are some painted glass windows: the high altar was brought from Bec, and also 2 fine sepulchral slabs of Abbots—Wm. d'Auvillers, 1417, and Robert III. de Bec, 1430, in their grand robes, built into the W. wall of the ch.

N. *Dame de la Couture* is a Gothic ch. of 11th cent., a little way out of town, and a place of pilgrimage.

10 m. *Lisieux Junct. Stat.* (Inns: *H. de France*; *H. d'Espagne*), a thriving manufacturing town (12,672 Inhab.), prettily situated at the junction of the valleys of the Touques and the Orbec, and well worth a visit. A considerable part of the population is employed in and around the town in weaving coarse woollens, flannels, &c. Its

streets exhibit specimens of ancient domestic architecture, timber-framed houses and pointed gables, well suited to the artist's pencil. In the *Rue aux Fèves* are the oldest and most curious houses.

The **Church of St. Pierre* (formerly cathedral) faces an open square, with its W. front surmounted by a spire; one of its towers has been rebuilt. It is in the early pointed style of the 13th cent., with lancet windows, holding a place between the Norman and the lancet Gothic of England. The W. end of the choir and transepts, without the vaults, are the only parts remaining of a former ch. The E. end of the choir and apse were built 1197-1214. The *Lady Chapel* was founded, in the 15th cent., by Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, and president of the tribunal which condemned Jeanne d'Arc, in expiation of "his false judgment of an innocent woman," as he expressly states in the deed of endowment. Henry II. was married to Eleanor of Guienne, the divorced wife of Louis le Jeune, 1152, in this cathedral. Adjoining the *Sous-Préfecture*, once the Bishop's palace, is a beautiful garden, thrown open to the public, and hardly surpassed in any French town. *St. Jacques* is a fine ch., and has good painted glass.

Lisieux was the capital of the *Lexovii*, a Gallic tribe mentioned by Cæsar, and ruins of the ancient town (*Notiomagus* l.) have been discovered at a short distance from the present one.

About 4 m. N. of the rly., after leaving Lisieux, is *Val Richer*, once celebrated for its Abbaye, founded in 1167, and of which Thomas à Becket was the first abbot, and where he retired during his exile from England. Some of his ecclesiastical vestments are preserved in the sacristy. The ruins have been converted into a handsome residence, the summer-retreat of M. Guizot, the eminent writer and statesman.

The *Castle of St. Germain-de-Livet*, 4 m., in the valley of the *Touques*, is a singular pile of towers and turrets, and bartizans, part brick, part timber. Railway from Lisieux to Pont l'Evêque, and Trouville (Rte. 23),

11 m. Mesnil-Mauger Stat.

5 m. *Mezidon Junc. Stat.* Here a Rly., to Le Mans and Angers, by Falaise, Argentan, Alençon, branches off on l. (Rte. 29).

[Between Mezidon and Caen, and beyond the station of Argences, is the village of *Vimont*, where has been erected (in 1841) a column to commemorate the battle of the *Val-es-Dunes*, where William the Conqueror defeated the revolted barons in 1047. The site of the battle is at a short distance S.W. of Vimont.]

CAEN Stat. Omnibus to the different hotels, 50 c. by day, 70 at night; fiacres 1 fr. the course; 2 frs. an hour by day, 1 fr. 75 c. and 2 fr. 50 c. after 10 P.M. *Inns*: Hôtel d'Angleterre, best; H. Ste. Barbe; H. d'Espagne; H. de la Victoire, in the Place St. Pierre, small but clean; H. de la Place Royale.

Caen, chief town of the Dépt. du Calvados (so named from a long reef of rocks on its coast, on which a Spanish vessel, the *Calvados*, was wrecked in the reign of Philippe II.), is situated on the Orne, 10 m. from its mouth, and has 41,564 Inhab. A smaller stream, the Odon, passes through the town and around the line of its old ramparts, to which it served as a fosse, turning several mills before it joins the Orne. Notwithstanding the antiquity of Caen, its wider streets, its large central square, in which stands the statue of Louis XIV., and its houses of white stone, give it a cheerful air.

To the traveller Caen recommends itself by its numerous specimens of mediæval architecture, to the permanent resident by the salubrity of its site and the cheapness of house-rent and provisions, which had caused our countrymen to settle themselves down here in a colony.

Near the centre of the town, on one side of a small market-place full of bustle and quaint costumes in the early part of the day, rises the *Church of St. Pierre*, surmounted by one of the most graceful towers and spires, in the complete Gothic style, which Normandy can produce; the middle story, formed

of tall lancet windows framed within reeded mouldings, is a model of strength and lightness. Its spire of stone, partly pierced à jour, was built 1308, and is 230 ft. high. The nave was constructed probably about the same time, the choir, more richly ornamented, rather later, while its roof and the chapels surrounding the choir were added in 1521. The rich groining of the roof of the choir is surpassed in the chapels, where it assumes the form of pendent fringes, giving the roof a cellular character. The side walls of these chapels are pierced with arches and decorated with statues. Some of the capitals of the columns in the nave exhibit ludicrous carvings, such as Aristotle bridled and ridden by the mistress of Alexander, and Lancelot crossing the sea on his sword, from the old romances.

Caen possesses two very remarkable monuments of the piety of William the Conqueror and his queen—or rather of their desire to appease the Pope for contracting a marriage within the prohibited degrees—in the churches of the Abbayes, Aux Hommes and Aux Dames: both founded 1066, although they now retain but small portions of the original buildings.

The **Church of St. Etienne*, or of the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, destined by the Conqueror as a resting-place for his own remains, was finished and dedicated by him in his lifetime, 1077, under Archbishop Lanfranc, who was the first abbot. The W. front is so perfectly and severely plain that it will probably disappoint expectations. It and the 2 stately W. towers, were built about 1096. The spires and choir were added in the beginning of 13th centy. The interior of the nave exhibits the rigid severity and massive strength, with the grandeur of proportion, of the Normano-Romanesque style. The ch. is 371 ft. long and 98 ft. high. The lower row of arches supports a gallery, having arches of nearly equal span and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the height of those below. These upper arches originally opened into the aisles. The clerestory windows consist of a tall and short arch placed

alternately on one side or the other to meet the curve of the vault. The choir, ending in an apse, and surrounded by chapels, is in the pointed Gothic style of the early English of the 12th cent. (some say 1316-44). A plain grey marble slab in the pavement before the high altar marks the *grave of William the Conqueror*, but it has been long empty: it was broken open, the costly monument erected over it by William Rufus destroyed, and the bones scattered, by the Huguenots, 1562, and lost without record, except one thigh-bone, which was re-interred. The Revolutionists of 1793 again violated the grave, when this also disappeared.

The funeral of the Conqueror, undertaken by the charity of a simple knight, as already detailed (p. 48), was singularly interrupted, even within the precincts of the ch., and before the service for the dead was concluded, by a cry from one of the bystanders, a man named Asselin, who claimed the site of the grave, saying that it occupied the place of his father's house, that he had been illegally ejected from it in order to build the ch., and he demanded the restitution of his property. This claim, thus boldly made, in the presence of the dead monarch's son Henry, the chief mourner, being backed by the assent of the townspeople, who stood by, was not to be denied or rejected, and the bishop was obliged to pay on the spot 60 sous for the place of sepulture for the royal corpse. Even then it is related that, as the coffin was being lowered into the grave, it struck against some obstacle, fell, and was broken into pieces, so that the corpse, ejected from its tenement, diffused so horrible a stench through the ch., that the rites were hurried to a close, and the assembled priests and laity dispersed.

The exterior of this ch. surmounted by its 2 W. towers, its central octagonal tower, and 4 turrets on the E., has a peculiarly striking effect from a distance, and reminds one of the arrangements of some of those on the Rhine.

The adjoining conventual buildings

have been converted, since 1800, into a *College (Lycée Impériale)*.

A portion of the building now employed by the *Ecole Normale* is Gothic (14th cent.), and occupies the site of the old Norman Palace, called *Grand Palais*. The ancient hall called *Salle des Gardes*, of the 13th or 14th century, still exists in part.

At the opposite end of the town, on the heights of St. Gilles, is the **Abbaye aux Dames*, and ch., or *la Ste. Trinité*, founded and consecrated 1066, though probably unfinished, by the Conqueror's queen, Mathilda, and destined by her for a nunnery of noble ladies.

The choir of the ch. is railed off for the use of the Sisters who attend on the sick. The ch., in the lighter and more ornate character of its architecture, displays a contrast with the massive plainness of St. Etienne. It is doubtful whether anything but the core of the walls is of the Conqueror's time; the rest is apparently of the end of the 11th and middle of 12th centy. With the exception of the upper part of the W. towers this edifice is a good specimen of Norman Romanesque; it has of late years been restored, and in some respects altered, the choir, ending in an apse, being of the same age and style as the nave. The piers are lighter, the engaged pillars project more, than in St. Etienne, the embattled fret here runs round the main arches, and instead of a lofty triforium the walls above them are threaded by a gallery supported by misproportioned pillars, exhibiting grotesque figures among the foliage of their capitals. The arches under the central tower are remarkably bold, and their archivolts are chased with the Norman lozenge. The one opening into the nave is obtusely pointed, but apparently of the same date. The choir of the nuns ends in a semi-circle of double arches, one tier the other; enclosed in the centre is the tomb, restored in 1819, of Matilda, with an inscription in letters of the 11th centy. The black marble *grave-stone* was broken into pieces by the Calvinists, who

semi-circle of double arches, one tier the other; enclosed in the centre is the tomb, restored in 1819, of Matilda, with an inscription in letters of the 11th centy. The black marble grave-stone was broken into pieces by the Calvinists, who

her remains, which, however, were collected some years after. Underneath is a *crypt* resting on 34 pillars. It was formerly the burying-place of the abbesses of the convent. This ch. is now undergoing extensive restorations, the W. front being almost entirely renewed.

The conventual buildings attached to the ch. are modern (1726), and have been converted into an *Hospital* (*Hôtel Dieu*).

For the student of ancient architecture the following churches well deserve to be visited. Not far from St. Etienne is *St. Nicholas*, another Norman ch., coeval with the two abbeys; it is now a hay-store belonging to the cavalry. It is unaltered, plain in style, and ends in an apse: date probably 1100.

St. Etienne le Vieux, opposite the Lycée, tastefully restored in 1860, is a fine specimen of pointed Gothic.

St. Julien and *St. Gilles* will interest the architect.

St. Jean has two unequal in height and unfinished towers, in the style of that of St. Pierre, in the late pointed style.

St. Michel, in the suburb of Vaucelles, displays some curious architectural features; the Norman tower and the very long but narrow and round-headed windows deserve notice. The fringed portal is surmounted by a gable filled with flamboyant tracery, in the style of the 15th or 16th centy.

There are many old houses, with curiously ornamented fronts of the 15th and 16th centies.: in the Cour de la Monnaie; Hôtel de Than, in the Rue St. Pierre; and 2 timber-framed houses, Rue de la Geôle and Rue N. Dame; but they are fast disappearing.

The Hôtel de Valois, Place St. Pierre, now the *Bourse*, is in the Italian style of the 16th centy.

The *Castle*, surmounting the height to the W. of St. Pierre, built by William the Conqueror and his son Henry—held for a long period by the English, but finally taken from them by Dunois, who compelled the Duke of Somerset with a garrison of 4000 men

to surrender (1459)—has now the aspect of a modern fortress; but having been dismantled by a decree of the Convention, it is at present used as a barrack. The only Norman portions remaining are the small *Chapel of St. George*, whose nave is probably of the 11th centy.; while the chancel, separated from it by a bold arch, is of the 15th. A very interesting Norman hall has been ascertained to have been the original *Hall of the Exchequer of Normandy*, of the time of William the Conqueror. Both these buildings are now used as storehouses. From the ramparts of the castle there is a good view of the town.

In the *Hôtel de Ville*, which occupies with its classical portico one side of the Place Royale, is an interesting *Collection of Paintings*. A genuine *PERUGINO, The Marriage of the Virgin (formerly in the Cathedral at Perugia, from which it was carried off by the French);—the Passage of the Rhine, by *Van der Meulen*;—Melchizedec offering bread and wine to Abraham, *Rubens*;—the Virgin with 3 Saints, by some old master, called *Albert Dürer*. Here is also the Library of 60,000 vols.

In the *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle* in the Palais de l'Université, Rue de la Chaine, is a collection of the fossils of Normandy, including Ichthyosauri, Plesiosauri, and a very perfect crocodile from the neighbouring quarries of l'Allemagne. A part of the collections made by Admiral Dumout d'Urville, during his memorable voyages of circumnavigation, have been deposited here.

The *English Church Service* is performed on Sundays at 9.45 and 2.45, in the French Protestant Temple, Rue de la Geole.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is in the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville.

Caen is well provided with *promenades*, formal avenues of trees;—the chief are the Grand and Petit Cours, and the Cours Montalivet and Cafarelli, by the side of the Orne. The handsome *quais* bordering the Orne and the Odon near their junction form pleasant walks.

The principal street, in which are the best shops, is the Rue St. Jean.

Froissart narrates the story of the capture of Caen in 1346, a short while before the battle of Crécy, by Edward III. and the Black Prince, who, being irritated by the resistance of the citizens, gave it up to plunder. It was then "large, strong, and full of drapery and all sorts of merchandise, rich citizens, noble dames, damsels, and fine churches." The English fleet returned home laden with its spoils.

Several of the leaders of the party of the Girondins, proscribed by the Jacobins of the revolutionary tribunal, and driven from Paris by the insurrection of May 31, 1793, retired to Caen to organise a revolt against the tyranny of the Mountain, but were entirely defeated and put down in a battle at Vernon. It was shortly after this event that Charlotte Corday (a native of St. Saturnin, near Sées), excited by the spirit of resistance against the tyranny of the Terrorists, which prevailed strongly at Caen, set out hence to Paris to assassinate Marat. The Girondins used to meet in the Hotel, No. 44, Rue des Carmes.

Among the illustrious natives of Caen, the learned Huet Bishop of Avranches, born 1613, may be mentioned; the poets Clement Marot, Malherbe, Malfilâtre, and Ségrais; the Oriental scholar Bochart; and the modern composer Auber.

Brummel, the Beau par excellence of the court of George IV. when regent, lived for many years at Caen, and ended his days here in a lunatic asylum (*Hospice du Bon Sauvcur*, an establishment which does credit to Normandy, and can receive 1600 patients); Bourienne, Secretary and early friend of Napoleon I., died in the same asylum.

Since 1850 Caen has become a place of considerable trade, owing to the rlys. leading to the interior, and the improvements of its port, which extends along the river front called the Quai Juillet, with the Bassin à flot, which can admit vessels drawing 16 ft. water, and communicates with the sea by a wide canal that opens

into it at Ouistrehan, 2 m. W. of the mouth of the Orne.

Railways—to Paris; to Bayeux and Cherbourg (Rte. 26); to Honfleur (Rte. 23); to Alençon, Le Mans, Angers, and Tours; to Flers, following the valley of the Orne, by Harcourt and Condé, 37 m., to be opened in all 1867, forming the most direct communication between Caen and Granville (Rte. 29). The Rly. Stat. is close to the Orne and the Quai Juillet.

Steamer to Havre daily.

The *making of lace*, principally black, is said to occupy 20,000 women and children in and about Caen. The streets of the suburbs are lined with family parties seated round their cottage doors merrily twirling their bobbins. With this exception Caen has no claim to be a manufacturing town; though it was so in an eminent degree until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes banished all its most industrious artisans.

Environs. A cabriolet or other carriages may be hired for excursions at fixed prices at the office next to the Hôtel d'Espagne. *Omnibus* to Creully, la Délivrande, Corseulles, Dives, Trouville, &c.

The student of ancient architecture might spend many days profitably and agreeably in visiting the ecclesiastical and civil monuments which abound in the neighbourhood of Caen. The Dépt. du Calvados is particularly rich in monuments of architecture; the distinguished archæologist of Caen, M. de Caumont, enumerates nearly 70 specimens of the Norman architecture of the 11th and 12th centuries existing in it.

a. On the outskirts of Caen, to the E., at the extremity of the Rue Basse St. Gilles, is a singular castellated mansion called *Les Gens d'Armes*, from 2 stone figures of armed men on the top. Though surrounded by battlemented walls and furnished with towers, it was not built as a place of defence, but as a maison de plaisance for one Gerard de Nollent, in the time of Louis XII. Its walls are fantastically ornamented

externally with medallion heads, of emperors, &c.

b. 4 m. from Caen, rt. of the road to Bayeux (2 m. by a path across the fields), are the remains of the *Abbaye d'Ardenne*, consisting of a well-preserved Gothic church, and of the abbey buildings, partly ruined, now serving the purpose of farm offices. There is a fine gate-tower with a round-headed gate and pointed wicket, large stables, "a buttressed barn which puts to utter shame the largest of our edifices of this kind." The beautiful *Ch.* closely resembles in style the early English of our abbeys of Bolton and Newstead. Its W. front is especially noticeable; it has a rose within a pointed window, and a rich porch supported "on detached shafts." The *Castle of Creully* is a picturesque ruin, also on the rt. of the road to Bayeux.

c. *Thann, Fontaine-Henri, La Délivrande, Luc-sur-Mer.*

On the coast W. of the Orne a succession of small watering-places on fine firm sands are much frequented during the summer, each having an *Etablissement*: such are *Léon-sur-Mer*, 10 m. (*Hôtel du Calvados*), with a good Renaissance church and a tower of the 11th centy.; *Luc-sur-Mer*; *Langrune* (*Hôtel Bellevue*); *St. Aubin-sur-Mer* (*H. Pelcerf*)—most of the houses being on the shore, people bathe from their own doors; *Bermeses*, fine ch., with porch and tower of 13th centy.

A capital macadamised road, traversed by omnibus, leads N. of Caen, to Luc, a bathing-place on the sea, about 12 m. It passes several objects of architectural and antiquarian interest, to which $\frac{1}{2}$ a day may be devoted with advantage, as follows. (N.B. This excursion may be made in a gig, costing 12 frs., in 5 or 6 hrs., including stoppages.)

About 2 m. from Caen a range of high table-land is ascended, on the summit of which is a *calvaire*, or crucifix. "The traveller will not fail to linger on the little hill just beyond the first crucifix. Here he will enjoy

a lovely prospect. The horizon is bounded by long lines of grey and purple hills: nearer are fields and pastures, whilst the river glitters and winds amidst their vivid tints; nearer still the city of Caen extends itself."

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Thann*. Here is a true Norman church, scarcely altered since the days of Henry I., when it was built, excepting the loss of its S. aisle. It is a good deal ornamented. The tower is capped with a hollow pyramid of stone, the oldest example of the nascent spire known. It is now deserted.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther to the N. is the interesting *Château of Fontaine-Henri*, once a seat of the Harcourt family, built in the early part of the 16th centy., partly in the bastard Gothic, corresponding more with the late Elizabethan of England, partly in the Italian style, resembling the revived classic architecture of Audley End and Longleat. It is a mansion of no great size, but is distinguished by a preposterously lofty and steeply pitched roof, surmounting one wing, flanked by an equally lofty chimney. The most profuse decoration of sculpture is lavished on its singularly irregular façade. The ornaments of the windows, the panelling, balustrades, &c., are not inferior to those of the Palais de Justice at Rouen, which they much resemble. The *Church* of the village is Norman.

A second steep ascent, surmounted by another Calvary, commands a view over the sea, including 6 or 8 village spires, all having a strong family likeness to that of St. Pierre at Caen. A steep descent of about a mile will bring the tourist to the chapel of *La Délivrande*, to which the Norman sailors and peasants have resorted for the last 800 years. It is a small Norman edifice. The statue of the Virgin, which now commands the veneration of the faithful, was dug up in the reign of Henry I. from the ruins of a previous chapel destroyed by the Northmen, through the agency of a lamb constantly grubbing up the earth over the spot where

it lay. Such is the legend. The reputation of the image for performing miracles, especially in behalf of sailors, has been maintained from that time to the present, although it suffered much at the Revolution, when pilgrimages were forbidden. A nunnery has been recently founded here by a pious lady of the Ossouville family.

It is a drive of 3 m. from this chapel to *Luc-sur-Mer* (Inns: H. de la Belle Plage; H. de Londres), a watering-place, with excellent sea-bathing.

d. 12 miles from Caen is *Corseulles*, a small fishing port facing the dangerous rocks of *Calvados*, which, however, are only visible at the lowest ebb of spring tides. It is famed for its oysters. Paris receives from the "parcs aux huîtres" a large proportion of those it consumes. The facilities for sea-bathing have raised this little village to 1600 Inhab. (Inns: H. des Etrangers; H. de la Poste.)

e. The Church of *Iffs*, about 3 m. S. of Caen, has a curious early-pointed steeple; but a more remarkable ch. tower and spire exists at *Norrey*, on the way to *Bayeux* (Rte. 26), alone worth the journey from England to an architect.

f. The quarries of *Caen stone* have long furnished England with building materials, and during the middle ages the White Tower, old London Bridge, Henry VII.'s Chapel, Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, besides many of our country churches, were built of it. They are situated within the circuit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. and S. of Caen, near la Maladrerie, on the road to *Bayeux*, and at *Haute Allemagne*. The rock is an oolite, equivalent to our *Stonesfield* slate, but without its slaty structure; it is extracted from subterranean quarries through vertical shafts, in blocks of considerable size. It is much employed in England, especially for decorative purposes.

g. A very interesting excursion may be made from Caen to *Trouville* (27 m.), visiting all the intermediate watering-

places E. of the mouth of the Orne, now so much resorted to. *Caboucq* (15 m.), at the mouth of the *Dives* (H. de la Plage), possesses a handsome Casino, and all the attributes of a fashionable bathing-place, and good sands. From it an old wooden bridge leads to

Dives (H. de Guillaume le Conquerant, good), a curious old town, a part of it of the 16th centy., with outside galleries leading to the rooms; the house of Madame de Sévigné is shown here; its owner has a collection of fossils from *Les Vaches Noires*, between *Houlgate* and *Villars*. It was from *Dives* that William the Conqueror tarried for a month to collect his fleet of 3000 vessels and 50,000 men, before setting out for the conquest of England; a shabby column has been set up below the chateau of M. de Careil to commemorate the event. There is a fine view from it over the valley of *Beaugeval*. In the ch. of *Dives* are inscribed the names of the chiefs who followed William to England.

Beuzival. A Protestant colony occupies this quiet little watering-place. They have a house, "Maison Evangélique," where Protestants are taken in to board at a low rate, all living in common. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is

Heilgate (Grand Hôtel de la Plage), another small watering place, with gay chalets and fantastic houses for visitors. Both this and *Beuzival* are in pretty situations. From here the road runs inland, passing on rt. the fine Renaissance chateau of M. *Lecasne* in a fine park.

Villers-sur-Mer (Hôtel du Bras d'Or), one of the largest and most frequented bathing-stations on this coast, and not so expensive as *Trouville* and *Deauville*, with a casino, pretty villas, chateaus in the Louis XIV. style. From here the road continues to *Deauville* and *Trouville*.

Another antiquarian and architectural excursion may be made on the way to *Bayeux*, to *Frèsne-Camilly*, *Creully*, and *St. Gabriel* (Rte. 26).

ROUTE 26.

CAEN TO CHERBOURG (RAILWAY).

	Kil.	Miles.
Caen		
Bayeux	30	19
Lison	57	36
Valognes	104	68
Cherbourg	135	84
		—
		203

Paris to Caen, 148 m.; to Cherbourg, 230. Trains in 9 hrs. This rly. was constructed by the English contractor Brassey, and was opened in Aug. 1858, on the occasion of Queen Victoria and Napoleon III. visiting Cherbourg.

2 m. beyond Caen, on the carriage-road, is la Maladrerie, so called from a lazaret-house founded by our Henry II. for lepers of the town of Caen, now replaced by the huge penitentiary (Maison Centrale de Détention) of Beaulieu. Near this may be perceived the whims or wheels by which the Caen stone is raised from the quarries. The Orne is crossed.

8 m. Bretteville Stat. is called l'Orgueilleuse, though of what it has to be proud is not evident, except its handsome steeple. This, however, is entirely eclipsed by the very fine open belfry and spire of *Norrey, seen on the l. about 1 m. off the road. This beautiful Church, which has been termed a miniature cathedral, is in the pure and simple Gothic style of our early English, and of the most elegant proportions, with an enriched choir, circular apse, and N. porch. "All the mouldings are deep, free, and repeated so as to give the greatest strength of line to all its parts." The tower owes its character of unequalled beauty to the 4 narrow and tall lancet arches which occupy the N. face of its belfry-story.

[In going from Caen to Bayeux a détour might be made to visit *Frêne Camilly*, a church in the transition style, round arches prevailing in the body of the building, with indications of pointed arches in a panelled arcade on the exterior of the N. wall. At *Creuilly the Castle*, a construction of different ages, retains, among more modern additions, 2 round towers. It belonged to Robert of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., and is now converted into a private dwelling. The church is genuine Norman. A little farther is *St. Gabriel*, a ruined priory, founded by Robert of Gloucester, 1128: the choir of the church alone remains, and is a very remarkable example of florid Norman.]

There is a road from Bretteville to the Castle of Creuilly, passing by Sacqueville en Bessin, whose church is curious, partly pointed, partly round.]

11 m. Bayeux Stat. (Inns: H. du Luxembourg; good;—Grand Hotel; small, but clean), a quiet and dull ecclesiastical city, with much the air of some cathedral towns in England, was anciently capital of the Bessin, and contains 9138 Inhab. It is washed by a small stream, the Aure, which enters the sea at 5 m. distance. It consists of two main streets, including some ancient specimens of mediæval domestic architecture, running up a hill to a large open Place, lined with trees. Its principal curiosities are its *Tapestry* and its

**Cathedral*, its chief ornament, restored with care and taste since 1852. The original ch., having been burned down, was rebuilt in the time of William the Conqueror (1077); the present edifice dates from 1106, with many subsequent additions and changes. The W. front is a fine elevation, in pointed Gothic, surmounted by 2 steeples of the 12th cent., in the towers of which pointed arches alternate with round. The 3 porches, which, as well as that on the S. side, deserve attention for their bas-reliefs and ornamental foliage, are later in date and florid in style. The interior is 315 ft. long and 81 high. The W. end of the

now consists of florid Norman arches and piers, whose heaviness is relieved by the beautifully-diapered patterns wrought upon the wall, probably built by Henry I. Above this runs a blank trefoiled arcade in the place of a triforium, surmounted by a clerestory of early-pointed, lofty, and narrow windows. The arches of the nave, nearest the cross and the *choir*, exhibit a more advanced state of the pointed style, and are distinguished by the remarkable elegance of their clustered pillars. They were built by Bishop Henry de Beaumont, an Englishman, 1205. The circular ornaments in the spandrils of the arches are pleasing and of fanciful variety. The *stalls* are of oak, well carved. The chapels in the side-aisles, and the exterior of the E. end, should not pass unnoticed. Under the choir is a *crypt*, probably the only part remaining of the original church, built, in 1077, by Odo, half-brother of the Conqueror, and fifty years bishop of Bayeux. It is supported on 12 pillars with rude capitals, and contains some episcopal tombs. In the *Trésor* is preserved the chasuble of St. Regnobert, in a casket of ivory, with enamelled ornaments, both apparently of Oriental workmanship, gifts of St. Louis.

The student of architecture may visit with profit the *Chapel of the Séminaire*, adjoining the *Hôtel Dieu*, a simple oblong plain groined hall, lighted by double lancet windows, and not unlike the E. end of our Temple Church: its date is 1206. Behind the altar is a singular recess, beautifully groined. The little Norman *Church of St. Loup*, in the outskirts of the town, on the way to St. Lo, also deserves notice.

The **Tapisserie de Bayeux* has been removed from the *Hôtel de Ville*—where it used to be unwound from a roller, and subjected to the fingers as well as eyes of the curious—to a room in the *Public Library* (open 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.), where it is carefully preserved, and more conveniently exhibited, under a glass covering. Many persons will look upon it merely as a long strip of coarse linen

cloth, 20 inches wide and 213 ft. long, rudely worked with figures worthy of a girl's sampler. It is, however, a curious historical record of peculiar interest to an Englishman; and, although it presents such anomalies as horses coloured alternately blue and red, there is much spirit in the drawing. It is ascribed, with much probability, to the fingers of Matilda, Queen of the Conqueror, and represents the Conquest of England, and events which led to it. It was preserved in the cathedral until the Revolution, being hung round the nave on certain days. The earliest record of it is in an inventory of the effects of the church, taken 1476. Its series of 58 rude pictures represents such historical events as Edward the Confessor designating William as his heir; the treachery of Harold; the embarkation and landing of the Norman army and battle of Hastings: in many of these scenes, Odo Bishop of Bayeux is a prominent figure. The design has evidently been to represent Harold as an usurper, and William as the rightful heir to the crown, having other claims besides that of conquest. The Normans are drawn with shaven heads and chins, in scale-armour, helmets protected by nose-pieces, and shields shaped like flying kites, sometimes bearing devices of crests (supposed to be of later invention) suspended by a belt round the neck. All the buildings have round arches. At the bottom runs a curious border of animals, including camels and elephants. The tapestry has been excellently engraved for the London Society of Antiquaries by the late Charles Stothard. When Napoleon was meditating the invasion of England, he caused this tapestry to be transported from town to town, and exhibited on the stage of the play-houses between the acts, to stimulate the spectators to a second conquest!

Wace, the author of the *Roman de Rou*, was a canon of this cathedral. According to it Harold actually did homage to William of Normandy, heir of Edward the Confessor, for the throne of England. Many women about Bayeux still

Many women about Bayeux still

Bourgogne or Bavolette, a rich and high head-dress, resembling that worn at the courts of the Dukes of Burgundy.

There are good *Baths* at the side of the river, and near them a pretty *Nursery Garden*.

Bayeux is supposed to stand on the site of the Roman *Augustodorus*.

Leaving the stat., a little N. of the line is the town of Frevières; and 2 m. further on the road to Carentan,

Formigny, where the English were defeated (1450) in an engagement so decisive, that it occasioned them the loss of Normandy, which they had held since 1417, and which has never since been separated from the French monarchy. A monument on the rt. of the road marks the battle-field, and commemorates the victory. It must be borne in mind that Sir Thomas Kyriel, who commanded the English, an old soldier of Agincourt, who took little account of superior numbers on the side of the French, attacked, with a vastly inferior force, the army of the Comte de Clermont, and while thus engaged was assaulted in the rear by a second army, under the Constable de Richemont.

8 m. *Lison Junct. Stat.* Here the rly. to St. Lo (11 m.) diverges. (Rte. 27.)

6 m. *Isigny Stat.*, on the Aure, is accessible for vessels of considerable size, with the tide. The country around is celebrated for its butter, much of which, with vast numbers of eggs, are exported hence to England.

The river Vire, forming the boundary between the departments of Calvados and La Manche, is crossed by an iron bridge 125 feet long.

6 m. *Carentan Stat.* (Inn: H. d'Angleterre, good), a town of 3056 Inhab., in a low marshy situation. Its feudal fortifications exist no longer, but it possesses an old *Castle*, which belonged to the Kings of France, and was besieged by Edward III., (1346), and a handsome *Church*, surmounted by a spire. It is Norman, with pointed additions, the E. end in the style of the 14th cent.

Well-appointed diligences from Carentan to Coutances (21 m.), Trouville, Avranches, and Dol, by Pecriers, (11 m.) (H. de la Croix Blanche), whose church is one of the finest ecclesiastical memorials in the Department.

At Carentan we enter the peninsula of the *Cotentin*, so called from the "côtes"—coasts, which border it on 3 sides. It is a fertile district, celebrated for its pastures, on which large herds are fed, everywhere enclosed within hedges, and abounding in ruined castles and ancient churches. It is particularly interesting to Englishmen, as the cradle of some of the most noble of our English families. At every step the traveller will encounter obscure villages and hamlets, whose names are familiar to him as household words, as patronymics of great houses distinguished in French and English annals, most of whose founders left their country in the train of William the Norman. Such are Beaumonts, Greilles, Carterets, Bruces, Nevilles, Bohuns, Percis, Pierponts. The geology of the Cotentin is very interesting; its tertiary beds, in which more than 300 species of fossil shells, identical with those of the Paris Basin, have been found, and its *Baculite* limestone, may be well studied in the quarries near Valognes.

Across marshes nearly all the way to 7 m. *Chef de Pont Stat.* 2½ m. rt. is *Ste. Mère l'Eglise*, with a similar ch. to that of Carentan.

6 m. *Monteburg Stat.*

[At Quinéville, 6 m. N.E. of this, on the coast, is an ancient monument of masonry, 27 ft. high, and 30 in circumference at the base, which is square, and surmounted by a hollow cylinder surrounded with 2 rows of pillars. It is called *la Grande Cheminée*; and though some writers have described it as a Roman monument, it is more probably a structure of the end of the 12th cent., and served as a chimney.

From the heights of Quinéville King James II. beheld the *sea-fight* of *La Hougue*, which destroyed all his hopes of regaining the throne. (See *La Hougue*.)]

The rly. continues through a pleasing country, to which the hedges and woodlands give a perfectly English character, to

5 m. *Valognes Stat.* (Inn: H. du Louvre), a pleasant town of 5406 Inhab., containing some large and handsome mansions, the residence of numerous old families. It is supposed to stand on the site of the Roman *Albina*. The castle of William the Conqueror is demolished; it was here that he was warned by his son, in the middle of the night, of the conspiracy of the Seigneurs of the Bessin and Cotentin to surprise and assassinate him. He instantly mounted his horse, and escaped with difficulty to Falaise.

There is a small local Museum, in which is preserved a Merovingian altar of 667, and some Roman ruins about the town.

[Although Valognes possesses nothing in itself to detain the traveller, in its vicinity are several objects of interest.

a. *Octeville*, where is a Norman church with an octagonal tower and curious carvings (a Last Supper, &c., in bas-relief) older than the reign of Henry II.; and *Martinvaast* (2½ m.), where is a still older ch. in the same style, and unaltered, with slender half-pillars, supporting Ionic capitals, outside its semi-circular E. end, and a cornice of grotesque heads under its eaves: its lofty stone vaulted roof is supported on horse-shoe arches. It stands in a sequestered spot, with a fine old yew beside it. There is a fine *Castle*, still inhabited, hard by.

At *Alleaume*, a village contiguous to Valognes, are very scanty remains of a bath. A Roman theatre, described by *Montfaucon*, has totally disappeared.

An omnibus plies from Valognes *Stat.*, passing near *Columby* (a ch. with pointed lancet windows), to *Saint Sauveur le Vicomte* (H. du Soleil Levant) (10 m. S. of Valognes), where there is a picturesque and imposing *Castle* of the Tesson and Harcourts, but given by Edward III. after the

treaty of Bretigny to Sir John Chandos, one of the most famous captains in the wars of Edward III. and the Black Prince. He built the square and lofty keep-tower, one of the gateways, and other portions. In the 17th century it became an hospital, and continues such down to the present. It is the best preserved feudal fortress on the Cotentin. Here are also ruins of an *Abbey*; the beautiful ch., the ground-work Norman (1067–1160), with additions, in the pointed style, of the 13th cent. A ch. has been built on the site of the *Sœurs de la Miséricorde*.

Between St. Sauveur and Bériers is the *Abbey of Blanchelande*, founded by Richard de la Haye, a favourite of Henry II. (1115–85) who had been captured by corsairs, and passed many years in slavery. It is beautifully situated, and consists of the abbot's house, still perfect and inhabited by a farmer, and part of the *Church*, in which late insertions have been added to an original Norman structure.

An omnibus runs from Valognes to *St. Vaast*, *La Hougue*, and *Barfleur*, by *Tamarville* (2½ m.), where the Norman *Ch.* has an elegant octagonal tower composed of 3 stories of narrow round-headed arcades and windows. *St. Vaast la Hougue*, 12 m. N. of Valognes, is a seaport of 4098 Inhab., situated in a fine bay, with the fortified island and lazaret of *Tatihou* in front, provided with a pier 984 ft. long. Previous to the rise of *Cherbourg* it was the chief port of the Cotentin. *Vauban* proposed to make it what *Cherbourg* is, the chief arsenal of France on the Channel, but the project was abandoned, owing to the difficulty of getting out of its port with a N. wind. The English frequently effected landings here, to lay desolate the fair fields of France. King Stephen, in 1137, landed here, and the army which conquered at *Crécy* under Edward III. in 1346. Other armaments disembarked here in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. In 1574 a force of 5000 French English Protestants, despatched and by

Queen Elizabeth under the Comte de Montgomery, to aid the cause of the Huguenots, made a descent upon Normandy at this point. La Hougue is chiefly known in English history, however, on account of the *sea-fight* of *Cap la Hougue* in 1692, when the united English and Dutch ships, under Admirals Russell and Rooke, annihilated the expedition prepared by Louis XIV. for a descent upon England, with the design of restoring James II. to the throne. The action commenced at some distance from the coast between Cape Barfleur and the Isle of Wight. The French admiral, Tourville, a man of great bravery, having orders from his master to engage at all odds, ventured to measure his strength with a fleet of 80 vessels, the largest which had entered the Channel since the Armada, while his own force did not exceed 44. It is supposed that he was ignorant of the junction of the Dutch, and that he counted on the desertion of Admiral Russell, who, it is well known, was in secret correspondence with James. However, nothing of this sort occurred; and, after a running fight, the French, in 3 divisions, retired to their own coast, pursued by the English. 3 of the largest ships, including the admiral's, *le Soleil Royal*, sought refuge in Cherbourg, where they were blown up by the English admiral Delaval. Tourville, hoisting his flag on board another vessel, conducted 12 into the bay of La Hougue, where he had time, before the arrival of Russell the day after, to prepare means for a stout defence, running them aground on the shallows with their broadside to the enemy. The French army, united with a body of Irish and English refugees, was drawn up on the heights above; while the artillery was embarked on floating batteries, to assist in repelling any attack on the ships. James II., attended by Marshals Berwick and Bellefonde, who commanded his forces, was a spectator of the action which ensued. The only really brilliant part of the battle was the attack and capture of this armament by the boats of the English

squadron under Sir George Rooke; these, and a few light frigates, only being able to approach near enough to take a part in the action on account of the shallows. In the teeth of a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery from shore and ships, the English sailors pulled up to the stranded vessels, boarded them one after the other, and pointed their guns against the French on the shore. All the 12 ships of war were burnt, together with a number of transports, 300 of which had been collected in this and the neighbouring ports to convey the army to England.

A magnificent view of the coast may be obtained from the churchyard of *la Pernelle*, 2 m. N. of St. Vaast.

About 7 m. N. of St. Vaast is *Barfleur*, an ancient and now nearly deserted town. To the end of the 12th centy. it was the most frequented port by which the communication between Normandy and England was maintained, in spite of the dangerous rocks around. Upon them perished in 1120 the "*Blanche Nef*,"—the ship which conveyed William the only son of Henry I., with 140 young noblemen—through the fault of the intoxicated pilot and crew. The prince himself might have escaped had not an affectionate desire to save his natural sister, the Countess of Mortagne, caused him to turn back towards the foundering vessel. The boat which was bearing him to the shore was instantly filled by a crowd of despairing wretches, and all sank to the bottom.

On the extreme point of the Cap de Gatteville, the W. horn of the great bay into which the Seine discharges itself, about 1 m. N. of Barfleur, a magnificent *Lighthouse* has been erected. It is 271 ft. high above the sea, and is constructed entirely of granite. The light is seen at a distance of 27 m. at sea. There is a fine view from the top. Barfleur is 15 m. E. of Cherbourg: a good road leads thither. Near to it, about 2 m. E. of St. Pierre Eglise, lies the *Château de Tocqueville*, seat of the family of the late eminent author of '*Democracy in Ame-*

rica,' 'The French Revolution,' &c., M. Alexis de T., who is buried in the churchyard; and on the other side of the village, the Château St. Pierre, a building of the 18th cent., belonging to Count de Blangy.

About 7 m. from Valognes, l., is the small town of *Brix*, a memorable name, since it is the same as Brui or Bruce in its primitive spelling. The noble family of that name was allied to the Dukes of Normandy, and from it sprang Robert Bruce the King of Scotland. The castle of the Seigneur de Brix, built in the 12th centy., is now reduced to a few ruined vaults and foundation walls. It was called *Château d'Adam*. Robert de Brui was one of the Conqueror's follower's to England.]

The rly. from Valognes is carried by *Sottevast* and *Couvillie Stats.* to

13 m. *Martinvaast Stat.* Here is a very old and unaltered *Norm. Ch.*, and a fine *Castle* belonging to M. du Moncel, who established a model farm in its extensive *park*. An omnibus runs from Martinvaast to Briquebec (4 m.), on the way to the port of *Barnetille* (15 m.), in the *Base de Carteret*, which is only 13 m. from Jersey.

Briquebec (H. du Vieux Château) (5 m. W. from Valognes), a village, including an ancient *Castle*, whose lofty donjon keep, 100 ft. high, in shape a decagon, seated on a high mound, remains tolerably perfect (date 14th cent.), as well as the walls of the outer enclosure. Other portions are as late as the 16th, and some as early as the 11th cent. It belonged in turn to the families of Bertram, Paisnel (Paganel) and Estouteville. It was taken from the last by Henry V. after the battle of Agincourt, and bestowed on his favourite William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who parted with it to ransom himself from the hands of the French.

In the adjoining forest, on the hill des *Grosses Roches*, are three Druidical monuments of the kind called "*Galeries Couvertes*." A little more than a mile N.E. of Briquebec

is the *Trappist Convent* of Notre Dame de Grace, founded 1823 on a spot of ground just cleared from the forest. Its inmates, 32 in number, of whom 12 are priests, are bound by strict vows to silence, communicating by established signs on indispensable matters, living on coarse dry bread, a few vegetables, a salad with a spoonful of oil, a little milk, and a bit of cheese. They are prohibited from wearing linen even when ill, and sleep with their clothes on, upon a straw mattress piquée, 2 inches thick. They are allowed one sort of meat when sick, but fish is forbidden. They rise daily at 2 A.M.; and on fête-days at 12 or 1, and spend their time in prayer, reading, and work.

[About 2 m. S.E. of Cherbourg, on the road to Barfleur, is the castle of *Tourlaville*, the magnificent seat of the family of Ravalet, now a farmhouse belonging to the de Tocquevilles. Its position is beautiful and its architecture of high interest; part of it dates from the 15th centy., part was added in the reign of Hen. II., and the *Tour des 4 Vents* (fine view from its top) has the character of Heidelberg Castle.

Cherbourg is so surrounded by hills that the rly. makes a great curve to the W., passing through the picturesque valley of Quincampoix, before reaching

4 m. CHERBOURG Stat. Omnibuses to the principal hotels. (*Inns*: H. de l'Univers, good and comfortable: Br. 2 fr.; D., table d'hôte, 3 fr.; B. 1½ to 3 fr. H. de France, good. H. de l'Europe, on the Quai. H. de l'Aigle, moderate; landlady speaking English. H. de l'Amirauté), one of the principal naval ports and dockyards of France, situated at the N. extremity of the peninsula of the Cotentin in the Dépt. de la Manche, in the centre of a bay, the extremities of which are formed by Cap Levy on the E. and Point Querqueville on the W. It is 70 m. distant from Portsmouth. Its docks have been excavated in the rock, and its harbour won from the winds; for its pains nor cost have been spared to secure for France on this point, no to so

advantageously projecting into the Channel, a naval arsenal and port, whence she may be ready to watch or annoy her rival on the opposite coast. The town lies in the hollow of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the lofty cliff of the hill of Le Roule, crowned by a fort. Numerous detached forts and redoubts have been erected on the hills behind the town, at distances varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea. Apart from its consideration as a naval station Cherbourg is insignificant; with dirty streets, reminding one of Portsmouth Point, and its commercial relations are very limited. The extensive naval works employ about 10,000 out of its 37,215 Inhab., and upon them depends its prosperity. Those who are accustomed to the bustle of an English port will find it difficult to conceive how so large a town can exist with so little water traffic. The roadstead inside the breakwater usually presents an abandoned appearance. During the summer season the place is enlivened by a few English yachts, which come over to lay in wines and spirits. Among its few articles of export are eggs to the value of more than a million francs yearly sent to England. There is a commercial harbour formed at the mouth of the Divette, consisting of a floating dock (*Bassin du Commerce*) of about 6 acres, and an outer tidal harbour (*Port du Commerce*) protected by long stone piers, with a small lighthouse on the E. jetty. Yachts pay no port-dues, and are admitted into the floating dock without charge, except a few francs for quarantine fees. Those who visit the place in a yacht are well received, and can usually obtain permission to see everything. The commercial port, which is in the centre of the town, is quite distinct from

The *Dockyard*, or *Port Militaire*, situated on the N.W. of the town. Admission is given most politely on presenting a note from the British consul, at the *Préfecture Maritime*, Rue des Bastions, where a permission is granted to be presented at the dockyard gates.

The *Port Militaire* occupies a nearly triangular space of ground, one side resting on the sea, and is surrounded by fortifications 3 m. in extent. It was designed, as well as the Digue, by Vauban whose plan, drawn by himself and signed, is preserved in the H. de Ville, but was only partly begun by Louis XVI. Napoleon did something towards the completion, Louis Philippe much more, and Napoleon III. has nearly completed the design of the great military engineer. The dockyard, including the avant-port and floating basins, is of greater extent than any English dockyard; its buildings are very large and handsome. Having no harbours like those of Portsmouth or the Medway in which to lay up their ships in ordinary, the French have been compelled at an enormous expense to excavate out of the rock, principally by blasting, a second floating dock of 20 acres, and a tidal basin of 18, besides one or two smaller basins, comprising altogether an area of 48 acres of deep water, accessible by the largest ships of war, fully armed, at all times of the tide. The large 20-acre *Floating-dock* (*Bassin Napoléon III.*) was opened by the emperor in 1858, on the visit of the Queen of England. It is cut 54 ft. deep in the live rock; its quays are interrupted by 7 dry docks (*formes de radoub*) and 7 building-sheds (*cales*); 2 sets of lock-gates open into it; and on one side is the anchor-yard. The slips (*cales de construction*) and dry docks are very handsomely and expensively built. Some of the building-slips are roofed over substantially, the roofs resting on arches supported on stone piers, and the sides closed by wooden blinds. The arsenal also contains an *atelier des forges*, or smithy, and *atelier des machines*, or workshops, with machinery for planing, sawing, turning, &c., and for working in iron; a zinc-roofed iron-foundry; and very large store-houses. On the W. of the docks are the *Parc* and *Caserne d'Artillerie*, and the extensive pumping machinery for emptying the docks. The dockyard generally presents an appearance of magnificence but of inactivity.

The Timber Shed (*Hangar au Bois*) is 958 ft. long, and supported on 130 stone pillars. The *Salle d'Espadage*, or rope-walk, is a covered building of great length. The yard is supplied with water from the *Divette* by a long conduit. On the road from the town to the Grand Port is the *Caserne de la Marine*, where the sailors are lodged when there is no ship ready to receive them.

The *Salle d'Armes* and *Salle des Modèles* deserve a visit. In the latter are preserved the slab-stones which covered the grave of Napoleon, brought here when his remains were landed from St. Helena.

Convicts are no longer employed at Cherbourg, as in other government dockyards of France.

* *La Digue*. The roads of Cherbourg, though protected on three sides by the land, are open and exposed to the N. To remedy this, the project of throwing a Breakwater across the bay's mouth has been a favourite project of every French government since that of Louis XIV. The Bourbons, the Republic, the Empire, the Restoration, and Louis Philippe, all desired to advance a scheme which would contribute to secure for France a safe and strong harbour on this part of her coast, opposite to Portsmouth, which would be an eye to watch and an arm to strike the English on the opposite side of the Channel. Hitherto the French had possessed no port for ships of war between Dunkirk and Brest. Now that the works have been carried on nearly 50 years, and more than 2½ millions sterling, together with about 4,000,000 cubic mètres of stone, sunk in the operation, the Digue is complete, and its permanent duration seems probable, since for several years past no perceptible alteration has been produced by the action of the waves in the structure or profile of the base. For a long time the undertaking could be regarded only as a series of experiments and failures. The plan first adopted under Louis XVI. (1784) was that of forming truncated cones of timber, or huge broad-bottomed tubs, floating them on

empty casks to the proper place, sinking them by filling them with stones, and heaping up others about them. But a brief exposure to a few storms overset some of the caissons, shattered the framework of others, and spread the stone and wood over the anchorage, so as to injure it. After a considerable interruption from the Revolution, another scheme was resorted to of sinking stones at random (*à pierre perdue*), so as to be swept by the waves into a long and gradual slope to seaward: this was continued down to the time of Napoleon, who, as was his custom, looked at the project in a military point of view, and at once directed the formation of a fort in the centre of the Digue. All exertions were thenceforth concentrated on this object; a mole was formed, a battery raised on it mounting 20 guns, a garrison of 90 men was established on it, and lodged in barracks erected for the purpose. In 1808, however, a storm of extraordinary violence burst upon the roads; the waves, carried to an unusual height, soon submerged all the buildings raised upon the Digue, and, by the impetuosity of their shocks, swept them all off, save the cabin of the commandant of the prison, and, forming a wide breach in the masonry, poured over and through it with tremendous violence. There were at the time upon the dyke 263 soldiers and workmen, of whom 194 were drowned, 69 were saved by finding shelter in hollows among the stones, and 38 got off in a boat which they managed to reach during a short lull, with great difficulty, since the vessels in the roads within the Digue were all driven from their moorings. By this disaster the operations of 16 years in sinking large blocks were nearly annihilated, and the whole mass of stone was reduced to the condition of a rubble bed, rendering it doubtful whether the plan of even protecting the roads at all was practicable. Nevertheless, Napoleon did not abandon it, nor did his successors lose sight of it. A survey by order of the government in 1828 showed, however, that the foundation had shifted in the course of 40 years.

from the position in which they had been first placed to a considerable distance. Under the vigorous superintendence of Louis Philippe a new mode of proceeding was adopted in 1832. As the result of the schemes previously pursued had shown that the mere weight and volume of the stones thrown into the sea was insufficient to secure their fixity, a layer of beton, a species of concrete, composed of 1 part of small stones and pounded brick and 2 of lime, is now deposited on the loose stone heap, sloping on either side, and upon it a vertical wall of well-jointed and solid masonry, faced with granite, is raised to the height of 20 ft. above ordinary high-water, forming a regular terre-pleine 20 or 30 ft. wide, and parapet 12 ft. thick. Even this, however, was destined to be the sport of the waves during a storm which occurred in 1836, the most terrible since that of 1808: the coat of concrete was broken and turned over in places; blocks of stone, weighing 3 tons, were raised 22 ft. high in the air, and carried over the wall to the inside of the Digue. At the end of 3 days 300 of them had found their way across, hurled with appalling violence and noise against the granite masonry, and acting upon it like battering rams, so that serious breaches and wide gaps were formed in the body of the breakwater. This is more or less the effect of every serious tempest.

The *Digue de Cherbourg* extends between the Ile Pelée and the Pointe de Querqueville, in length 4111 yards, or more than 2 m., leaving openings for the entrance and exit of vessels on the E. of 1257 yards, and at the W. of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The width at the base is 310 ft. The depth of the sea about the Digue varies from 36 to 45 ft. at low water. There are lighthouses at each end, as well as forts commanding the two entrances E. and W., and in the middle is the *Fort Central*, all casemated, and guns may be mounted all along the Digue. The stone employed is partly from the quarries at the base of the Montagne du Roule, conveyed to the harbour along a tramway; the slate comes from the excavations made

in forming the docks, and the granite from Fermanville and Flamanville, and from the Iles Chaussey near Guernsey. There is generally no difficulty in visiting the breakwater; the best way will be to hire a boat in the harbour and row off to it, the distance being about 2 m.

The following comparative measurements will show how much more serious an undertaking the Cherbourg Digue has been than the Plymouth Breakwater:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
Digue,	4111	103-310	22	} yards.
Break- }	1760	120 at base,		
water, }		16 at top,	14	

The lapse of years however will alone decide whether the Digue can stand heavy northerly gales. Even now that the breakwater has been built, a very heavy and troublesome sea drives through the roadstead when the wind blows from N.E.

The following description is nearly in the words of the late Admiral Sir Chas. Napier, who visited Cherbourg during the Naval Review, Oct. 1850:—“We have seen, almost within sight of our own shores, a splendid Breakwater nearly 3 m. long rise from the bottom of the sea, 60 ft. deep, under which can lie at moorings 50 sail of the line with perfect safety, almost frowning on England. That breakwater is defended by 3 tremendous fortifications, independent of movable guns without number, to protect either entrance that may be attacked. On the Isle Pelée opposite the breakwater, on the E. entrance, is Fort Imperial, mounting 90 guns casemated. Opposite this, on the main land, is Fort des Flamands, mounting many heavy guns; in its rear is the redoubt of Tourlaville.

“At the W. entrance of the harbour are the Forts of Querqueville, St. Anne, Homet, and Chavagnac, built on a rock between the W. end of the breakwater and Querqueville. These forts mount upwards of 150 guns. There are also strong batteries to the left of the basin,

bearing on the roads. Upon the land, excavated out of rock and faced with stone, is the *avant port*, capable of containing 10 sail of the line alongside the quay, 30 ft. deep at low water spring-tides. In this port are a dock and 4 slips; in a line with this, and communicating with it, is an inner basin in which 10 sail of the line can also lie alongside the quay. On two sides of this basin are magazines; and here also lies the sheer hulk. In the rear of Fort Homet there is another small basin, and two building-slips. This serves as a ditch to the fort, which is cut off from the mainland and island by a drawbridge; from the lower tier of guns another bridge conducts you over a ditch to a large barrack-yard, casemated; and two small stairs lead up to a second tier of guns.

"In the rear of the *avant port* and the inner basin inland, there is another basin, which communicates with both. It can accommodate 20 sail of the line alongside the quay. Here are 4 docks and 5 slips. To the l. of the great *avant port* there is another *avant port*, which leads to the steam basin, where there are 3 slips. The store-houses are large, well arranged, and close to the basins. There is also a port of refuge, leading to another steam basin, where, as in the other basins, steamers can coal alongside the wharf.

"The splendid dockyard is surrounded by a high wall, and the wall is again surrounded by regular fortifications, with a wet ditch: and to protect the works, the heights in the rear, and, indeed, all round from Tourlaville, there is a double chain of strong redoubts.

Two piers project a considerable distance beyond the quays. Both the town and commercial harbour are outside the fortification."

A small basin called the Port de l'Echouage has been built near Fort des Flamands; and the whole of the sea forts have been repaired, and in some places enlarged, by the present Emperor. The total expense of the works at Cherbourg, including the Digue, exceeds 16,000,000*l*.

In 1758 the English, under General Bligh, effected a descent on the coast, to the number of 7000, in the face of 16,000 French troops, who offered no effective opposition. The English forces kept possession of Cherbourg for three days, in which time they destroyed all the naval and military works, docks, arsenals, &c., blowing them up with the powder which the French had left behind, burning the lock gates of the harbour and all the vessels of war and commerce. They levied a contribution of 44,000 livres on the town, but no injuries nor pillage of the inhabitants or their dwellings were permitted. To this the French themselves bear honourable testimony, acknowledging that the protection of the British officers prevented any outrage. All the cannon were carried off, but the bells of the ch. were conceded to the entreaties of the curé, and allowed to remain.

Cherbourg has no antiquities to show. The *Ch.*, built about 1450, does not possess any interest. In the centre of the *Quai*, at the end of the Place d'Armes, is an equestrian statue of Napoleon I.

The *Chapelle de Notre Dame du Vœu*, outside the town near the dockyard, owes its existence and its name to a vow made by the Empress Maude when caught in a fierce tempest (1145), which threatened to overwhelm the vessel in which she was attempting to gain the port of Cherbourg, on her flight from the usurper Stephen. While still at her prayers, and in the agony of anticipated death among the waves, "Chante, Reine," exclaimed a sailor, "behold the land; your prayers are heard:" and from this circumstance, it is said, the spot where the queen landed, and near to which she built the chapel, now enclosed within the dockyard, was called *Chanteraine*,—a name which it still retains. The present Chapel of the Vow is however modern, and stands on a different spot. Matilda is not the only refugee sovereign whom Cherbourg has seen within its walls at various periods: besides Charles X., who here took a last fare

well of his country, after abdicating the throne at Rambouillet, 1830, James II. repaired hither after the battle of La Hougue.

The *Hôtel de Ville* contains the Library and a *Collection of 164 Pictures*, formed and bequeathed to the town by a native, Thomas Heury, himself an artist. "The best are (33) David, by *Herrera el Viejo*; (34) Christ bearing the Cross, by *Alonso Cano* (called Murillo);—the majority are of the French school."—*R. F.* In the Library is a very curious chimney-piece, of the 15th cent., rescued from the convent of Queen Matilda.

Consuls reside here from Great Britain and the maritime states of Europe and the United States of America.

There is a *Bathing Establishment* on the sands, to the E. of the avant-port and jetée. It has a casino for balls and concerts; baths have been erected with a handsome terrace overlooking the sea. In front are numerous bathing machines.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is in the Rue des Chantias.

The view from Fort du Roule on the height S. of the town is very fine, and all the country at the back of Cherbourg is exceedingly pretty, consisting of green and well-watered valleys with limestone cliffs rising over them—exactly what would in England be chosen for country residences.

Steamers to Havre weekly; to Poole twice a week, and occasionally to the island of Alderney.

The following *Excursions* may be made from Cherbourg:—To the château of Turlainville (2 m.), the residence of the Ravalets, notorious for their crimes. It now belongs to the Vicomte de Tocqueville, and is in part occupied by a farmer. The position is beautiful, and the architecture of great interest. It is a fine specimen of a feudal castle of the time of Henri IV. To the Phare of Gatteville and Martinvaast. To Barfleur and La Hougue—all described in Rte. 26.

Querqueville, 5 m. W. of Cherbourg, is a hamlet whose name is variously

derived from the oaks, *quercus*, which once surrounded it, or, with more probability, from its small triapsal Church (kerk) of *St. Germain* standing by the side of the parish ch. This is one of the oldest monuments of Christianity in Normandy. It is in the form of a cross; its chancel and transepts, lighted by loophole windows, all end in apses, and all this part is of herring-bone masonry; the short nave and square tower were added at a subsequent period. The ornaments of the towers, stripes of stone projecting from the wall, surmounted by the round arch, resemble those of Barton on the Humber, Barnack, and others in England. A short distance from Querqueville, at Nacqueville, is a handsome château of the 16th cent., in a fine park belonging to the Vicomte de Tocqueville.

The fort of Querqueville is one of the defences of the roads of Cherbourg, and its lighthouse points out the entrance to them.

13 m. farther to the W., beyond Beaumont, passing near the cliffs of Jobourg, the Cape la Hague (often confounded on the maps with La Hougue) stretches out towards Alderney (called by the French Aurigny), from which island it is only 9 m. distant. Both the cape and the island, as well as the Cape Flamanville, are of granite, the fundamental rock of the Côtentin. Opposite Cap la Hague, on a rock called le Gros du Raz, about a mile out at sea, stands a lighthouse. At *Flamainville*, about 3 m. from *les Prieux*, is a splendid château of the 17th cent., belonging to the Marquise de Lesmaisons.

ROUTE 27.

CHERBOURG TO ST. MALO, BY COUTANCES, GRANVILLE, AND AVRANCHES.—MONT ST. MICHEL.

Kil. Miles.

Cherbourg to Lison } (Rly.) {	76	47
Lison to St. Lo . . . }	18	11
St. Lo to Coutances . . .	29	18
Coutances to Granville . .	29	18
Granville to Avranches . .	26	16
Avranches to Dol	41	26
Dol to St. Malo (Rly.) . .	28	17
Rly. to St. Lo, 58 m.; by road to Dol, 79 m.; to St. Malo, 17 m. Total: 153 m.		

Railway to Lison Junction (Rte. 26), where a rly. branches off to

11 m. *St. Lo Stat.* (Inns: *Soleil Levant*; *Cheval Blanc*); named from St. Lo, or Laudus, who lived in the 6th cent., and came from this part of Normandy. It is picturesquely situated, and its ch. (once *Cathedral*), standing prominently on the brow of the hill, has an imposing appearance, with its double towers and spires, but is not of much interest for its architecture. The W. end is florid, of the 15th centy.; it has three fine porches, but the upper part is defective and irregular; and, as well as the choir, exhibits marks of slovenliness in its builder. The nave is better, in the Pointed style of the 12th centy. Outside the church, in the N.E. angle, is a fine stone pulpit, with a pyramidal canopy over it. *Charlemagne* founded here, in the 9th centy., the once celebrated Abbey of *St. Croix*; but this building was swept away at the invasion of the Northmen. The present *Eglise de St. Croix* was entirely rebuilt in 1860.

St. Lo is chief town of the Dépt. de la Manche, and numbers 9693 Inhab.; it manufactures fine cloths, but possesses no great attraction to the stranger. There is a small terraced platform to the W. of the cathedral, called *Petite Place*, which commands a view of the vale of the Vire. The modern *H. de Ville* is built with considerable

derable taste in the style of the Renaissance.

The road between St. Lo and Coutances passes near *Hauteville*, the castle whence Tancred and his six stout sons proceeded to the conquest of Sicily and Apulia.

18 m. *Coutances* (Inns: *H. de France*, best; *Legout*, the landlord, and his wife, very civil people;—*H. des Trois Rois*;—*H. d'Angleterre*, good and moderate), at present a somewhat lifeless town of 8159 Inhab., is built upon a hill, the summit of which is occupied by the *Cathedral*, proudly predominating over other buildings, with its 3 towers. The high road, carried in a broad winding terrace along the flank of the hill, round the outskirts of the town, forms an agreeable walk. There is also a handsome *Public Garden*, the bequest of a townsman, *M. Quesnel-Morinière*, to whom an obelisk has been erected in the grounds.

The **Cathedral*, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices of Normandy, is in the early pointed style, free from exuberant ornament, but captivating the eye by the elegance of its proportion and arrangement. "The whole is of a piece, complete in conception and execution. The lofty towers terminating in spires, both finished and alike, flank its W. front." "Its interior is very lofty, more than 100 ft. from the floor to the keystone of the vault. Cluster piers divide the nave from the aisles: coupled pillars surround the choir (which ends in a hexagon). Most of the windows are of later date than the body of the building."—*Knight*. "The peculiarities of this cathedral are, the side porches close behind the towers; the open screens of mullioned tracery, corresponding with the windows, which divide the side chapels; and the excessive height of the choir, which has no triforium, only a balustrade before the clerestory windows. The central tower is wonderfully fine externally; an expansion of the plain Norman lantern as at Caen. Some of the painted glass is in the oldest style: diaper patterns black on a grey ground."

A magnificent cathedral was

the Norman tower it is pointed and built

at Coutances in the 11th cent. with contributions partly furnished by Tancred de Hauteville and his sons, who were born in the diocese of Coutances; it was consecrated in 1056 in the presence of William Duke of Normandy, 9 years before he conquered England.

Some of the antiquaries of Normandy have maintained that the existing edifice is the one completed at that time, and have claimed in consequence for their country the invention of the pointed style in the 11th centy.; but as no buildings either in W. France or in England were constructed in that style until 130 years after, and as, on the contrary, all the buildings erected during that period are in the round style—for instance, the church of Lessay, only 9 m. off, consecrated 1178—there is no reason to concede their claim. The evidence upon which they found it is, that the *Livre Noir*, (a mere account of the advowsons of the diocese, compiled 1250) makes no mention of the rebuilding of the church after the 11th cent. There exists, however, proof, from inscriptions on the walls of the side chapels, that several of them were dedicated, and therefore probably built, in the latter half of the 13th cent. (1274), and it is also known that the church was nearly ruined in 1356 by the army of Geoffrey d'Harcourt, so that it must have needed serious repairs, though the record of them is lost, executed probably about the end of the 14th cent. (See *Knight's Normandy*.)

From the top of the fine lanthorn tower a view is obtained of the sea, with the distant island of Jersey on the W., and of the rock of Granville on the S. There is some fine painted glass of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cents.

The *Ch. of St. Pierre* is in the florid style of the 15th cent., and has some good glass. *St. Nicholas* is in a purer Gothic style; it has an elaborate spire. There are remains of a ch. in connection with the hospital, in the S.W. suburb, erected by Hugo de Marville in 1202.

The steep and narrow valley which bounds the town on the W. and is traversed by the terraced road leading to Granville is crossed by the re-

mains of an *ancient Aqueduct*, consisting of 5 perfect arches, and 15 piers supported by buttresses, called *Les Piliers*, which is also the name given to the village or suburb in which it is situated, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. out of Coutances. In most guide-books and descriptions of the town it is called a *Roman aqueduct*, but its pointed arches, its buttresses with offsets, and coarse irregular masonry, prove clearly that it is not so, but a work of the middle ages, probably monkish. It is supposed to have been erected in the 13th cent. by one of the noble family De Paisnel (Paganel.)

In the Place de la Sous-Préfecture is a bronze statue of Le Brun Duc de Plaisance, Minister of Napoleon I.

Coaches to St. Lo daily; to Granville 3 times a day; to Avranches and Pontorson daily.

[Those who love old Gothic ruins will be repaid by an excursion hence to the *Abbey of Hambye*, about 15 m. to the S.E. It may be taken on the way to Granville, making a *détour* of 9 or 10 m. A good road leads through a pleasing but hilly country by Mesnil l'Aubert and St. Denis le Guest, leaving *Hambye l'Eglise* $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt., to Bourg d'Hambye, a scattered village, with a small but clean cabaret, furnishing only homely fare,—coffee, milk, cheese, and cider. The old *Castle* of Hambye, whose keep, 100 ft. high, stood on an eminence over the Bourg, has been swept away to mend the roads.

It is a pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Bourg to the *Abbey*, but the road thither, through narrow lanes, is practicable only for light cars.

The little *Abbey of Hambye* nestles in a retired valley, sheltered under picturesque cliffs by the side of a trout-stream (the Sienne) the *beau idéal* of a monastic site. The roof and W. end are gone, the ivy begins to creep up the mouldering walls, and destruction is advancing apace, yet there is much beauty in the narrow arches which enclosed the choir, resting on columnar piers, in the style of

the 15th centy. Behind them are side chapels much older, having round and pointed arches in combination, which marks the period of transition. The tower in the centre of the cross rests on square piers which become octagonal below by chamfering. The convent buildings are now occupied by a farmer. The *Chapterhouse*, a double pointed vault elegantly groined, resting on angular pillars and entered by a fine doorway deep sunk in its early English mouldings, is now turned into a woodhouse: it should be seen. This abbey was founded by William de Pagnel 1145, but renovated, or probably rebuilt, in the 15th cent. by Joanne de Pagnel, the last of her family, who was buried in the church with her husband Louis d'Estouteville, the defender of Mont St. Michel against the English. Their tombs were destroyed at the Revolution.

About 5 m. from Hambye is *Perci*, cradle of the Earls of Northumberland. The high road to Granville may be regained at Bréhal.]

The direct road from Coutances to Granville has little interest.

Passing by 6 m. *Regneville* on the sea, near which there is an oyster-breeding establishment belonging to Mlle. Felix, the sister of the tragedian Rachel.

11 m. *Bréhal*. Trees diminish in size and number on approaching the sea, glimpses of which and the Chaussey islands are had at intervals. The entrance to Granville is by a steep descent, excavated partly through a deep hollow way; on the rt. a natural wall of rock separates the road from the sea-shore, and through a gap cut in it access is afforded to the baths and sea-beach. In front rises a high hill, its slope cut away evenly and levelled, until it is as steep and smooth as the roof of a house, in order to form a glacis for the fort on its top. A bend in the road presently discloses to view the lower town and harbour.

7 m. *Granville*.—*Inns*: H. du Nord, good table-d'hôte. A small but tolerably prosperous seaport of 15,622

Inhab., chiefly resorted to by fishing vessels, but carrying on some commerce along the coast and with Jersey (33 m. distant) and Guernsey.

Its situation is singular, built in steps or terraces under a rocky promontory projecting into the sea, surmounted by the fort, whose presence restricts many of the buildings from rising above one story in height. Under the shelter of this eminence lies the little port, screened by it from the N. winds. A new town is gradually spreading itself along the low margin of this harbour, and up the banks of the small stream. The sombre hue of the buildings, whose walls are dark granite and their roofs black slate, renders Granville on a near examination unattractive to the sight; moreover it contains few objects of interest.

The stranger desirous of a fine sea-view may repair to the churchyard at the Fort, or to the Lighthouse, whence Jersey is visible, or to the noble *Pier*, begun 1828 and still unfinished, enclosing an older one in its much wider circuit. It is very strongly built, so that guns can be mounted on it. A floating dock has been made. The tide rises and falls here at times from 40 to 44 feet.

Steamers to Jersey (in 3 hours) and to St. Malo once a week. In summer steamers make excursions to the Chaussey Islands, a group of more than 50 islets and rocks, distant 7 m. on the route to Jersey. Rly. in active progress to Paris through Vire, Argentan, l'Aigle, and Dreux. The portion between Flers and Paris to be opened in all 1867; the remaining portion of 26 m. from Vire to Granville in 1868.

Diligences twice a day to the St. Lo Stat. through Coutances.

The *Church* on the top of the promontory is a low gloomy building, chiefly in the late Flamboyant style, though it has some round arches. It is of grey granite, even the capitals of its columns being worked in the same material; it has been restored, and contains a good deal of modern glass.

It has been painted

In order to ascend the hill above the old town it is advisable not to thread the labyrinth of filthy alleys, steep slopes, and stone steps which compose it, but to issue out by the road to Coutances, and then scale the steep slope no farther than the walls of the fort, a point which commands a good sea-view. Close under the cliffs lie the *baths* (Salon des Bains) and *reading-room*, which can be approached only through the breach in the rock before alluded to, leading also down to the sands, a fine smooth and broad expanse, quite shut out from the town. There are no machines; instead of them bathers are enclosed in cases of canvas carried in the fashion of sedan-chairs, and they must walk into the water thick-clad, the ladies led by female bathers.

Granville was bombarded by the English in 1695 and in 1803; and though not a strong place, it resisted effectually the attack of the peasant army of *Vendéans*, 30,000 strong, on their ill-fated march, N. of the Loire, in 1793, led on by Larochejacquelin, in the hope of opening a communication by the sea with England, and to secure a place where they could deposit in safety their women and children, the sick and the priests. The *Vendéans*, being destitute of artillery to breach the ramparts, were unable to resort to a regular siege, and the attempt to storm the place was foiled. More than once these brave soldiers gained the ramparts, sometimes supplying the want of scaling ladders by sticking their bayonets into the chinks of the masonry, but as often they were swept off by grape and musketry from the walls and gunboats in the harbour, until at length they were forced to retire with a loss of 1800 killed. Their army never advanced farther N.; this was the culminating point of their success, and from henceforth they were compelled to retreat. During this attack the suburbs of the town were set on fire by the republican commander of the fortress and burnt down.

Granville is a very trading town, receiving yearly between 300 and 400

square-rigged vessels, chiefly employed in the cod-fishery. There is a good deal of shipbuilding here.

About 2 m. from Granville is the small bathing station of *St. Pair* (*Hôtel de France*), on a creek or bay; sands excellent. It is much frequented in the summer. In the middle of its ch. is a large tomb of the 14th cent., with recumbent statues of *St. Pair* and *St. Seabileon*.

It is a very pretty drive from Granville to Avranches (16 m.); the view from the height, after crossing the wooded dell of *Sartilly*, of the peaked rock of *Mont St. Michel*, is very striking.

[About 4 m. N.E. of *Sartilly* is the ruined abbey of *Luzerne*. The granite church, in the Transition style, is tolerably perfect: it was completed 1178, except the nave, which is later. The conventual buildings, turned into a cotton-mill at the Revolution, are fast falling to decay. The situation in a wooded valley is very beautiful. The road from *Sartilly* is bad.]

16 m. *Avranches*.—(*Inns*: *H. de Londres*, very clean and moderate—the best: breakfast 2 fr. 50 c., bed 2 fr., table-d'hôte 3 fr.; garden behind. *H. de France*, good and moderate. *H. de la Bretagne*.) *Avranches* (*Abrancæ*), a town of 8642 Inhab., is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful situation on the sides and summit of a high hill, rendered accessible for the high road by broad terraces carried up its steep slope in zigzags. The view which is obtained in ascending, and especially from the mound on the l. of the road before entering the town, in front of the *Sous-Préfecture*, is one of the most beautiful in the N. of France. The landscape abounds in wood, with partial clearances of well-cultivated land, through the midst of which winds the river in glittering pools until expanding into a broad estuary it meets the sea, which borders the horizon. But the prominent feature of the view is the peaked rock of *Mont St. Michel*, and the twin islet of *Tombelaine* rising grandly from the waters.

Under this mound is a *Public Walk* planted with trees, formerly the garden

of the Archevêché, in the midst of which is a statue of General Valhubert, a native of Avranches, who fell at Austerlitz.

The cathedral of Avranches, one of the noblest in Normandy, and the chief ornament of the town, was pulled down to prevent its falling 1799: its site remains an open platform, commanding an extensive view, named *Place Huet*, from the celebrated Bishop of Avranches; there is a model of the destroyed cathedral in the Museum of Antiquities. All traces of the church are swept away, save a single stone, *la Pierre de Henri II.*, said to be that on which the king knelt an humble penitent, before the Papal Legates, to make atonement for the murder of Becket, "which had affected him more than the death of his own father or mother." After swearing on the Gospels that he had neither ordered nor desired it, he here received the Papal absolution, 1172. The stone stands at what formed part of the door of the N. transept, and is surrounded by a chain.

There are some portions remaining of the old *ramparts* of the town with herringbone and other masonry.

Another point of view, preferable perhaps, in some respects, to that above described, is from the *Jardin des Plantes*, in which has been set up the Gothic porch of a chapel now swallowed up by the sands.

The *Palace of the Bishops*, in former times, is now devoted to the *Public Library*, containing 10,000 vols. and some old MSS., among which was discovered a copy of Abelard's treatise called '*Sic et Non*,' published 1836 by M. Cousin; a *Museum of Antiquities*; and a *Picture Gallery*.

The beauty of the situation, the salubrity of the air, and the cheapness of living, have rendered Avranches a favourite residence of the English, who form a considerable colony here. The *English Ch. Service* is performed in a room once a barrack, in the *Boulevard de l'Ouest*, where it joins the *Rue Sauguière*.

[The interesting *Excursion to Mont St. Michel* may be made from Avranches

in 8 or 9 hrs. A one-horse chaise costs 10 frs. Pedestrians should go by the sands, inquiring beforehand whether the state of the tide will suit.]

In going to Pontorson and Dol an excellent road quits Avranches by another series of zigzags overlooking the bay of Cancale with Mont St. Michel in the midst, rising above a beautiful foreground of trees, and at Pont au Baud, at the bottom of the hill, crosses the little river Selune.

At Louis, 3 m. short of Pontorson, a cross-road turns off on the rt. to the Mont St. Michel, crossing the sands, which are not entirely covered by the sea except at spring-tides. There is a diligence from Contances to Pontorson, passing by Avranches.

16 m. Pontorson. *Inns*: Poste, homely, but dear;—Croix Verte, good; a horse and car for 5 or 6 fr. to Mont St. Michel. The excursion there and back will take up the best part of a day.

The interesting granite *Church*, partly Norman, with a transition W. end and pointed choir, contains, in the N. aisle, a singular series of carvings in stone, representing the Passion of our Lord, but much mutilated; also a very old stone altar-table, with mutilated sculpture, in the N. aisle.

[The good road from Pontorson to **Mont St. Michel*, 6 m., offers by far the best way of reaching the Mount. It passes near Beauvoir and Ardevon, where are the remains of conventual farm-buildings, anciently belonging to the monks. The road next crosses "*la Grève*," i.e. the sands, extending for many square leagues round the mount, and left bare for 4 or 5 hours by the sea, which interrupts the passage to it between 1 and 2 hours before and after high water. At neap-tides the rock is not surrounded by water at any part of the day. At spring-tides it is twice each day, and then the sea sometimes breaks into the houses. To prevent disappointment, inquiry ought to be made at Pontorson if the state of the tide will permit carriages or pedestrians to cross the sands.

The sands being constantly shifting, the tourist must not leave the beaten track without a guide.

The castle is shown between 10 and 4; admission for each person, 1 franc.

The distance across the Grève to the mount is about a mile; the driest track is firm and safe for horses or carriages. There is something mysterious and almost awful in the aspect of this isolated cone of granite rising out of the wide expanse of sand. One might imagine it the peak of some colossal mountain just piercing through the crust of the earth, but deprived, at the moment of its appearance, of the geological force necessary to rear it aloft. Slight as is its elevation, its isolated position in the midst of the sea, and its pointed top, render it the prominent object in every view from the surrounding coast, and from a distance make it appear much nearer at hand than it really is. On approaching, it is found to be girt round at its base by a circlet of mediæval walls and towers; above these rise the quaint irregular houses of the little town, plastered as it were against the rock, and piled one over another. Above them projects the bare surface of the rock, serving as a pedestal from which the lofty walls, high turrets, and prolonged buttresses of the conventual buildings are reared, surmounted in their turn by the pinnacles and tower of the church which crowns the whole, forming the apex of the pyramid.

Not inferior in interest to its outward aspect are the historical associations connected with this shrine of the Archangel Michael—the saint of high places. Holy hermits succeeded to Pagan priests in the possession of this natural temple, which Norman dukes and kings further honoured by building a church, and converted into a fortress almost impregnable in ancient times. Founded as a Benedictine monastery by St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, in the early part of the 8th centy., it flourished under the protection of Rollo and his successors; it contributed a number of vessels to the Conqueror's fleet for the invasion of England, and in the 12th centy., under

its abbot Robert de Torigny, became a celebrated seat of learning. Henry I. of England here effectually resisted his two elder brothers. Here Henry II., in 1166, kept his court and received the homage of the turbulent Bretons, whom he had subdued with a strong arm. This was the only fortress which held out for the French king when all Normandy was overrun by the armies of the hero of Azincour; successfully withstanding 2 sieges, in 1417 and 1423, under the brave Louis d'Estouteville. Here Louis XI. in 1469 founded the Order of Knighthood of St. Michel. The shrine of St. Michel was for ages visited yearly by thousands of devotees from far and near, and the records of the convent preserve the names of more than a dozen royal pilgrims who have repaired hither to prostrate themselves as penitents before it, and to load it with their bounty. Disorder having crept into the then existing confraternity, the monks were replaced by others of the Congregation of St. Maur in the 17th centy. The Revolution dispersed the latter, interrupted the pilgrimages, and changed the destination of the building to a prison, in which 300 aged priests were immured until death released them. Its prisons and oubliettes, however, are of far greater antiquity. Who has not heard of the iron cage of St. Michel, which, though originally of metal bars, was afterwards changed to one of thick beams of wood, destroyed in 1777, by order of the Duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe)? Its last occupant was Dubourg, an unfortunate Dutch journalist, who was most unjustifiably seized, beyond the territory of France, for having attacked Louis XIV., who treated the Dutchman as he did the prisoner of the iron mask. St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, which bears so remarkable a resemblance to this, though on a smaller scale, was one of the foreign dependencies of this monastery.

The entrance to Mont St. Michel is by 3 gates, one within the other, the second flanked by 2 of the long cannon with which the English forces of Henry V. ineffectually bombarded the mount in 1424, firing from them stone balls

1 ft. in diameter. Near this the arms of the knights of St. Michel are seen carved in the wall, with a lion built into it: the third gate is provided with a portcullis. The town (so to call it—150 Inhab.) consists of one narrow, foul, and steep lane. Here is a fair little Inn, the Tête d'Or, with clean beds; "where an excellent meal may be procured at a reasonable price"—*R. W. G.* 1866;—there is a second tidy hostelry, the Lion d'Or. The best way of ascending is by the ramparts, turning to the rt. after passing the gate, up a succession of grass-grown flights of stairs "hanging to the side of the rock," provided with machicoulis at the side to annoy an enemy below. The uppermost gateway, leading into the castle convent, stands midway across a flight of steps, and is flanked by 2 bartizans or turrets; it "is very scenic and baronial," built probably in 1257. The convent-building, called "the Marvel" (*la Merveille*), so named from its immense walls, 246 ft. long by 108 high, built in the 12th cent., consists of 3 stories, the lower one a series of vaulted crypts, *Salles de Montgomery*, the *Salle des Chevaliers*, and Refectory, probably erected by Philip Augustus, who was a great benefactor; above this 2 noble halls, and above all the cloister and dormitory. The *Cloisters*, the most beautiful part of the building, and a gem of Gothic architecture, were built between 1220 and 1228. Towards the court they are supported by a double row of pointed arches resting on slim granite pillars, leaving an exquisitely groined narrow vault behind the rows. The pillar of one arch alternates with the point of the next, so as to allow a most graceful carved volute or sprig, issuing from the capital of every alternate pillar, to be seen. The spandrels of the arches are filled up with a creation of foliage, sprigs, flowers, garlands, such as is scarcely to be equalled anywhere for fanciful variety, and sharpness and excellence of execution: the whole is surmounted by a cornice of flowers, all in good preservation. The arches and carvings are of soft limestone; all the rest of the buildings are of granite, the rock

of St. Michel itself being of that stone.

The *Salle des Chevaliers*, below the cloisters, is a noble hall or nave, of 4 finely-vaulted aisles, supported on 3 rows of pillars, and measures 98 ft. by 68. The chapters of the knights of the order of St. Michel, founded 1496 by Louis XI., who twice repaired hither as a pilgrim, were held in it.

The *Church* of the convent consists of 2 parts, of different ages and styles. The Norman nave is in the massive style of the 12th cent. (about 1140), with slightly ornamented capitals and a wooden roof. The pointed Gothic choir is of the 15th cent. (1452-1521):—the mouldings of the arches are carried down the piers without any interruption of capitals. The piers supporting the central towers, having given way, owing to the injury they received from a fire, the last of the 8 or 10 conflagrations which are recorded, several of them caused by lightning, which at different times have consumed the abbey, have been repaired and restored in good style. The grotesque wood-carvings formerly on the walls of the choir have been removed into the chapels of the nave.

Beneath the choir a circle of stumpy pillars, set close together, with one in the centre, supports the superincumbent weight, and forms a curious crypt. Under the N. transept is excavated the great water-cistern of the monks.

The view from the top of the church, elevated 400 ft. above the sands, from amidst its florid buttresses and pinnacles, is very fine. The Rochers de Cancale, on the coast of Brittany, the Chaussey and Channel Islands, the town of Avranches, and the neighbouring rock of Tombaline, are conspicuous objects.]

On quitting Pontorson for Dol, the river Couësson is crossed by a bridge, forming the boundary between the departments of Ille et Vilaine and La Manche (Normandy and Brittany); close by is the large Departmental Asylum. A fertile and picturesque country succeeds, wooded; in fact, a continuous orchard.

Very well
ard,

the corn-fields being planted with rows of fruit-trees. A last view is obtained of Mt. St. Michel from a lofty hill over which the road is carried.

The caps worn by the women here and about Granville consist of a piece of white linen, bent like a roof, laid on the top of the head, the front, or gable, turned up in a sort of scroll, exactly corresponding with that seen on monumental effigies in English churches, of ladies of the 15th and 16th cent.

10 m. Dol. — Inns: H. de France; La Grande Maison, good; H. de Notre Dame.

Dol is a remarkable town, as bearing thoroughly the aspect of olden times: the black hue of the granite of which its houses are built, contrasting sometimes with splashes of whitewash dashed over them, the heavy projecting gables, the arcades of various heights and patterns running under the houses, the quaintly carved granite pillars on which they rest, all give a peculiar character to the place, and offer some good bits for the artist's pencil. It has 4230 Inhab., and a considerable corn-market held in a desecrated church (des Carmes) distinguished by fine Flamboyant W. window and a Norman nave.

The chief building is the **Cathedral* (before the Revolution Dol was a bishop's see). built of sombre grey granite, uniformly in the early pointed style, except the porches; that on the S. leading into the nave being florid, and having carvings in white stone like those in the cloister of Mont St. Michel. The arches of the nave have deep mouldings, and rest on circular piers, composed of a group of 4 columns, the inner one towards the nave being detached half-way up to the roof, where it becomes engaged like the rest. The choir, more ornamented than the nave, but in the same style, has a square E. end, like some English churches, but behind the high altar is an open arch of two divisions separated by a slender pillar admitting a view into a small Lady Chapel. The space above this arch is occupied by a large E. window filled with old and good painted glass. There is a very

ancient granite font. These are the most striking points in this edifice, which is worthy of attention for its similarity to the Gothic of England; indeed many of the churches of Brittany are said to be the work of English architects.

There is an antique building called *le Palais* or *Maison des Plaids*, apparently Romanesque.

The old **walls* of Dol remain tolerably perfect, wanting the gates; many of their flanking towers and bastions are surmounted with deep machicoulis, and the whole is surrounded by a fosse. A high *Terrace* walk has been formed on the outside of this, and planted with trees. From this walk, on the side of the town next the cathedral, a view is obtained of the solitary eminence of Mont Dol. These antiquated fortifications of the 15th and 16th cent. were defended by the Vendéans, after their retreat from Granville against the Republican army, which was beaten off after a bloody combat of 15 hours, and compelled to retreat.

The tract of land between Dol and the sea, a distance of 3 m., is chiefly marsh gained from the waters by embankments; very fertile, but teeming with malaria, which, however, has diminished of late from improved drainage.

Diligences to Pontorson, Avranches, Granville, Coutances, and Dinan.

Railway to St. Malo and Rennes.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside of Dol, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. of the Rennes road (turning off at a cross and looking out to the rt.), is one of those Druidical stones, so common in Brittany, called Menhirs. It is known as *la Pierre du Champ Dolant*, a name which probably marks it as a funereal monument, perhaps on some field of battle. It is a rude, skittle-shaped obelisk of granite, a single block, 30 ft. high above ground, and 8 or 10, it is said, below, rising in the midst of a cornfield, and surmounted by a wooden cross.

Railway to St. Malo 15 m., passing by

6 m. *La Fresnais Stat.*

3 m. *La Goussnière Cancale Stat.* (the nearest point to the town and celebrated oyster-producing bay of Cancale).

On the way to St. Malo is passed the *Mont Dol*, a granite rock rising out of the flat land, and most probably once an island in the bay of Mont St. Michel, for the sea no doubt extended thus far. Where the road reaches the present margin of the bay the shore is lined by a long scattered village, composed of nearly as many windmills as cottages. Not a boat can approach them, owing to the shallowness of the water, although the tide comes up to their doors twice a day. On the W. shore of the bay is the small port of *Cancale*—6400 Inhab.—visible on the rt., backed by high cliffs. The houses along the beach are called *La Houle*, where there is a small pier and lighthouse. Omnibus daily from Cancale to St. Malo. N. of the bay is the fortified rock, the *Rocher de Cancale*, and about 8 m. farther the oyster-parks for which this part of the coast is so celebrated.

In 1758 an army of 14,000 English, under the Duke of Marlborough, landed here, but after fruitlessly summoning St. Malo, which was found too strong to be taken by assault, they re-embarked, having burned a few small vessels; and, as H. Walpole said, "The French learned that they were not to be conquered by every Duke of Marlborough."

St. Malo, Terminus behind the new dock, equally distant from the town and *St. Servan*, a branch line to the *Quai Napoléon*, near the Castle and *St. Malo*, at the entrance of the river *Rance* (Rte. 41) into the sea. The *Union Boarding-house* is recommended; charges 5 fr. a day, or 100 fr. a month, exclusive of wine.

There is a British Episcopal Chapel at *St. Servan*.

St. Malo, —Inns: H. de France;—H. Franklin; excellent table-d'hôte;—H. de la Paix, good; in high repute for its cuisine. This fortified seaport town (Pop. 10,693) may be

styled a little French Cadiz from its position on a rocky island (*l'Île d'Aron*) communicating with the mainland by a long causeway called *Le Sillon*, forming the port, which is separated from the open sea by the island and this causeway. The town completely covers the island, so that its picturesque walls and flanking towers, surmounted by a deep cornice of machicolis, rise at once from the water's edge; the houses and buildings squeezed closely together, having no room for lateral extension, rise to the height of 5 or 6 stories above its narrow lanes.

The tides rise here to a greater height than on any other point in the Channel, to an elevation of 45 to 50 ft. above low-water mark, and the harbour, which is protected by a stout pier, is left perfectly dry at ebb, so that carriages and footpassengers cross it to reach the populous suburb *St. Servan* (11,327), Inhab. in places which were covered an hour or two before with 4 fathoms of water; when the tide is up, the communication is by ferry-boat.

A *Ferry Steamer* plies every hour to *Dinard* on the opposite side of the estuary of the *Rance*, a pleasanter resting-place than *St. Malo*.

An extensive *Harbour* has been formed at *St. Malo* since 1861, on which already 20 millions of francs have been expended. It consists of an immense semicircular dock (*Bassin-à-flot*), situated between the *Sillon*, *St. Malo*, and *St. Servan*, surrounded by quays, and communicating with the estuary of the *Rance* by a double entrance or lock, protected by a rocky mole, on the head of which is a lighthouse. The *Bassin-à-flot* is separated from the *Réservoir Intérieur* by a digue, through which is an opening; the Quays of *St. Malo* and *St. Servan* round the *Bassin-à-flot* have a length of nearly 2 miles, and the dock a mean depth of 22 feet.

The *Town walls* afford an almost uninterrupted walk round the island; the circuit may be made in $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. The view seaward is varied by the little archipelago of islands;—white, angular, bare rocks, which raise their bristling heads around the roads, the larger ones

crowned with forts and batteries. That called *La Conchée* is occupied by a citadel built by Vauban; Césambre, 6 m. off, is also strongly fortified.

The public buildings are of no interest: on the side of the town nearest the Sillon, and separated from it by a bridge, is the *old Castle*, which, together with a large part of the fortifications, were completed in the 16th cent. by Anne of Brittany, who placed over one of the towers this inscription—"Qui qu'en grogne, ainsi sera, c'est mon plaisir." The *Cathedral*, very capacious and much modernised, has a choir something like that of Dol, and a new gaudy Gothic altar, with several marble statues.

The statue opposite the Hôtel de Ville is that of *Duguay Trouin*, a native of St. Malo (born 1673), a naval hero of whom the French are justly proud.

The celebrated writer Chateaubriand was born in the Rue des Juifs, No. 15; he was reared, however, in the H. de France, then belonging to his family, from the windows of which the sea and his tomb are visible. The Abbé de Lamennais, author of *'Paroles d'un Croyant'*; Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada; and Mahé de la Bourdonnais, governor of the French East Indies, who took Madras from the English 1746, were also natives of St. Malo.

On the sea-shore, by the side of the Sillon, beyond the castle, on the rt. of the road from Dol, is the *Etablissement des Bains*, with a *Reading-room*. There is a large expanse of sand extending at low water as far as a little rocky island in front, well adapted for bathing, and provided with machines.

St. Malo was bombarded by English fleets in 1692 and 1695—both times with slight results. In June, 1758, an army under the 2nd Duke of Marlborough, having landed in the Bay of Cancale, burned 80 vessels lying in the harbour.

St. Malo flourished during the last war, when it was styled the "*Ville de Corsaires*," fitting out privateers to prey on the commercial marine of England; many large fortunes were then made.

The best view to be obtained of St.

Malo is from the *Fort de la Cité*, situated on the promontory a little to the W. of St. Servan, reached by the first turning on the rt. after entering that suburb from St. Malo. Hence from a considerable elevation you look down upon the town, upon the singular inlets of the sea branching out into the land which form the harbour, and on the archipelago of little islands grouped around its entrance. Among them the islet of *Grand Bay*, situated to the S.W. of the town, chosen by Chateaubriand for his last resting-place, and bestowed upon him by the municipality of his native town, is conspicuous. His fellow-citizens erected his tomb on it. Immediately beneath the spectator on l. rises the triangular tower of the *Solidor*, a feudal fort 60 ft. high, with flanking towers at its angles, approached by a drawbridge. It is now a prison.

Steamers. It is a pleasant excursion up the river Rance from St. Malo to Dinan. A small steamer ascends with the flood, and returns with the ebb tide (Rte. 41).

Steamers twice a week, in about 3 hrs., to and from Jersey, whence Southampton may be reached. A direct steamer to and from Southampton on Thursday and Monday.

ROUTE 28.

ST. MALO TO RENNES—RAIL.

St. Malo to	Kil.	Miles.
Dol	24 . .	15
Bonnemain	32 . .	20
Combours	40 . .	25
Montreuil sur Ille	53 . .	33
St. Germain	61 . .	38
Betton	69 . .	43
Rennes	82 . .	51

4 trains daily in 2½ hrs.

The road as far as Dol is noticed in the preceeding Rte. 27.

5 m. *Bonnemain Stat.*

4 m. *Combours Stat.*, a town of 5130 Inhab., famed for its sausages and horse-

fair. The *Castle* has belonged to the Châteaubriands for 150 years, and before them to the Duras family. Châteaubriand, the writer and minister of Louis XVIII, spent part of his boyhood here, where his chamber and study remain unaltered. The château is a square building with towers in the 4 corners, enclosing a court: it is in perfect preservation, with its wall-galleries and loopholes. The present entrance, by a long flight of steps, is modern.

8 m. *Montreuil-sur-Ille* *Junct.* The canal from Dinan to Rennes (Rte. 41) is crossed here.

5 m. *St. Germain-sur-Ille* *Stat.*

5 m. *Betton* *Stat.*

8 m. *RENNES* *Stat.* (Rte. 34.)

ROUTE 29.

CAEN TO TOURS, BY FALAISE, ALENÇON, AND LE MANS—RAIL.

Caen to	Kil.	Miles.
Mezidon <i>Junct.</i> <i>Stat.</i>	23	14
Coulbœuf, for Falaise	43	26
Argentan	67	41
Alençon	110	68
Le Mans	166	103
Le Mans to Tours	99	61

Caen to Mezidon, see Rte. 26. At Mezidon the Cherbourg line is left.

5 m. *St. Pierre-sur-Dives* *Stat.* Here is a very fine Ch., to which was formerly attached a large Benedictine monastery, founded in 1046: the present edifice dates from the 13th and 14th cents. The towers of the W. front are fine; one, the S., Norman, the N. in the Pointed style with deeply moulded lancet windows. Some of the painted glass is very old. The chapter-house, near the N. transept, now converted into a stable, is a handsome specimen of pointed Gothic. But a much more interesting object to the student of ecclesiastical architecture is to be found at about a league hence,

viz. the ch. of *Viël Pont-en-Auge*, which belongs to the 10th centy., and presents fine specimens of the peculiar masonry ("petit appareil") of that time.

7 m. *Coulbœuf* *Junct.* *Stat.*

[A branch Rail. (6 m.) hence to

Falaise. *Inns:* H. de Normandie, good; H. du Grand Cerf; H. de France. This ancient town of 8183 Inhab. occupies the summit of a lofty platform, bordering on a rocky precipice, or *Falaise*, whence its name. One very populous suburb has extended into the narrow ravine below this precipice; and another, situated at the distance of 1 m. to the E., called Guibray, now rivals the town itself in size, and is distinguished for its Fairs held in August, established by William the Conqueror, celebrated for the horses brought to market. Falaise is a dull lifeless town at present, but has one object of great interest to every traveller—the *Castle* one of the few Norman fortresses remaining in France, the seat of the Dukes of Normandy, and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It is a grand and picturesque ruin, occupying a commanding position at the extremity of the town, where the platform is cut into a narrow promontory by gullies which isolate it on 3 sides, rendering it a place of great strength. To this it was indebted for the 9 sieges which it had to sustain. The approach to it is behind the modern H. de Ville. A college or *grammar-school* has been established within the outer court, and occupies a chapel said to be of the 12th cent. A grassy terrace walk along the ramparts, shaded with trees, leads to the Norman *Donjon Keep* (? 10th or 12th centy.), an oblong square, whose walls, supported by high and massy buttresses, rise abruptly from the edge of the precipitous rocks of Norron. It is now a mere shell, but has been too much repaired; its walls show traces of herringbone masonry, and retain several round-headed windows, of 2 lights supported on short pillars, and having capitals carved with Runic knots. In one corner a cell is shown in which, according to the tradition, the Conqueror was born. From those

windows and ruined walls we look down into the Val d'Ante, so called from the small stream which runs through it, crowded with mills and tanneries. It was while gazing upon this scene, according to the tradition, that Duke Robert, the father of the Conqueror (like David of old), first espied Arlette, the tanner's fair daughter, washing in the stream, and became at once so smitten with her charms, that he made her his mistress, and continued faithful to her until death. There are several remains of rooms in the keep, remarkable as having chimneys: the windows of a lower floor now inaccessible are visible. The Chapel has been converted into a powder magazine.

The keep is surpassed in elevation by *Talbot's tower*, a cylinder of beautifully smooth and perfect masonry, rising beside it to a height of more than 130 ft., crowned with a rim of broken machicoulis. Its walls, 15 ft. thick, enclose a winding stair leading to the top, and a well opening into each of the 4 vaulted stories, the lowest containing the Oubliettes. This tower is supposed to have been built by "Valiant Talbot," who was lord warden of the "Marche Normande," between 1418 and 1450, after the capture of Falaise by Henry V. It was repaired about 1835, and the new stone employed was of so bad a quality that it is actually decaying, whilst that 400 years old remains in good preservation. A temporary zinc roof has been placed on this tower. From the summit there is a splendid view. Henry V. assaulted the castle from the top of the still loftier cliff Mont Mirat (*Mons Mirabilis*), on the opposite side of the ravine, where traces of his intrenchments still remain: the siege lasted more than 4 months. On the other side of the castle is a relic of another siege, viz. the breach in the wall by which Henri IV. carried the fortress by assault in 1589, after a 7 days' cannonade. The whole castle is undergoing a too thorough restoration.

The ch. of *St. Gervais* has an early Norman tower, and the outside of the clerestory appears old, but most of the ch. has been modernised to a very florid Gothic. The ch. *Ste. Trinité* is

of a debased Gothic profusely ornamented, chiefly of 15th and 16th centy.

A bronze equestrian statue of *William the Conqueror*, by Louis Rochet, was set up by his fellow townsmen in 1851, in la Place de la Trinité, at the foot of the Castle, the costume of the hero being copied from the Bayeux tapestry.

A large portion of the old town walls remain, running round the edge of the ravines, through which the stranger may ramble agreeably, either upwards into the suburb of Val d'Ante, the birthplace of the Conqueror's mother, below the castle keep, or, issuing out of the picturesque "*Porte des Cordeliers*," the only gate remaining perfect, he may follow the direction of the Ante downwards through shady lanes, and re-enter the town by the dismantled *Porte de St. Laurent*. The suburb of *Guibray*, larger than the town, is devoted to the manufacture of hosiery (*bonnets de coton*), the ordinary head-dress of men and women hereabouts, hand-machines for making which whirr in every cottage. The ch. of *Guibray* is Norman, but has been much altered. There are some Norman engaged columns round the walls, to which arches in brick and plaster were put in 1858. Part of the S. transept and the W. porch deserve notice. Round the ch. are a number of old shops or booths for the annual fair.]

Returning from Falaise to Coulibœuf,

3 m. *Fresnay la Mère* Stat.

6 m. *Montabard* Stat.

6 m. *Argentan* Stat. (H. des Trois Maries, good; H. de Normandie), a dull old town of some 5401 Inhab., on the Orne; its ramparts and ditches have been converted into public walks and gardens, but the fine old trees are cut down. There are 2 large late Gothic churches with some good old glass, and a curious semi-castellated building, now the Palais de Justice and prison.

7 m. *Almenèches* Stat.

Beyond this the rly. from Paris to Granville crosses at the junct. stat. of *Surdon*.

8 m. *Séz* Stat., an old city with a population of 5006, possessing a very

interesting *Cathedral* of early Pointed Gothic of the 13th cent.; the choir and transepts of the end of the 14th. Owing to original mal-construction, its spires are supported by huge buttresses, giving a singular effect to the W. front. It has a good rose-window in the S. transept. The choir retains the Basilican arrangement; the high altar being at the intersection of the transept and nave, and the bishop's throne at the end of the apse.

In front of the Cathedral is the bronze statue of Conté, a citizen of Séez, one of the Savants of Egypt, whose celebrity arises from the improvements he introduced in the manufacture of black-lead pencils, long known in France as "Crayons Conté," by which he made a large fortune.

The country is hilly, but green and pretty with hedges and trees, and there is a heavy ascent and tunnel emerging on a green valley between Argentan and

12 m. *Alençon Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 35).

[About 10 m. from Alençon, on the road to Mortagne, is the great Haras du Pin, one of the most celebrated horse-breeding establishments in France.]

On leaving Alençon the rly. to Le Mans passes through a district which offers little interest by

10 m. *La Hutte Stat.*, from which it follows the Valley of the Sarthe, passing by

7 m. *Vivoin-Beaumont Stat.*

6 m. *Montbixot Stat.*

6 m. *Newville Stat.*

6 m. *Le Mans Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 34), on the line from Paris to Rennes; a dreary heathy country succeeds.

14 m. *Ecommoy Stat.*

10 m. *Aubigné Stat.*

8 m. *Château du Loir Stat.* Here the rly. crosses the green valley of the Loir. Soon afterwards numerous quarries of white stone will be seen, many of which are inhabited, and are said to be quite dry and healthy.

7 m. *St. Patern Stat.* The line passes amongst some hills not far from

15 m. *Mettray Stat.*, famous for its Reformatory (Rte. 53), and then emerges into the valley of the Loire; the river is crossed some miles below Tours, and

the rly. then makes a great sweep to reach

8 m. TOURS TERMINUS (Rte. 53).

ROUTE 31.

VIRE TO RENNES, BY MORTAIN AND FOUGÈRES.

120 kilom. = 75 Eng. m.

The whole of this route must be performed by carriage, and is interesting for the historical sites near it. Vire is situated half-way between Argentan and Granville, and is on the direct line of rly. from Paris to the latter.

Vire (Inns: H. St. Pierre, fine view; Cheval Blanc: both second-rate). This will be a principal station on the rly. from Paris to Granville—a picturesque antique town (Pop. 6864), the capital of the Bocage of Normandy, situated on a lofty eminence bordered by ravines. A Norm. Castle, called the *Château de Montgomery*, occupies the extreme point of the promontory, inaccessible on 3 sides, owing to the precipices which surround it; and on the 4th originally separated from the town by a deep ditch. It is now reduced to the fragment of the tall keep, a construction of the 11th cent., having been dismantled 1630, by order of Richelieu, but its ruins are preserved, and surrounded by a sort of dusty pleasure-ground or public promenade. It commands a view of the country around, streaked with long lines of "tenters" upon which cloth is hung, and especially of the 2 valleys beneath it, called, *par excellence*, *Les Vaux de Vire*, whence comes the word Vaudeville, originally applied to the merry and humorous drinking songs composed among these

valleys by one Oliver Basselin. He was a native of Vire, and owner of a fulling-mill, which still remains at no great distance from the town. He flourished in the 15th centy., and is reported to have been present at the battle of Formigny. His chansons, chiefly in praise of good wine and his native province, soon became so popular over France, that their name was transferred to those truly national dramas peculiar to the French stage, in which the plot or story is carried through chiefly by songs.

In the narrow and steep streets of Vire may be found many specimens of ancient domestic architecture, well adapted for the artist's sketch-book. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* is a fine building; but the walks in and about it are the chief boast of Vire. Terraced paths are carried up the hill-side amidst thickets and plantations, commanding at intervals very pleasing views. Vire is an industrious town, having fabrics of linens, woollens, and tammies.

The valleys in the neighbourhood, generally shut in by craggy heights and copse-covered slopes, abound in mills of paper and cloth, in which the clothing for the French army is made. This gives employment to half the inhabitants of Vire, "who are stained as blue as the ancient Britons." On the 10th of August the "Fête des Drapiers" is celebrated here, and more than 10,000 persons assemble under the apple-trees, which are illuminated at night for the occasion.

Vire has a gastronomic celebrity for chitterlings (andouillettes) and pastry.

Diligences, several daily, to Granville, to Avranches (22 m.), through a beautiful country, "rich swelling hills, green meadows, and vast seas of waving wood. The first view of Avranches about 5 m. before you get there, with the rich foreground, the spire of the town crowning the height, and the sea beyond, with Mont St. Michel rising out of it, is truly striking."

[There is a good road of 35 m. from Vire to Granville, soon to be replaced

by rly. of 39 m., passing by *St. Sever*, *Villedieu-les-Poêles*, so called from the number of coppersmiths or braziers settled in the neighbourhood, from which Perey is about 5 m. N.

[10 m. S.E. of Vire is *Tinchebrai*, on the carriage-road to Argentan, where Robert of Normandy was defeated by his younger brother Henry, 1106. This victory secured a throne to the one prince, and a prison for life to the other.

8 m. *Sourdeval*.

4 m. Mortain. (*Inn*: H. St. Guillaume, Poste, opposite the Ch.; not clean.) Mortain, a decayed town of 2443 Inhab., occupies a position resembling that of Vire, and at least equally romantic. "The valleys are narrower, the steeps more rocky and better wooded; the river at the bottom is more considerable, and a wide extent of distant Campagna is seen through the jaws of the ravine. The whole scene put me in mind of Italy and of Tivoli, and the cascades which we heard from above and visited afterwards helped to keep up the resemblance."—*G. Knight*.

"You descend to the side of the old Castle, but when you arrive there you find it a most suitable spot for an eagle's nest. A jutting cliff, only connected to the height by a narrow ledge of rock, afforded just space enough for a feudal fortress. The strength of this fortress made it once a place of importance. Here dwelt the brothers and the sons of kings of England" (Robert, the natural brother of the Conqueror, and Geoffrey Plantagenet). The whole of this venerable structure has been levelled with the dust, and in its place now rises the tasteless modern *Sous-Préfecture*.

The *Collegiate Ch.* has been groundlessly pronounced to be a work of the year 1082, when a church is known to have been founded here. But the only fragment remaining of that epoch is a circular doorway leading into the nave on the S. side, ornamented with zigzags and saw-tooth ornaments; the rest is of the pure and unmixed Early Pointed style of the 13th cent., and the clumsy junction of the new wall around the

old circular portal is very apparent. The arches of the nave rest on thick short pillars; those of the choir are narrower. The summit of the hill above the cemetery commands a beautiful view.

About a mile out of the town, seated in a secluded valley, is the *Abbaye Blanche*, founded 1105. The *Church*, restored in 1850, is in the Transition style, round-headed windows alternating with pointed. An Early Pointed cloister also remains tolerably perfect. The abbey is now a Seminary for the education of the clergy.

The *Cascades* of Mortain, formed by the *Cance*, are the finest, and indeed almost the only ones, in Normandy.

[a. About 8 m. from Mortain are the ruins of the *Abbey of Savigny*, b. 1173, in the Transition style, but partaking more of the round than pointed character.

b. About 20 m. E. of Mortain is *Domfront* (H. de la Poste) (4866 Inhab.), a picturesque fortified town of the middle ages, perched on a conical height above the *Varenne* stream. Its *Castle*, rising on the very edge of a precipice 200 ft. high, completes the walled circuit, with large flanking towers clad with ivy. Our Henry II. resided in this castle, and here received the Nuncio of the Pope, sent to reconcile him with Becket. In 1574 it was besieged by the armies of the League under Marshal Matignon, and defended by the Huguenot leader Gabriel de Montgomery, but was taken after a most gallant defence, and the commander carried prisoner to Paris, where, contrary to the terms of his capitulation, he was executed a month afterwards. At the foot of the rock stands the old ch. of *N. Dame sur l'Eau*, containing the monument of Guill. de Bellême, who founded both it and the castle, in the early part of the 12th century. The rly. from Flers to Mayenne will have a station here.]

10 m. *St. Hilaire du Harcouet*, a town of 3983 Inhab., between the *Selune* and *Airon* streams: its markets are much frequented. It possesses a fine modern *Gothic Church*. The frontier of Brittany is crossed about 4 m. to the N. of

7 m. *Louvigne du Desert*. At the door of the posthouse *De Lescure*, the Vendéan chief, died of his wounds, and was buried at the road-side—site unknown.

10 m. *Fougères*.—Inn: H. St. Jacques. This town (9580 Inhab.), once a frontier fortress, the key of Brittany on the side of Normandy, "is full of picturesque interest. The old town, built on a steep acclivity, shows traces of the middle ages; the ancient arcades still obtrude in places upon the streets. It is still surrounded by antique ramparts. There is a *Church* of some architectural interest, and a charming *promenade* on a high eminence commanding romantic prospects."—G.

Attached to the town walls, at the lower end, is the huge and picturesque ruined *Castle*, of which the *Donjon*, built by Olivier de Clisson, and the *Tour de Melusine*, so named by the former owners, the Lusignans, from the *Fair M.*, from whom they claimed descent, are the oldest parts of the stronghold; the rest of the 14th and 16th cent.; and the outer towers and curtains are still later. Its approaches and defences are very curious. In 1794 *Fougères* was seized by the Vendéans.

12 m. *St. Aubin du Cormier*. Near this *La Trémouille* gained a decisive victory, in 1488, over Francis II. Duke of Brittany, the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII., and others, who had leagued against the Crown.

6 m. *Liffré*.

12 m. *RENNES* (in Rte. 34).

Time will be gained by proceeding from *Fougères* to *Vitré*, and thence by rail to *Rennes*.

SECTION II.

BRITTANY.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.

1. *Character of the Country.* 2. *Language.* 3. *People.* 4. *Celtic Remains classified.* 5. *Superstition.* 6. *Churches, Carvings, Flamboyant Gothic, Bone-houses, Kersanton Stone.* 7. *Connection with England.* 8. *Chouannerie.* 9. *Books to consult.* 10. *Tour of Brittany.* 11. *Accommodation for Travellers.*

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33 Paris to Versailles	119	and Rennes.—Ascent of the Rance	147
34 Paris to Rennes, by Chartres, Le Mans, and Laval (RAIL- WAY)	121	42 Morlaix to Nantes, by Huel- goet, Carhaix, Pontivy, Jos- selin, and Ploermel	152
35 Paris to Le Mans, by Dreux (RAIL) and Alençon	131	44 Brest to Nantes, by Quimper, Lorient, Auray, Vannes, and La Roche Bernard.—Excur- sions to Carnac and Locma- riaker	155
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36 Rennes to Brest, by St. Briec, Guingamp, Morlaix (RAIL)	134	47 Nantes to Croisic	177
38 St. Briec to Brest, by Paim- pol, Lannion, Morlaix, St. Pol de Léon, and Folgoat	143		
41 St. Malo to Nantes, by Dinan			

Proceeding westward, the smiling pasture-lands of Normandy are gradually exchanged for the rocky ravines, the rolling *landes*, and small enclosures of Brittany. The soil of the valleys and lowland meadows is not less fertile than that of Normandy, but there is so great an extent of barren or uncultivated land that its agricultural wealth is much inferior; extending out into the Atlantic, and almost surrounded by water, its atmosphere is more charged with moisture, and its granitic soil is less adapted for the growth of cereals, or the pasturage of cattle, than Normandy; heath, fern, and broom abound; the very broom (*genêt*) which supplied our first Plantagenet with his crest and name, and which is so beautiful a feature when in blossom that travellers should choose the early summer to enjoy the sight. In many points the country bears a strong resemblance to Scotland; the same wide, barren moors, the same deep and picturesque wooded dells and storm-beaten coasts. Here, however, are no grand lofty mountain-chains like the Grampians; the highest ridges of the Menez-Arrés hills, the back-bone of the peninsula of Brittany, rarely surpassing 1200 ft. above the sea-level.

2. In civilization it is behind almost every other part of France: its *inhabitants* are of Celtic origin, speaking a *Language* of their own, allied to the Welsh and Cornish. It is more exclusively spoken in the villages of the interior than in the towns on the coast; its use is almost confined to the country W. of a line passing through St. Briec, Napoleonville, and Lorient; the "*Vraie Bretagne Bretonnante*," as Froissart calls it, to distinguish it from "*La Bretagne Douce*," where French is spoken. One of the principal objects of interest and study for the stranger in Brittany will be its inhabitants, who have been kept distinct from the rest of France by position as well as difference of language.

3. The *Peasantry* are almost as wild as their country, excessively quaint in their costume, wearing broad-brimmed hats and flowing hair, and in some districts trunk hose (bragous bras = breeks) of the 16th cent. ; in others wrapped up in goat-skins in winter, like Robinson Crusoe, a costume which they retain as it was handed down from their ancestors. They are usually spare and wiry in their persons, but strong, active, and hardy ; coarse-featured ; squalid in their habitations ; rude and unskilful in their agriculture. They are almost unchanged in their manners, customs, and habits : modern innovation has not entirely rubbed off the rust of long-continued habit ; old legends and superstitions still retain their hold on the popular mind. They present a curious picture of a primitive state of society ; and if a century behind their neighbours in what is called improvements, they are at least not corrupted by revolutions and commotions. In no part of France are the people, both of upper and lower orders, more observant of their religious duties, of festivals, fasts, &c. ; nowhere are the churches so thronged.

"There is much picturesque beauty in Brittany, though of a character not so imposing at first sight as that of countries moulded on a grander scale. *Scenery* of great and winning loveliness is to be found on the banks of the Trieux, the river Guier at Lannion, the *Aulne* near Châteaulin, and the Rance, and in many other secluded and scarcely accessible valleys, where the ' broomie knowe,' the wooded dell, and the rocky cliff alternately border the brawling mountain torrent, as it flashes along its stony bed, or is pent up in the still pool of an old water-mill, which looks as if it had stood untouched (as it has perhaps) from the time of the ' good Duchess Anne.' The quaint and antique aspect of the buildings adds much to the picturesque character of the country. Some, as in Dinan, Morlaix, Quimper, &c., are framed of timber, with projecting stories resting on grotesquely carved brackets ; but generally the houses both in the towns and villages are of grey granite, with massive round or ogee arched imposts to the doors and windows, often enriched with Gothic mouldings ; and presenting, from the peculiar colour and grain of the stone, an appearance of antiquity even in buildings recently erected. The churches again are features of great interest and beauty, scattered profusely over the country, and many a ruined castle or tower, or dilapidated 'manoir' with its old avenue, huge granite portals, round turrets, and 'extinguisher' roofs, recalls the days of the Breton chivalry. Add to these characteristic features, that the country is usually very intricate and thickly wooded, the enclosures being small and surrounded by high earthen banks, upon which, from six to ten feet above the level of the road or field, grows a close phalanx of timber-trees, oak, elm, or ash, gnarled and pollarded into grotesque forms, and intercepting all view, so as to give rise to constant excitement, as the scene changes almost at every step that the traveller advances."—*G. P. S.*

The way of living among the Bretons is homely and frugal to a degree even when in circumstances to afford better fare. Of drink they unquestionably are fond, but it is not a regular habit with them to indulge in strong potations—cider, the produce of the country, is a favourite drink on Sundays and feasts. There is little wine made in the country, and consequently scarcely drunk by the peasantry, except in the southern districts ; but they consume large quantities of a coarse spirit made from potatoes and beetroot. They live much upon buckwheat made into cakes, and mix rye with their wheat into a coarse meal, which forms a dark-coloured bread ; these with savoury esculents, and at times salt-fish and meat, constitute the staple of their subsistence. The most perceptible feature of difference, perhaps, between Normandy and Brittany, is that, in the former, large and commodious farm-buildings are observed around the farmer's dwelling, whilst in Brittany it is rare to see a barn, or granary, or roomy out-house. And till lately the Bretons pursued the wasteful habit of threshing out their corn in August, on an open

floor, and housing it in the grain; paying enormously for such labour (to an ambulant class called "*les batteurs*"), and losing the otherwise valuable season of warmth and daylight for cleaning and working the soil against seed-time. Now, however, steam threshing machines have been introduced, the agriculture of some districts is more advanced, and near Roskoff and Lannion is really good. Hemp, flax, rape, and onions are largely grown, besides the ordinary cereals, and many of the wild heaths have been planted or brought under cultivation.

Finistère, one of the strangest districts of Europe, is to be seen properly only in its villages and its churches and country towns *on a Sunday* or *Fête-day*. Then alone are the population abroad in their quaint and showy garbs, crowding the roads, squares, and churchyards; at other times the natives are lost in their fields and workshops.

The indescribable forms of many of the caps worn by the Bretonnes are worth remarking. Both Norman and Breton caps are pleasing auxiliaries to the scenery, which they enliven by their snowy whiteness. Old point lace is not unfrequently discerned on peasant heads, and these curious and costly "*coiffures*" sometimes adorn the brows of more than one generation in turn.

It is the Bretons who chiefly man the navy of France: their qualities are eminently suited to the seafaring life, and the perseverance and patient courage they display stand out in contrast with the natives of other provinces of France, and denote a totally different origin. It is not a little remarkable that the Bretons in France should be naturally sailors, whilst the native Irish, Welsh, and Scotch of the same race are all averse to the sea.

4. Of *Ancient Monuments* of different ages there is no lack in Brittany, and, above all, of Celtic Remains; those extraordinary masses of rude unhewn stones whose objects, age, and uses have never been satisfactorily accounted for, but which are supposed to have been in some way connected with the religion of the Druids, and their number would prove this country to have been the chief seat of that mysterious worship. In Great Britain we possess a few, and, above all, we have in Stonehenge a more stupendous monument than any elsewhere; but in Brittany the number is enormous; almost every wild heath possesses one or more. They are most numerous, however, on the storm-beaten promontories and islands of the W. coast; especially in the Morbihan, which includes the wondrous stony array of *Carnac* and the monstrous granitic obelisk of *Lokmariaker*.

These rude Remains are of several different kinds, and distinguished by the following names:—

a. *Menhir* (literally long stone: *Ir-min-Sul*; long stone of the sun) is a monolith in the form of a rude obelisk set upright on one end, whose height much exceeds its breadth. There is a menhir near Dol which rises 30 ft. above the ground, but the largest specimen of this class known is at Plouarzel, near Brest; it exceeds 42 ft. in height. Those at Lokmariaker, now laid prostrate and broken, were more than 60 ft. high.

b. *Peulven* (pillar of stone), an upright stone of inferior height to the menhir; the single stones at Carnac are generally of this class.

c. *Dolmen* (from "*taal*," table, and "*maen*," or men, stone), in England commonly called Cromlech, is an arrangement of rude blocks, by which one or more upright stones are made to support a horizontal block or slab. Sometimes they resemble a table, the upright stones serving merely as props or legs, and are called in French "*pierres levées*," or "*pierres couvertes*;" at others the supporting stones are wide slabs, so arranged as to fit close to one another, and so lofty as to allow a man to walk upright beneath the horizontal roof-stone which they support. Kits Coity House in Kent is an example of this kind, and there are others in Cornwall, but inferior in size to those of Brittany,

which are often 60 or 80 ft. long. The French sometimes call them "allées couvertes."

d. *Kistvaen* is similar to the Dolmen, inasmuch as it consists of two rows of upright stones supporting flat blocks; but the stones are smaller, and fit more closely together, and the whole structure lower and longer, generally closed at the ends; it appears to correspond with the "Hunnengräber" of North Germany. The most remarkable example is on the island *Gavr Innis* near Lokmariaker.

e. *Galgal* is a tumulus, barrow, or cairn, often containing a sepulchral chamber: the largest known is the *Butte de Tumiac* on the shore of the Sea of Morbihan.

The Celtic remains are not confined to Brittany, though most numerous there; they occur almost invariably on some flat open plain at a distance from the hills, in situations corresponding with Salisbury Plain and Dartmoor in England. Brittany appears, like our Mona, to have been the sacred land of the Gauls, the centre of their worship, to which probably the various nations and tribes repaired on pilgrimage at stated times to pay their devotions.

Of the particular destination or object of these rude elevations in general, or of the individual uses of the different classes enumerated above, no satisfactory explanation has been offered. The accumulated ranges, the long avenues of stones of Carnac and Erdevan, amounting to thousands in number, may have stood in the place of temples where rites of initiation and purification similar to the Grecian mysteries may have been performed. The upright solitary menhir may have been a symbol of some individual deity, as the sun; the dolmen may have served as an altar or shrine; and the galgal and kistvaen were probably monumental. Equally unexplained are the mechanical means by which a rude people contrived to transport, and to elevate one above another, such huge masses.

5. Their mysterious influence is not yet, by any means, effaced from the mind of the lower orders in Brittany. The first teachers of Christianity in this region found this attachment to superstition so strong, that, after in vain attempting to eradicate it by overthrowing and destroying these huge stones, they altered their plan to that of engrafting, to a certain extent, their own faith upon the old idolatrous worship of stones and fountains, converting the dolmen into a chapel, and making the menhir serve as a pedestal to a crucifix, which it commonly does even to the present day.

The influence of paganism lingered long in these remote wilds, attached as it was to visible objects; indeed, the inhabitants of Ouessant are said to have been idolaters until within 150 years.

Hence has arisen a strange jumble of Paganism and Romanism; thus pilgrimages are made to fountains by those who desire to be relieved from some malady, by pouring its water over the affected part: and visits are paid in the depth of night to some solitary menhir by the barren woman, who hopes to become fruitful by rubbing her bosom against the hard stone. Some of these inanimate objects also are supposed to possess virtue in curing the diseases of cattle. Heathen divinities were replaced by saints, of which the number in Brittany exceeds that of any other part of Romanist Europe; most of them are peculiar to the country, their names being unknown elsewhere, and their canonisation conferred rather by the popular voice than with the authority of the Pope. Almost every church has its strange legend, and every saint his special patronage, and on his fête-day a pilgrimage or *Pardon* is celebrated, when indulgence for past sins is obtained, and the penitent pilgrims are sooner shrived than they begin to run up a fresh score at the riotous festivities which follow these assemblies. These *Pardons*, or village festivals, which are nearly equivalent to the German kirchweih, the Flemish kermes, and

These
are
the

English *wake*, deserve the attention of strangers, from the illustrations they afford of Breton life, manners, and costume.

6. The *Écclesiastical Monuments* of Brittany are not so interesting as those of Normandy, but the architecture is of a different style, chiefly the florid or Flamboyant Gothic, and of a much later period: indeed, even in architecture, Brittany seems to have been behind the rest of the world, and the styles of building only reached it when superseded in other parts. The following remarks apply generally to all parts of France, yet will not be out of place here. "The most obvious characteristics of the *Flamboyant style* are the flat 3-centred arches of doorways, the entire independence of different pilasters upon the same pier as regards the vertical height of their base mouldings, the scrupulous interpenetration of different mouldings, and the absence of capitals if the arch mouldings are continued on the pier, or their dying gradually into the pier by penetration if they are not continued on it."—*G. B. A.* There are some peculiarities in "the Breton style" which render it well worthy the attention of architects. In elaborateness and profuseness of ornament, in the minuteness and delicacy of carving, especially of the foliage (for the figures are inferior), there are some churches in Brittany which yield to few in any part of Europe. As instances may be mentioned those of *Folgoat* near Brest, *St. Pol de Léon*, which is remarkable for its exquisite spire, *St. Théogonec* near Morlaix, *St. Herbot* near Poulahouan, and the cathedral of *Nantes*.

The Department of Finistère is the quarter in which churches more especially abound; it is as profusely supplied as Lincolnshire, and many of the village churches are of unusual size and richness. "In the churches near Brest, instead of building a tower with 4 walls, containing windows or panel-work, the practice seems to have been to raise stages or floors, one upon another on open arches, so as to make a kind of square pagoda, not contracting in dimensions, through which in certain directions the light is seen and the arch piers look comparatively small. This peculiarity deserves attention from architects."—*G. B. A.*

Several of the churches, even in remote situations, as at *St. Herbot*, are decorated internally with carvings in wood and stone; roodlofts still exist at *Folgoat*, *St. Fiacre le Faouet* (of painted and sculptured oak), *Lambader*, &c., though scarcely found elsewhere on the Continent: painted glass is by no means uncommon. These very gorgeous churches of Brittany were erected principally from the end of the 14th to the beginning of the 16th cent.

Formerly the churchyards and even roadsides were adorned with *Crucifixes* of elaborate execution, and comprising a multitude of figures; "most of them suffered by the Revolution, but many exquisite examples remain almost as perfect as those of *Plougastel* near Brest, *St. Théogonec*, &c., and hardly a single point of intersection of two roads can be passed which is not marked by a more or less mutilated cross, oftentimes restored by the piety of the present generation."—*G. P. S.*

The *Bone-house* or *Reliquaire* will be constantly found in the Breton churchyards, and illustrates a curious custom. To allow "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" to repose quietly in the grave is opposed to the ideas of piety and affection in these rude people: after a certain number of years the survivors are required to show their remembrance and respect for their parents and relations by removing the skulls and bones from the coffin and placing them in the *Ossuary*,—where the former are arranged on shelves, open to the view of all, each with the name or initials in black paint written across the fleshless brow.

The *Calvary* in the Breton churchyards is a peculiar erection: it is generally a four-sided stone gallery, over the yawning bone-pit, in the centre of the cemetery. On the sides and round the top are figures in granite, generally of

life-size: bas-reliefs of the history of our Saviour, such as the Last Supper, the Scourging, the Crucifixion, the Judgment; and allegorical figures of Heaven and Hell. Sermons are preached from the platforms on these Calvaries on certain occasions, especially in Lent.

One cause of the profuse decoration of the churches, and of their excellent preservation, may be referred to the materials employed—a greenstone, peculiar to Brittany, called *Kersanton* (St. Anthony's house), remarkable for the facility with which it is worked, and its tenacity in withstanding atmospheric influences. It is a hornblende rock, with a mixture of oxide of iron, in particles minutely disseminated. It is found only in two localities, on the W. of the harbour of Brest, near the escarped rocks of Quelern, between the river of Faou and that of Landerneau. It is regarded as of igneous origin from the rocks adjacent showing marks of dislocation, caused by its intrusion. The weather has scarce any destructive effect on it, even after a lapse of ages; and its peculiarly bright green colour gives to a portal carved out of it the appearance of being in bronze.

Of churches in the Romanesque or Norman style the examples are few: among them are the church of Dinan and the *chapel of Lanleff*, which, after all the disputes of learned antiquaries respecting its origin and great age, is probably an equivalent to the round churches of England.

The cathedral of Dol nearly corresponds in style to the Early English; and the tradition of the country attributes it and some of the later churches to English architects. This is not surprising, considering the long and early connection between Great Britain and Little Britain to the S. of the Channel—*Armorica*, as it was styled, which the careful researches of historians and philologists have proved to have been colonised by natives of Britain after the 6th century, partly during the Roman dominion, partly after the invasion of the Saxons. From Brittany, if we believe the native traditions, we derive our most popular romances, our nursery and fairy tales. Arthur here held his court with the Knights of the Round Table; and the cradle of Merlin was on the Ile de Sein, a low sand-bank in that stormy sea la Baie des Trépassés.

7. Many of the names of places closely resemble those of Wales and Cornwall. Brittany also has its *Cournouaille*, equally celebrated with our own for wrestling matches, held annually, at which the true Cornish hug is said to be given; and for wreckers, whose infamous trade is promoted by the ever-raging sea and iron-bound coast. The *Droit de Bris*, right of "jetsam and flotsam," is, however, nearly abolished in France as in England: and the time is past when a race or whirlpool was as productive to a landlord as a mine or fishery.

English armies have fought and bled on this soil of Brittany; and the chivalric heroes of our history, Edward III., Chandos, Sir Walter Manny, were opposed to no unworthy antagonists in the Duguesclins and Clissons. In the castle of Elven, Henry of Richmond passed 15 years of his youth, though a prisoner, yet protected from the vengeance of the Yorkists.

A perusal of Froissart will be a good preparation for a visit to Brittany.

8. Brittany, old-fashioned in all things, is still the stronghold of that old-fashioned virtue, loyalty to its sovereign; and, besides sharing in the horrors and glory of the war in support of the legitimate monarch, which had its rise in La Vendée, was the seat of a hard-fought contest of its own, called *La Chouannerie*, from the cry, "chou, chou," in imitation of the night-owl, the signal for onset among the Breton peasantry, originally employed as a sign by smugglers in their nocturnal expeditions. Memorials or recollections of these struggles will be encountered by the traveller at every step.

9. Those who desire full information respecting the antiquities, customs,

legends, and poetry of the Bretons should read *Souvestre's* excellent works, 'Les Derniers Bretons' and the 'Foyers Bretons,' and *Fremenville's* 'Finistère and Morbihan.' For its churches and Druidic remains consult *Merimee*, 'Sur les Monumens de l'Ouest de la France;' for its history, *Daru*:—and *Mrs. Stothard's* 'Tour in Brittany,' *Louth's* 'Traveller in Western France,' and *Villemarqué's* 'Chansons Populaires de la Bretagne,' will repay the perusal. Joannes's 'Itinéraire de la Bretagne,' published 1867, will afford many details and useful information which our limits will not permit of insertion.

10. *Skeleton Tour of Brittany.*

Brittany is accessible to travellers from England, by steamers either direct from Southampton to St. Malo, a very good starting-point, or from Southampton to Havre, and thence by land through Normandy, or by steamer to Morlaix; by steamer twice a week from Poole to Cherbourg in 6 hrs., and thence by Granville and St. Malo, or by steamers three times a week from Southampton to St. Malo.

The traveller coming from Paris may commence his tour at Rennes, but the capital of Brittany possesses few of the characteristic features of the province.

*Dol.	Carhaix.
*St. Malo.	{ Le Faouet.
*Dinan.	{ Huelgoat.
*St. Brienc.	{ St. Herbot.
{ Lanleff.	{ Châteaulin.
{ Paimpol.	Pleyben.
{ Treguier.	*Quimper.
*Morlaix.	*Quimperlé.
St. Pol de Léon.	*Lorient—dockyard.
Folgoat.	*Auray.
St. Thégonnec.	Carnac and Lokmariaker.
Landiviziau.	[Peninsula of Rhuys.]
La Roche Maurice.	*Vannes.
*Landerneau.	*Redon.
Steam down the Elorn.	Josselin.
*Brest—dockyard.	*Napoleonville.
Pointe St. Matthieu.	Roche Bernard.
*Châteaulin (by water).	*Nantes.

All the large towns can be now visited by rly., but to see Brittany in its peculiar features the tourist must diverge from the highways, so as to include all the places in the above list, and to include particularly Josselin, Ploermel, Napoleonville, Carhaix, Huelgoat, and Le Faouet. The places marked by an * are upon rly. lines, from which there are public conveyances to most of the others.

11. *Accommodation for Travellers.* Brittany is accessible from England at little expense, and travelling in it, including Inns, is moderate. In the large towns, they are good; while even in spots remote from the high roads the fare and the accommodation have improved of late years. The people are civil, and seem to be less dirty than formerly; still much is wanting in most of the inns to render them even *tolerable* for English ladies. The state of *private conveniences* in the W. of France is a disgrace to the landlords of inns, and cannot be too often pointed out, with a view to an amendment.

Travelling Map. That published by Auguste Logerot, Quai des Augustins, 3 frs. in case, may be had at Nantes or Rennes. It is not very correct in its details.

ROUTE 33.

PARIS TO VERSAILLES.

From Paris to Versailles there are 2 railroads, one on the l., the other on the rt. bank of the Seine. The l. bank railway is continued from Versailles to Chartres and Le Mans. (Rte. 34.)

a *Chemin de fer, Rive Gauche*, 16½ kilom. = 11½ Eng. m. Terminus, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, 44. Time employed 35 minutes.

Before issuing beyond the line of the new fortifications Grenelle and Vaugirard are seen on the rt., now forming considerable manufacturing centres; and on the l. Montrouge, where are numerous quarries of building-stone.

Beyond the fortifications the rly. passes between the detached forts of Vanvres and Issy, a village whose name is fancifully derived from a temple of Isis! In the *Château Fénélon* was interrogated by a council of bishops, styled the Conference of Issy, on certain points of doctrine; and here Cardinal de Fleury died, 1745.

rt. *Vanvres*. The *Château*, formerly the property of the Condés, built by Mansard for the Duc de Bourbon, now belongs to the Collège de Louis le Grand.

rt. *Clamart Stat.* The village, half hid among the trees, on the l., was the country retreat of La Fontaine, of the Abbé Delille, who wrote here his poem 'L'Imagination,' and of Condorcet.

Emerging from a deep cutting, we traverse on a lofty viaduct (Pont du Val) of 2 ranges of arches 108 ft. high, the pretty Val Fleury, commanding a view of the château of Meudon on the l., while the Seine is perceived on the rt.

Meudon Stat. A little on the l. lies the village of 5417 Inhab. Rabelais was curé of Meudon, 1550.

The *Château*, belonging to the Crown, approached by a fine avenue of 4 rows of lime-trees, was built by the Grand

Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., who died in it, from designs of Mansard, 1699, by the side of an older château now destroyed, the work of Philibert Delorme, which the widow of the minister Louvois sold to Louis XIV. During the Revolution the Comité du Salut Public converted it into a factory for inventing and perfecting warlike engines, and surrounded it with a permanent camp to keep out spies. The existing château was fitted up for Marie Louise by Napoleon, 1812. It is now the country residence of Prince Napoleon. The best things about it are its situation, its gardens laid out by Le Nôtre, but lately rearranged on a more modern plan, and its terrace. The view from the terrace is very fine.

The *Forêt de Meudon* is a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians. Near this stat. the fatal accident occurred on this rly., May 1842, when, by the fracture of the axle of a locomotive, several of the foremost carriages of a long train were crushed, thrown upon the engine, and set on fire, and more than 100 persons were burnt, amongst them Admiral Dumont d'Urville, the eminent circumnavigator. An expiatory chapel, dedicated to Notre Dame des Flammes, has been erected on the spot where this catastrophe occurred. Another cutting succeeds before reaching

Bellevue Stat., named from a villa built in a few months to please Madame de Pompadour, but pulled down in part during the Revolution. There are many handsome country residences here.

rt. *Sèvres Stat.*, contiguous to Bellevue.

Sèvres (Pop. 6754), situated on the l. bank of the river, 6 m. distant from Paris, between 2 hills, the hill of Meudon on the l. and that of St. Cloud on the rt., along whose slopes the 2 railways to Versailles are carried. *Sèvres*, like Faenza and Delft, gives its name to the china made in it, and for which it is principally known. The old manufactory was in a large building, erected in 1755, when the works were transferred from Vincennes.

The build-works and

purchased by Louis XV. It is about to be removed into a magnificent edifice near the bridge, and belongs to the Crown. Admission to see it is given by the directeur, M. Regnault, a distinguished chemist, to whose scientific researches the manufacture owes much of its present perfection. Besides the show-rooms filled with objects for sale, there is a very complete and curious *Porcelain Museum* (*Musée Céramique*), consisting of clay, earthenware, and china of all countries and periods, from the oldest Greek and Etruscan vases down to the most recent productions of the nations of Europe and Asia, China, Japan, and the East Indies, and of many of the rude tribes of America. Here is a series of all the objects made in the establishment since its commencement, marking the change of fashion and forms: also the various materials, earths, calces, colouring matters used in the manufacture. The Kaolin, or white clay, comes from St. Yreix near Limoges. The paintings are very remarkable from the talents of the artists employed (among whom Madame Jacotot and M. Constantin rank highest), and the skill displayed in the burning of the colours gives an equal pre-eminence to Sèvres ware. Several pictures by ancient and modern masters have been copied in the size of the originals; some were painted on the china tablet in Italy and sent over to Sèvres to be burnt, and again sent abroad to be retouched. The *manufacture of painted glass* has been revived and brought to considerable perfection here.

The park of St. Cloud reaches as far as Sèvres; there are 2 entrances to it from the town.

The high road, and the *Chemin de fer*, rive droite, now run parallel and within a short distance of our line on rt.

A deep cutting through part of the crown forests leads to

Chaville Stat., so called from a village on the l.

Viroflay Stat. l. Rly. to Chartres diverges here on rt.

Versailles Station (in the Avenue de la Mairie).—See *Handbook of Paris*.

b. *Chemin de Fer, Rive Droite.* Terminus in Paris, Rue St. Lazare, 120, the same as the St. Germain and Rouen railways, and the 3 railways use the same line of rails as far as Asnières. Time in going 35 to 45 minutes.

After crossing the Seine by the Pont d'Asnières at the Stat. beyond Clichy, this rly. turns to the l. out of the St. Germain line (See Rte. 9) to

Courbevoie Stat., whose large barrack, built by Louis XV., is seen on the l., and beyond it the Arc de l'Etoile.

Puteaux Stat. A fine view is obtained of Paris and the Seine from this part of the line, while skirting the W. flanks of Mont Valérien.

Suresnes Stat.

St. Cloud Stat.; for description of which, its château, park, &c., see *Handbook of Paris*.

The railway is carried under a part of the park of St. Cloud by a *Tunnel* 1650 ft. long.

Sèvres Stat. Both railways have stations here, but at some distance from the town, as well as at

Viroflay Stat.

rt. The village of Montreuil was the birthplace of General Hoche, who commenced life as an under groom in the royal stables, and rose to be commander of the army of the Moselle.

Versailles Station, Rue Duplessis, Boulevard de la Reine. *Inn*: H. du Reservoir.—See *Handbook of Paris*.

ROUTE 34.

PARIS TO CHARTRES AND RENNES
(RAILWAY).

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Versailles	18 . .	11
Rambouillet	48 . .	30
Chartres	88 . .	55
Nogent le Rotrou	149 . .	92
Le Mans	211 . .	131
Laval	301 . .	187
Vitré	336 . .	208
Rennes	374 . .	232

Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest. *Terminus* in Paris, Boulevard Mont Parnasse. 2 trains daily to Rennes in 8 hours. 8 to Chartres, Le Mans, &c.

Paris to Versailles (Rte. 33), beyond which

A little way on the rt. lies *St. Cyr*, converted by Napoleon I. into a Military School (1806) for 300 pupils—a destination which it still preserves; it was originally founded by Louis XIV., at the suggestion of Madame de Maintenon, as a school for 250 young ladies of noble birth, and Mansard furnished the designs for it. Racine's tragedies of *Esther* and *Athalie*, written for the pupils of the establishment, were here first represented in the presence of the King and Madame de Maintenon. She retired hither after Louis's death, and dying here, 1719, was buried in the church.

4 m. *Trappes Stat.*

[Near *Magny*, at *Les Hameux*, about 8 m. from Versailles, are the scanty remains of the once celebrated *Abbaye de Port Royal des Champs*, destroyed by royal decree 1709, at the instigation of the Jesuits, as the head-quarters of *Jansenism*, after the nuns, its tenants, had been subjected to cruel persecution in order to compel them to subscribe to the bull of Alexander VII. against the doctrines of Jansen. In 1644 a number of learned men and profound divines, professing the same doctrines, settled in a farmhouse near the convent, called *Les Granges*, repairing hither for study; and here composed those works which, [France, 1867.]

as "they were published anonymously, are known by the name of their place of residence. Arnauld, Nicole, are among the *Messieurs de Port-Royal*,—an appellation so glorious in the 17th cent."—*Hallam*. Boileau and Pascal were their friends, and Racine, who wrote their history, their pupil.

"He whose journey lies from Versailles to Chevreuse will soon find himself at the brow of a steep cleft or hollow, intersecting the monotonous plain across which he has been passing. The brook which winds through the verdant meadows beneath him reflects the dovecot (*Columbier*) rising from its banks, with the farmhouse, a solitary decayed tower, the forest-trees, and innumerable shrubs and creepers which clothe the slopes of the valley. France has many a lovelier prospect, though this is not without its beauty, and many a field of more heart-stirring interest, though this, too, has been ennobled by heroic daring; but through the length and breadth of that land of chivalry and of song, the traveller will in vain seek a spot so sacred to genius, to piety, and to virtue. These fragments and the bases of the piers of the abbey chapel are all which remain of the once crowded monastery of Port-Royal. In those woods Racine first learned the language—the universal language—of poetry. Under the roof of that humble farmhouse, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole, De Sace, and Tillemont meditated those works which, as long as civilization and Christianity survive, will retain their hold on the gratitude and reverence of mankind. There were given innumerable proofs of the graceful good-humour of Henri IV. To this seclusion retired the heroine of the Fronde, Ann Geneviève, Duchess of Longueville, to seek the peace the world could not give. Madame de Sévigné discovered here a place 'tout propre à inspirer le désir de faire son salut.' From Versailles there came hither to worship God many a courtier and many a beauty, heartbroken or jaded with the vanity of vanities—the idolatry of fellow-mortals. Survey French so many a

God
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in the 17th cent. from what aspect you will, it matters not, at Port-Royal will be found the most illustrious examples of whatever imparted to that motley assemblage any real dignity or permanent regard. Even to the mere antiquarian it was not without a lively interest."—*Stephen*. The ruins of the Ch. have been cleared out by the Duc de Luynes.]

[The magnificent *Château de Dampierre*, of red brick, in the lovely vale of Chevreuse, built from Mansard's design, was partly destroyed at the Revolution, but has been restored by its owner, the Duc de Luynes, one of the most intellectual, talented, and respected of the old French aristocracy. It has been adorned with paintings by *Ingres*, and with sculptures by *Simart*. It contains a silver statue, life size, of Louis XIII., and is surrounded by gardens beautifully laid out. The well-timbered park has an area of 2000 acres. The valley is one of the prettiest spots in the vicinity of Paris.]

3 m. La Verrière Stat.

6 m. Le Perray Stat.

4 m. *Rambouillet Stat.*, a dull town of 3971 Inhab., remarkable only for its *Château*, long the residence of the kings of France, down to the time of Charles X., who, after the July revolution, here signed his abdication of the French throne, Aug. 2, 1830. It is a gloomy and ugly pile of red brick, with 5 flanking towers of stone, destitute of interest beyond what it may derive from its history. A chamber is shown in the great round tower where Francis I. died in 1547. The park and extensive forest adjoining were the favourite sporting-ground of Charles X. The château has been converted by Napoleon III. into a place of education for officers' daughters, 1852.

The rly. continues along a fertile plain, and then descends into the valley of the Guesle, following its sinuosities, as far as

8 m. *Epernon Stat.*

The name of this town was changed from Autrist to Epernon by Henry III., who erected it and the district

around into a duchy for his favourite Nogaret. It retains portions of its old walls and towers, and is prettily situated on the banks of the Guesle, under a commanding rock.

5 m. *Maintenon Stat.* is situated between the ruined aqueduct of Louis XIV. (see below) and the imposing modern rly. viaduct of 32 arches, 65 ft. high, raised on light piers. The *Château* was given by Louis XIV., with the estate and title of Marquise de Maintenon, to Françoise d'Aubigné, widow of Scarron, at the time when the king made her his wife. Their marriage is said to have been celebrated in the chapel of the castle by the Père la Chaise in the presence of Harlay and Louvois, 1685, she being 50 years old and Louis 47. The *Castle* stands on the river-side, and belongs to the Duc de Noailles, by whom it has been restored. The round towers and chapel are parts of the original structure raised by Cocquereau, treasurer to Louis XI. and Charles VIII. The bedroom of Mad. de Maintenon is shown.

From the rly. there is an excellent view of the imposing ruins of the *Aqueduct*, constructed 1684-88, by Louis XIV., to convey the waters of the Eure from Pont Gouin to Versailles, but afterwards abandoned for the hydraulic works at Marly.

"As Louis had committed the blunder of building in a place without water, he proposed to remedy his mistake by conveying the river eight leagues, by a new channel, to adorn his park. To accomplish this it was necessary to join two mountains at Maintenon, and form an aqueduct: 40,000 troops were employed in this great work, and a camp formed expressly for the purpose. From the unhealthiness of the work or of the air, a great mortality ensued; the dead were carried away in the night-time, that their companions might not be discouraged: but the loss of many thousand lives to please the wanton caprice of a despot excited no sympathy and created no surprise. The war of 1688, however, interrupted the labour, and it was never afterwards re-

sumed."—*Lord J. Russell*. The aqueduct was partly pulled down, after a lapse of 65 years, to build the château of Crécy, near Dreux, for Mad. de Pompadour. The remains consist of 14 out of 47 arches, 42 ft. span and 83 high. The total length of the canal, of which this was to form a part, would have exceeded 33 m.

Déjeuner to Dreux. (Rte. 35.)

After leaving Maintenon across a viaduct of 32 arches we enter the great plain called *La Beauce*, comprising some of the finest corn-land in France. In the early summer it is an uninterrupted ocean of waving corn as far as the eye can reach—without hedges, little varied by trees or houses. "In crossing this monotonous plain I was much struck with the number of churches. I counted at one time about 13, yet the villages are neither numerous nor large."—*P. H.*

Rather more than 1 m. from Chartres the river Eure is crossed on a viaduct of 11 arches. The twin steeples of Chartres are conspicuous a long way off.

5 m. *Jomy Stat.*

6 m. CHARTRES Station.—*Inns*: H. de France, perhaps the best; Poste, or Grand Monarque; H. du Duc de Chartres, good and clean.

Chartres, a city of 19,442 Inhab., once capital of the province of La Beauce, now of the Dépt. d'Eure et Loire, is situated on a slope, at the bottom of which runs the Eure, washing the only remaining portion of the old fortifications and one of the city gates, the picturesque *Porte Guillaume*; the other gates have been pulled down, the ramparts levelled into public walks, and the town thrown open. Chartres is remarkable in a commercial point of view for one of the largest corn-markets in France, held every Saturday, where the produce of the Beauce is disposed of; and for its

* Cathedral, one of the most magnificent in Europe, conspicuous far and near, with its two tall but unequal bell-towers and spires surmounting the hill on which the city stands. Its most striking and interesting features, after its vast dimensions and elegant propor-

tions, are its 2 rich and singular lateral portals, its painted glass, scarcely equalled in France, and its 3 rose windows.

There is much perplexity in the dates assigned to different parts of the building, but, with the evidence of style, we may pronounce the *Crypt*, running under the whole extent of the choir aisles, to be the only part remaining which was built by Bishop Fulbert about 1020. He was aided in his pious foundation by gifts from the kings of England, France, and Denmark, and a great body of people came over from Rouen to work at it, encamping in tents around while it was in progress. This edifice appears to have been destroyed by fire in 1196. The ch., as it exists, was not dedicated until 1260, and the greater portion of it may safely be referred to the 13th centy.; but the W. front was completed in 1145, except the elegant crocketed N. spire raised in 1514, partly at the expense of Louis XII., by Jean Texier, an architect of the Beauce: it is 304 ft. high, and the upper part of beautifully light and delicately executed work. It is well worth ascending for the view, not only of the surrounding country, but of the Cathedral itself. In the W. front, which is simple in its style, we have to remark the triple portal of pointed arches; that in the centre, called *Porte Royale*, supported and flanked by statues of royal saints. These are attenuated figures with formal plaited drapery, characteristic of the Byzantine sculpture of the 12th centy. Above the door is the image of Christ in an oval, with the symbols of the 4 Evangelists, as designated in the vision of Ezekiel, around. Below these are the 14 Prophets, and in the arches above the 24 Elders of the Apocalypse, playing on musical instruments. The sculptures of the right-hand portal relate to the life of the Virgin, and in that of the l. is seen Christ, surrounded by angels, with the signs of the zodiac, and the agricultural labours of the twelve months of the year.

Far finer are the *two entrances on the N. and S. sides, consisting of triple projecting Gothic porticoes (something like the W. end of Peterborough ca-

thedral), resting on piers, or bundles of pillars, with side openings between them. The stately statues which line the sides and vaults are in a superior style of art, and of a later date (14th cent.) than those of the W. front.

The interior is of such consistent vastness in all its parts, that its dimensions do not perhaps strike the spectator, at first sight, to their full extent; its length is 422 ft., and the height to the apex of its roof 112. The style throughout nave and choir is the vigorous early Gothic. In the centre of the nave a maze or labyrinth, of intricate circles, called *La Lieue*, from its supposed length, is marked on the pavement in coloured stone: to follow it through its windings (967 ft. long), saying prayers at certain stations, was probably at one time a penitential exercise. The ch. possesses a perfect treasure of *Painted Glass*, more than 130 windows being completely filled, and a few only being destitute of this splendid ornamentation. They date, for the most part, from the 13th centy. The 3 rose windows at the end of the nave and transepts are remarkable for their size, 30 or 40 ft. diameter, and their complicated tracery. The windows, both in nave and choir, illustrate subjects from the Bible, or legends of saints; in the lower compartments are seen representations of various trades—shoemakers, basket-makers, &c.—showing that their guilds or corporations were probably the donors.

Attached to the E. end is a chapel dedicated to St. Piat, of an oblong form; it was founded in 1349, and is flanked by 2 round towers on the outside.

The choir has double aisles and a semicircular E. end; in the inside 8 marble bas-reliefs, of Scriptural subjects, are inserted, and behind the high altar is a huge marble sculpture, in the taste of the time of Louis XIII., not consistent with the character of the building. The outside of the screen, which separates the choir from its aisles, is ornamented with a series of very remarkable Gothic sculptures, each representing an event in the life of Christ or the Virgin Mary, in 45

compartments surrounded with elaborate tracery and tabernacle work; they were begun 1514, and continued down to the middle of the 17th century, and are interesting as some of the final efforts of Gothic art. The execution has been compared to “point lace in stone; some of the sculptured threads are not thicker than the blade of a penknife.”

In the choir of Chartres cathedral Henri IV. was crowned, 1594; Reims, the ancient scene of the royal coronation, being at the time in the hands of the Leaguers. The ceremony was performed by the bishop of the diocese, and, as the “*Sainte Ampoule*” was not to be got at, a vial of holy oil, said to have been given by an angel to St. Martin of Tours, to cure a bruise, was brought in procession from the Abbey of Marmoutiers, and with this the king was anointed. This cathedral narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1836: fortunately the roof and interior of the towers were alone consumed.

“The origin and splendour of this cathedral are owing to the circumstance that it was the earliest and chief church in France dedicated to the Virgin, and thus the object of vast pilgrimages. The sacred image, supposed to date from the time when this place was the centre of the Druidic worship, as described by Cæsar, stood in the crypt. It was burned and the crypt sacked in 1793. The church still contains the relic of the *Sacra Camisia*, given by Charles le Chauve; and the celebrated black image of the 12th century in the N. aisle, after having been crowned with a bonnet rouge during the revolution, is now as much an object of adoration as ever. It will be worth while to ascend the tower—not for the panorama, which is only over a vast plain, but in order to have a near view of the painted glass inside the cathedral. A full account of every window will be found in the elaborate *History of the Cathedral* by the Abbé Bulteau, price 4½ francs.”—*A. P. S.*

The roof of iron and copper, erected after the fire of 1836, is skilfully constructed and light.

The sacristan lives opposite the N. portal, and will show the crypt—in

which there is an image also much venerated, and several chapels — the roof and tower (see 1 fr.).

After exploring this noble edifice, the traveller will probably have little desire to look at inferior churches.

The *Ch. of St. Pierre*, in the lower town, contiguous to a huge caserne, once a convent, and not far from the river, although very inferior to the cathedral, presents a remarkable E. end, filled with rich painted glass. The lantern character is increased by the triforium, running all round the choir, being open and glazed. The choir, though pointed, must be very early in the style, the piers having a Romanesque character; the nave slightly different, and apparently later, yet retains the transition appearance in its columns. Its triforium is a row of trefoil-headed arches, supported on pilasters. In the chapel of the apse are 12 panels of the finest Limoges enamel by *Leonard Limousin*, brought from the Château of Anet, which belonged to Diane de Poitiers. Undoubted remains of polychromatic decoration may be seen on the walls and pillars.

St. André, also near the river, and now filled with straw and hay, is interesting to the student of architecture as an early, plain, and severe example of the Pointed style. In the W. façade a circular-headed doorway is surmounted by a triplet of lancet windows, and these by a bold rose window. The piers supporting the arches of the nave are cylindrical, marking the transition from Romanesque to Gothic. A curious crypt extends from the S. aisle down to the river, and below its level. *St. André* is supposed to have been founded about 1108.

An *Obélisk* has been set up in the *Marché aux Herbes*, now called *Place Marceau* to record that *Marceau* was a native of Chartres,—"Soldat à 16 ans, Général à 23; il mourut à 27." The original inscription mentioned his exploits in destroying the rebel *Vendéens* at *Le Mans* and *Laval*. A *statue* has been erected to him near the *Porte*

des Epars. The revolutionary leader *Pétion* was also born here.

The *Corn Market* on Saturdays is exceedingly well regulated; business is transacted for ready money, and is usually over in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. The measuring and selling of the grain, and receiving payment for it, are managed by a corporation of women, of long standing, remarkable for their integrity, and implicitly trusted by the owners. The town seems thriving, and the shops unusually good.

There are a public *Library* of 30,000 volumes and a *Museum* here.

Of the 7 gates of mediæval Chartres only that of *St. Guillaume* remains, a good specimen of the military architecture of the 14th cent.

[The village *Bretigny*, 6 m. from Chartres, gives its name to the treaty of peace, signed 1360, between France and England, by which Edward III. renounced his claim to the throne of France, and released the French king, John, taken prisoner at *Poitiers*, upon payment of a large ransom, and delivery of numerous hostages. A violent storm which fell upon Edward and his army near Chartres, and "reminded him of the day of judgment," caused him to make a vow (looking towards the towers of the cathedral) that he would give peace to France, led to this important treaty.]

The journey from Chartres is continued through the plain of *La Beauce*, passing by

7 m. *St. Luperce* Stat.

4 m. *Courville* Stat.

[4 m. S. of *Courville* is the *Château de Villebon*, where *Sully*, the great minister of *Henri IV.*, died. It is a square brick building, with towers at the angles, and not many years ago retained its ancient furniture, even to the bed on which the minister expired. In a hall on the 1st floor are views of the different châteaux possessed by the *Sully* family.]

Beyond *Courville* the rly. leaves *La Beauce* to enter the province of *La Perche*, passing by

5 m. *Pontgouin Stat.*, near which is a Celtic monument called *La Pierre Platte*.

6 m. *La Loupe Stat.*

7 m. *Bretoncelles Stat.*

5 m. *Condé Stat.*

5 m. *Nogent-le-Rotrou Stat.* (*Inn*: H. du Dauphin, good), a town of 7006 Inhab., contains a ruined *Castle* of the Comtes de Perche, once the residence of Sully, and his *Monument* in the court near the chapel of the *Hôtel Dieu* founded by him; his arms are over the entrance. On it are the marble statues of himself and his wife by Boudin, 1642, and a long inscription at the back; it escaped the fury of the Revolution, but the grave itself was violated, and the ashes scattered to the winds. The word Nogent is an abbreviation of the Latin Novigentium; Rotrou was the name of a count of Perche. The river produces crawfish in great abundance. The railroad follows the Huisne from Nogent to Le Mans.

6 m. *Le Theil Stat.*

8 m. *La Ferté-Bernard Stat.* is a prettily situated town in the Dépt. de la Sarthe; 2719 Inhab. The *Parish Ch.*, *N. D. des Marais*, is an interesting Gothic building, end of 16th cent., having a richly sculptured outer gallery, with the inscription "Salve Regina," and 3 chapels, from the vaulted roofs of which hang stone pendants. There is some good painted glass. The Gothic *Ch. of St. Hilaire* is of the 15th cent. One of the town gates has been converted into an *Hôtel de Ville*.

6 m. *Sceaux Stat.*

5 m. *Connerre Stat.* 1 m. from here, near the village of Duncan, is a large Dolmen or Druidic monument of rude stone slabs, like Kits Coity House in Kent. (§ 4.)

7 m. *St. Mars-la-Bruyère* indicates by its name the desolate sandy heaths in the midst of which it is situated.

3 m. *Yvre Levêque Stat.* Near here are some ruins of the *Abbaye of Epau*, founded in 1229 by Queen Berengaria, widow of Richard Cœur-de-

Lion, who was buried in its ch. Her tomb has been transferred to the Cathedral of Le Mans.

5 m. *Le Mans Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de la Boule d'Or, best; H. Dauphine; H. de France), once capital of the province of Le Haut Maine, now chief town of the Dépt. de la Sarthe, is situated on the l. bank of the river Sarthe, a little above the junction of the Huisne, and contains 45,230 Inhab. It is a most picturesque and interesting place, from the marks of age it bears about it, its walls, its churches, and its active industry at present.

The principal edifice is the **Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Julien, which is well deserving of attention. It is in two styles; the *nave*, Romanesque, though with pointed arches, dates probably from the 12th centy., but its side aisles and walls, and the plain W. front, are not later than the 11th, perhaps earlier. Indeed, the outer masonry of the side walls, resembling Roman construction, is probably part of the original church, founded in the 8th or 9th centy. Above the W. round-headed door are portions of reticulated masonry, and an ancient bust of a king or bishop; on each side are figures supposed to represent the signs of the zodiac, Capricornus and Sagittarius. On the S. side is a richly-carved Romanesque *doorway* (12th cent.), a round arch preceded by a pointed porch, flanked by statues of kings and saints, resembling the W. door at Chartres, and with angels in the vault. It is unfortunately much mutilated. Within, it is 390 ft. long and 104 ft. high.

The *Choir* is a beautiful production of the 13th centy., the period of perfection in Pointed Gothic. It is surrounded by double aisles and by 12 chapels, restored in 1858, when the Lady Chapel was scraped of its whitewash, and remains of paintings discovered. Its windows are filled with painted glass, little inferior to that of Chartres, except in preservation. In the transept is a fine rose window, together with much stained glass of the 14th or 15th centy., a date rather more modern than that of the choir. In

the walls of the nave above the columns are arches of an older building.

In the S. transept is the monument of Berengaria of Sicily, queen of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, brought from the abbey of Epan, but much defaced. In the N. transept are the monuments of Charles of Anjou, 1474; and of Langey du Bellay, a soldier and a writer in the reigns of Francis I. and Henri II. The last is attributed to Germain Pilon; its arabesques and bas-reliefs are worthy of notice. See a modern monument to Bp. Bouvier, 1858.

An undressed block of silicious sandstone, standing on end, has been built into the outer wall of the cathedral; it is supposed to be of Druidic origin.

The Church of *Notre Dame du Pré* is probably of the 11th centy.

Notre Dame de Couture (de culturâ Dei) (spoiled by restoration 1857) has a very old choir, supposed to have been begun about 990; both arches and vaulting are round and of rude construction; it has a very elegant portal, adorned with sculptures of the Last Judgment.

The conventual buildings to which it was originally attached are now the *Prefecture*, but contain besides the *Library*, and a *Museum*, partly devoted to natural history, partly to paintings of an inferior order, but possessing one curiosity at least, viz. a full-length portrait of Geoffry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Maine, father of Henry II., from whom descended our Plantagenet kings, enamelled on copper, 25 in. by 13, 12th centy., a very early specimen of that class of art: it was originally attached to his tomb in the cathedral, destroyed 1799. There are also many objects of Roman antiquity found in Le Mans and at Alonnes, in the neighbourhood, pottery, &c.

St. Pierre is supposed to be the oldest church here, that is to say, the lower part of its walls.

The *Séminaire*, originally the *Abbaye de St. Vincent*, has a noble façade and a fine staircase. There is a handsome theatre behind the *Promenade des Jacobins*, on the site of a suppressed Dominican convent.

Many specimens of mediæval domestic architecture remained here until lately, but are fast disappearing, and the town is becoming modern and commonplace. There are still some old houses in *Rue de l'Hôpiteau*; in the narrow *Grande Rue*, Nos. 21 and 31, 7, 10, and 12, deserve attention; the last is known as the house of Queen Berengaria, but appears not to be older than the 15th century. It contains a chimney-piece adorned with bas-reliefs. That called the *Grabatais*, near la *Place du Château*, is an interesting specimen of domestic architecture: it formed a retreat for the sick canons of the cathedral. The house of Scarron, husband of Mad. de Maintenon, who was an honorary canon, is pointed out near the cathedral. The Romans settled here early: in the 4th cent. the town was called *Ceno-manum*. Excepting the foundations of the *town walls* and *towers*, the vestiges of the Roman period at Le Mans are not considerable: the chief are the remains of 3 subterranean aqueducts, by which the city was supplied with water from a distance. A portion of them may be seen in a cellar of the *Rue Gourdain*.

Le Mans was the birthplace of Henry (II.), the first of the Plantagenet kings of England—a name derived from the plant or sprig of broom (*genêt*), the abundant production of his native province, which his father, Geoffry, used to wear in his cap; also of Germain Pilon, the sculptor of the Renaissance.

A large trade is carried on here in clover-seed, which is sent in large quantities to England. Le Mans is also famed for poultry; its poulards and capons supply the markets of Paris. Here are linen-mills and tanneries.

Le Mans witnessed the final dispersion of the Vendéan army in 1793. Worn out by the fatigues of a six months' campaign, they were here assaulted by the Republican forces under Marceau. Very obstinate was the resistance made by the Royalists in the streets and great square of the town before they were finally expelled, with their leader, Larochejacquelin, who was

wounded. Then ensued a fearful carnage, not only of the Vendéan soldiery, but of their wives and children, who accompanied them. By the cannonades of grape and platoons of musketry, under the orders of the commissioners of the Convention, upwards of 10,000 persons were slaughtered on that occasion.

Railways to Tours (Rte. 30), to Alençon (Rte. 35), Argentan, Meziidon, and Caen (Rte. 25), to Laval, Rennes, and W. Brittany, to Angers and Nantes (Rte. 46).

There is nothing very remarkable between Le Mans and Laval, the rly. passing by

7 m. *Milesse Stat.*

6 m. *Domfront Stat.*

9 m. *Sille le Guillaume Stat.*

9 m. *Voutré Stat.*

6 m. *Evron Stat.*

6 m. *Montsurs Stat.*

8 m. *Louverné Stat.*

4 m. *Laval Junct. Stat.* (Inns: H. de Paris, very good; H. de l'Ouest); a curious ancient town, chef lieu of the Dépt. de la Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, with 27,189 Inhab. The oldest part consists of black timber houses, each story projecting beyond that below it, until the gable overhangs the street; but a new quarter has risen on the W., where the streets are wide and regular. On the rt. bank of the Mayenne, close to the old bridge, the *Castle of the seigneurs De la Trémouille* rises from a basement of rock, on which its lofty wall is raised, flanked at one end by a machicolated round tower. It was built in the 12th centy., and its *Chapel* on round arches is perhaps of that date, but there are many later additions, and the jambs of some of the windows facing the inner court retain ornaments in the style of the Renaissance (15th or 16th century). It is now a prison.

The *Cathedral* is a cruciform edifice, the choir alone having aisles: the nave a fine work of the same type as the churches of Angers and Poitiers. The nave and choir (except the aisles and side chapels, additions of the 15th and 16th centuries, in the Flamboyant style)

are not older than the 12th century. The E. end is square; the porch is a wretched addition of recent times. Under the ch. are very extensive substructions and crypts, constructed in consequence of the slope of the ground so as to form a platform or foundation for the building.

St. Vénérand, a ch. of the 15th or 16th centy., has some painted glass.

The church in the village of Avenières, adjoining the town, built 1040, deserves the notice of the architect. It has generally all the characteristics of early Romanesque, yet the principal arches are pointed, and are perhaps the earliest examples in this part of France. Its choir is surrounded by 5 chapels, and 2 others open into the transepts. Above the cross rises an elegant spire of late Flamboyant. This ch. contains a miracle-working image of the Virgin.

The architect and antiquary ought not to leave unvisited the little ruined Ch. of *Grenoux*, 2 m. from Laval. It is destitute of ornament. The structure of its masonry, small square stones with intervening bands of tiles, marks the style of a period not later than the 9th cent. Within it is the monument of a knight and his lady.

Laval is essentially a manufacturing town, occupied in the production of linen and cotton tissues and of thread made from flax. A market for the sale of these manufactures is held every week in the *Halle aux Toiles*.

Railways.—Laval to Mayenne, Domfront, Flers, and Caen, open as far as Mayenne; to be completed to Caen in 1867.

Laval was the centre of the Royalist insurrection in 1792, called *La Chouannerie*, either from 4 brothers named Chouan, its first leaders, of the village St. Ouen des Toits, or from the cry of the owl, imitated by the salt-smugglers of this district as a signal to their confederates, and afterwards adopted during the struggle, by the peasant guerrillas, to announce the enemy's approach.

One of the most glorious victories of the Vendéans was gained in Oct. 1793, a little to the S. of the town,

Defeated in several previous combats, and driven across the Loire, with a large Republican army in pursuit, their enemies believed the insurrection extinguished. Barrère announced to the Convention in Paris: "La Vendée was no more, the brigands are exterminated, and that a profound solitude reigned in the Bocage, covered with cinders and watered with tears;"—but at the very time that these words were being uttered, Henri de Larochejacquelin had carried Laval at the point of the bayonet; then, turning round on his pursuers, he exhorted his brave bands to efface the memory of their former defeats, and to fight for the preservation of their wives and children who accompanied them, now far from their homes. Lescure insisted on being carried through the ranks on his death-litter, mortally wounded as he was, to encourage the Royalists by his presence, and to share their peril and toil. The Vendéans, obeying the appeal, rushed upon the enemy in close column, entirely routed them, and pursued them beyond Château Gonthier, with a loss to the Republicans of 12,000 men, among whom was the redoubted garrison of Mayenne, and of 19 cannon. The conflict began at les Croix de Bataille, 2 m. S. of Laval. So precipitate and complete was the rout, that the remains of the Republican army, reduced to 12,000 men, were not collected and reorganised until 12 days had elapsed, and not before they had left the town of Angers in their rear. Leaving Laval,

6 m. *Le Genest Stat.*

5 m. *Port Brillet Stat.* Enter Brittany = Dépt. d'Ille et Vilaine.

3 m. *St. Pierre la Cour Stat.* There are some large coal-pits near this.

9 m. *Vitré Stat.* (Pop. 8937) (*Inns*: Hôtel des Voyageurs, best; H. de Sévigné, dirty and decayed) is in appearance a town of the middle ages, Gothic and irregular, retaining the greater portion of its feudal fortifications, high and thick walls flanked by towers, surmounted by machicolations, and

surrounded by a deep ditch. They appear not later in date than the 15th century. On one side of them, but detached by a ditch, stands a venerable and picturesque *Castle* of the Seigneurs de la Tremouille, now converted into a prison and falling to decay. In the court is an elegantly ornamented structure, half Gothic, half Italian, supposed to have been a pulpit. At the time of its construction the lords of the castle were adherents of the Reformed faith, and the inscription, which may still be read around the console, "post tenebras spero lucem," probably alludes to the persecutions they suffered.

The *Ch. of Notre Dame* is in a style indicating the decline of Gothic art; on the outside is a stone pulpit, and within one of the chapels hangs a frame containing 32 small enamels, probably from Limoges.

The peasants of this part of Brittany wear, during winter, a dress of goat-skins with the hair turned outwards, which gives them a somewhat savage aspect, and reminds one of Robinson Crusoe.

[About 3 m. S.E. of Vitré is the *Château des Rochers*, long the residence of Madame de Sévigné; her bedroom and the cabinet where she wrote many of her charming letters are pointed out; there is a good portrait of her by *Mignard*, but the furniture, &c., has been altered.]

The Vilaine river, after which the department is named, rises near Vitré; the rly. runs parallel to it as far as Rennes, crossing it at

11 m. *Châteaubourg Stat.*

2 m. beyond this the road passes close to a large slate-quarry excavated to a depth of more than 100 ft.

3 m. *Servon Stat.*

3 m. *Noyal Stat.*

7 m. *RENNES Junction Stat.* Here the lines from Brest, Redon, Nantes, and St. Malo meet. (*Inns*: H. de France, the best, comfortable and moderate; H. Julien, very good; la Corne de Cerf.) This town, once capital of Brittany, now chief town of the Dept.

de l'Ille et Vilaine, is situated at the confluence of these two streams, and contains 49,231 Inhab. Here are few antiquities, except in the outer faubourgs; the town has an entirely modern aspect, arising from a fire which in 1720 reduced nearly the whole to ashes. The public buildings, of a date subsequent to this catastrophe, display for the most part the bad taste of the 18th centy.

The modern portion of the town has long streets and numerous open spaces or *squares*, with lofty houses like those of Paris: a great commercial activity is everywhere evident. Considerable improvements have taken place; many narrow streets have been removed, and a bridge has been thrown over the Vilaine.

The stately *Palais de Justice*, in the handsome Place du Palais, the parliament-house of the States of Brittany, is the most remarkable building in Rennes. It contains one fine large hall, *La Salle des Pas Perdus*, and several apartments rich in gilded ceilings and stucco ornaments, Cupids bearing festoons, &c., with roofs and panels painted by *Jouvenet* and *Coyvel*. It dates from 1618. It has been restored at an expense of 40,000*l*.

The interior of the *modern Cathedral* "is a very spacious, lofty, and imposing *Hall* of Grecian architecture; the principal aisle having a richly decorated vaulted roof, supported by massive and well-proportioned fluted Corinthian columns. On the whole the effect is striking, but not at all ecclesiastical." The ch. of *St. Germain* is the oldest in the city. *St. Melaine* retains a Romanesque porch supported on engaged pillars with curiously carved capitals, probably of the 12th century.

There is a very handsome modern *Theatre*, situated in a square, with covered arcades around, lined with shops.

In the *Palais de l'Université* is a collection of pictures. As a curiosity may be cited a Judgment of Solomon painted by *King René of Anjou*, but much injured, faded and dingy in hue. In the same buildings a collection of mediæval and modern sculptures, of antiquities, and of geology.

The Public Library, in the *Hôtel de Ville*, contains 45,000 volumes, and some rare MSS., among them a charter of Henry de Trastamare, granting certain lands in Spain to the Connétable Duguesclin.

The chief attractions of Rennes, however, are its *Public Walks*, especially that called *le Thabor*, planted with fine trees, and commanding a pleasing view over the town, and valley of the Vilaine. A poor statue of Duguesclin has been set up in it. The *Jardin des Plantes*. The other walks are *le Mail*, extending to the junction of the Ille and Vilaine, *la Motte*, and *le Champ de Mars*.

One of the old town gates, *la Porte Mordelaise*, opposite the new cathedral, is preserved; the entrance is by a pointed arch, and the masonry includes a stone bearing a Roman inscription, dedicated by the town of Rennes (*Redonis*) to the Emperor Gordian, no longer legible. Through this gate the ancient Dukes of Brittany made their solemn entry into Rennes on their accession; before passing they swore to preserve the Catholic faith and the Ch. of Brittany, to govern wisely, and to execute justice; they were then conducted into the ch., where, after 2 days spent in prayer, they were crowned with the golden circlet, and girt with the ducal sword.

The manufactures of Rennes are sail-cloth, which it supplies to the French navy, and some table-linen. The salted butter is excellent, especially that of *Prévalaye*, large quantities of which are sent to other parts of France.

At *Essé* a stupendous Dolmen, or *Allée couverte*, can be visited in a day.

The *Roche des Fées* can be most conveniently visited from Rennes.

Railways—to Paris by Chartres; to Brest by St. Briec, Guingamp, and Morlaix; to Nantes, Vannes, Lorient, Quimper, and Brest, by Redon; to St. Malo by Dol. The station is S. of the town, the broad *Avenue de la Gare* leading to the Pont St. Georges over the Vilaine and the Place des Palais.

ROUTE 35.

PARIS TO LE MANS, BY DREUX, L'AIGLE,
ARGENTAN, AND ALENÇON.

	Kil.	Miles.
Paris to Versailles . . .	18	11
Houdan Stat.	63	39
Dreux "	82	51
Verneuil "	118	73
Laigle "	141	88
Sardon "	190	108
Sées	} Rta. 29.	. .
Alençon		
Le Mans		

The first part of this route forms a portion of the direct line of rly. from Paris to Granville, a great part of which is now open as far as the Junction Stat. at Sardon, from which it joins the cross line from Caen to Alençon, described in Rte. 29, and from there follows that from Alençon to Le Mans.

As far as St. Cyr the road is described in Rte. 33. From here it runs parallel to the old post-road, by

10 m. *Plaisir-Grignon Stat.*, near which there is a celebrated model farm;

7 m. *Montfort l'Amaury Stat.*, near which a ruined castle;

7 m. *Tacoignières Stat.*

4 m. *Houdan Stat.*—Inns: l'Ecu; le Cygne. There are a handsome Gothic Church and an old Tower, part of the ancient fortifications, in this town of 3007 Inhab.

The river Eure is crossed 3 m. before reaching

12 m. *Dreux Station*—Inns: H. du Paradis; du Lion d'Or—a town of 7237 Inhab., on the Blaise, a tributary of the Eure. It was on the plain between the two rivers that the battle, known as la Journée de Dreux, one of the bloodiest in the French religious wars, was fought between the Roman Catholics, under the Duc de Guise, who was victorious, and the Huguenots, under the Prince de Condé, who was made prisoner, 1563.

The hill which rises above the town is crowned by the ruins of the Castle of the Comtes de Dreux, which was captured with the town from the Duc de

Guise by Henri IV.; the remains of the old *Donjon* or keep tower of brick, of a handsome Norman gateway, and of a Gothic Chapel, built 1142, still exist. The space within the walls is planted and converted into a garden, in the midst of which rises a modern Chapel, in the form of a Greek temple, surmounted by a cupola, erected by the late King Louis Philippe, when Duc d'Orléans, to replace one destroyed at the Revolution, which was the burial-place of his maternal ancestors. Beneath it are interred the Duchesse de Penthièvre; the remains of the Princesse de Lamballe, who was massacred at the Revolution; the Princesse Marie of Wurtemberg, the accomplished daughter of the King; the Duke of Orleans; and the mother of Louis Philippe. That prepared by the king for himself and his virtuous queen during their lifetime remains still untenanted, notwithstanding the desire expressed in his will, "Quelque soit le lieu de ma mort, je désire que mon corps soit transporté à Dreux, sans pompe, afin d'y être enseveli dans le tombeau en avant de l'Autel de la Sainte Vierge." It is difficult to understand how such a wish has not been carried into effect, and that the royal couple, who had conferred such benefits by their good government and charities on their country, should be left to lie in the vault of a private chapel of an obscure English village. Also the Duchess of Bourbon-Condé, the mother of the Duc d'Enghien; and Mademoiselle de Montpensier, to whom there is a statue by Pradier. Louis Philippe expended vast sums in adorning the edifice with the best productions of modern French schools. The entrances to the Chapel are Gothic: the dome is painted in fresco with the 12 Apostles. The painted glass and the sculptures on some of the tombs are good, the finest of all being a statue of an Angel in a bending attitude, the chef-d'œuvre of the late King's daughter, the Princess Marie d'Orléans—finer even than her well-known Jeanne d'Arc. The Chapel of the Virgin is enriched with carving, with pendants from the roof, and with painted windows of modern glass, both here

and in the choir, representing Saints and religious subjects, executed at Sèvres from the designs of *Ingres*. The King built a long low range of apartments for the residence of himself and his family, but they have been removed. Around the hill are carried agreeable walks. Its top is surmounted by a tower; the view from it is very extensive.

The *Gothic Parish Church*, its lower portions in the style of the 13th cent., the upper part and tower in that of the 16th, contains the graves of Rotrou, a dramatist of the 13th cent., and of Philidor the great chess-player, both natives of Dreux.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, part Gothic, part in the revival style of the 16th cent., now turned into a museum, contains a curious chimney-piece, and a bell, cast in the reign of Charles IX., bearing a representation, in relief, of the procession of the Flambarbs.

There are numerous manufactures of coarse cloths, serges, &c., in the arrondissement of Dreux.

Diligences to Maintenon Stat. on the way to Chartres daily; to Anet.

11 m. N.E. of Dreux are the scanty remains of the Château d'Anet, built by Philibert Delorme for Diana of Poitiers out of the funds furnished by her royal lover Henri II., 1552, on the site of a castle which belonged to her husband Louis de Brézé, to which she retired to pass her widowhood. When she first became acquainted with the king she was 31 years of age, and he a youth of 13, yet she maintained her influence over him to her death, in spite of the Queen, Catherine de Medicis, and he wore her colours—the widow's weeds, black and white—to the last, and her symbol, the crescent of Diana, is conspicuous in all his palaces. She was buried in the *Chapel*, which still remains, surmounted by a cupola, but her monument was removed to Paris, 1793, when her body was torn from the grave. The château was almost entirely pulled down at the Revolution; part of the façade was transported to Paris, where it has been re-erected at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The ruins are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Eure. After having passed through different hands, it now belongs to a Parisian stockbroker. That stream traverses, a little lower down, the *Plain of Ivry*, the scene of one of the most decisive victories gained by Henry IV. over the armies of the Ligue, 1590, composed of French and Spaniards under Mayenne. Henri's words to his soldiers before the battle were—"Je veux vaincre ou mourir avec vous. Gardez bien vos rangs; ne perdez point de vue mon panache blanc, vous le trouverez toujours au chemin de l'honneur." The monumental obelisk erected on the spot to commemorate the battle was thrown down 1793, but restored by Napoleon I.] The *Ch. of St. Remé*, on the rly. beyond Dreux, is a fine example of the Flamboyant style.

On the Avre, a tributary of the Eure, are several manufactories; the paper-mills of the eminent publisher Didot, 2 or 3 cotton-mills belonging to Mr. Waddington, and the woollen-yarn mill of Mr. Vulliamy—the 2 last Englishmen, who employ a great number of persons. The mechanical power used is water.

9 m. *Nonancourt Stat.*

The site of the house in the market-place, near the church, in which Henri IV. slept the night before the battle of Ivry, is pointed out.

7 m. *Tillières-sur-Avre Stat.*

6 m. *Verneuil Stat.*—*Inns*: Poste; Cheval Blanc. This interesting old town, of 4259 Inhab., contains several remarkable specimens of Gothic architecture—the finest being the *Tour de la Madeleine*, a magnificent work in the most gorgeous late Gothic style, surmounted by a stunted spire. Verneuil was once a place of strength:—under its walls, which partly remain, a fine specimen of fortification of the 12th cent., was fought a bloody battle, August 17, 1424, between the French and English, which, after two days of hard and uncertain contest, terminated in favour of the Regent Duke of Bedford, and was the last great victory obtained by him.

The bravest leaders and most efficient troops who fought on the side of the French were the Scotch. Their commanders—the Earl of Douglas, who had been created Duke of Touraine; his son, the Earl of Buchan—and many other knights were slain. The English army was inferior in numbers to the enemy, yet it left 1600 dead on the field, while on the side of the French there fell 4000, including Scotch and Italian allies. As usual, the English archers contributed mainly to the victory. Attached to the portion of the fortifications not yet removed is a tall tower, 60 ft. high, on the margin of the Avre, called *la Tour Grise*.

[*Omnibus* by a good post-road from Verneuil to

22 m. Mortagne—*Inn*: H. de France—an old town (4830 Inhab.) which claimed to be capital of la Perche. It is situated in a commanding position on a hill, surmounted by the high road in a series of zigzags, in order to reach the principal square. It was a place of strength, often besieged, and suffered much from the horrors of war. During the contests of the League it was taken and pillaged by the two parties 22 times in 3½ years. Parts of its ramparts remain, and a fragment of its castle, a vaulted chamber, now called Portail St. Denis. Its only supply of water is obtained by means of a steam-engine pump, from springs at the bottom of the hill. The Church is remarkable for the pendants in the roof of its nave, its old painted glass, and wood carvings.

Canvas for pictures is made at Mortagne, besides coarse linens and some porcelain.

Omnibuses to Mortagne meet the trains at the Verneuil and Alençon Stns.

7 m. N. of Mortagne, at Soligny, is the convent of *La Trappe*, founded in the 12th cent., owing its celebrity to the severe rule of the order enforced, 1666, by the Abbé La Rancé, who is said to have always lived strictly and ascetically. The well-known story of his conversion is a pure fable. He was

frequently visited here by James II. The convent was suppressed 1790, by a decree of the Assemblée Nationale, and its church destroyed with the tomb of La Rancé, but the monks were restored in 1814 by the exertions of M. Le-strange. They are interdicted from all intellectual labour, and only allowed to work in the fields.

8 m. S. of Mortagne is the ancient town and well-preserved *Castle of Bel-lême*, once capital of La Pèrche.]

On leaving Verneuil the rly. crosses successively the valleys of the Bourthe and Rille: a short distance before reaching the latter river the branch rly. from Evreux by Conches to l'Aigle joins on the rt.

14 m. *L'Aigle Junct. Stat.* (*Inn*: l'Hôtel de l'Aigle d'Or), a town of 5811 Inhab., on the Rille; very industrious, being the centre of the manufacture of pins, needles, gloves, &c. It has the remains of a castle of the 17th cent., and 2 churches; in that of St. Jean there is some good painted glass.

Railway on rt. hence to Conches and Evreux.

Beyond L'Aigle the line of rly. runs parallel and on the N. of the old post-road to Granville, passing by *St. Gaudurge*, *St. Merlérault*, and *Nonant*, from which, bending to the l., it soon reaches *Surdon Junct. Stat.*

25 m. from L'Aigle, on the line from Caen to Le Mans, between the *Almenehes* and

Sees Stat. (see Rte. 29),

13 m. *Alençon (Stat.)* (*Inns*: Grand Cerf, very good; H. de la Gare, near the Stat.; Poste; H. d'Angleterre), chief town of the Dépt. de l'Orne, has a population of 16,115, and is a thriving place, situated on the Sarthe, near the junction of the Brillaute, in an open plain. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton and woollen, hempen and linen cloths, called "*Toiles d'Alençon*."

The making of point lace, "*Point d'Alençon*," for which the town was long celebrated, was established here by Colbert. Cider and perry, the common drink of the country, are sold to a considerable extent, in casks called *pipes*.

The public buildings are not very remarkable. The *Cathedral* consists of a Gothic nave, built in the 16th cent., having some painted glass, injured by a storm, 1821.

2 high battlemented towers of the old *Castle* of the 13th centy. have been converted into a prison: the *Préfecture*, a brick building, was once a palace of the Dukes d'Alençon.

One of the most atrocious of the Revolutionary leaders, Hébert, the editor of the infamous journal *La Père Duchesne*, was a native of Alençon. He was led trembling and weeping to the scaffold, to which he had condemned so many thousand innocent persons, in 1793, exhibiting in his last moments the most abject cowardice.

The name *Diamants d'Alençon* is given to the crystals of smoky quartz found in the neighbouring granite-quarries; where a coarse beryl also occurs. Alençon is built of granite, which becomes the predominant rock of the country farther W.

Public conveyances to Mortagne, Bel-lême, and Domfront (Rte. 31).

The route from Alençon to Le Mans is now performed by rly., the continuation of the line from Caen (Rte. 29), the distance 36 m., following for a great part of the way the valley of the Sarthe, through

6 m. *Bourg le Roi* Stat.

4 m. *La Hutte* Stat.

7 m. *Vivoin Beaumont sur Sarthe* Stat.

6 m. *Montbizot* Stat.; and

6 m. *Neuville* Stat.

6 m. *Le Mans*, described in Rte. 34.

The rly. descends the valley of the Mayenne, to join the main line between Le Mans and Rennes before reaching

LAVAL. (See Rte. 34.)

ROUTE 35A.

CAEN TO LAVAL—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Caen to Flers.	60 . . .	37
Mayenne Stat.	121 . . .	75
Laval	151 . . .	94

This line, in progress, will open the most direct communication between Normandy and Western Brittany. Following the valley of the Orne nearly to Flers, it crosses the main line between Paris and Granville soon after entering the valley of the Mayenne, and passing by Domfront (Rte. 31) and

Mayenne Stat. (*Inns: la Belle Etoile; la Tête Noire,*) a town of 10,894 Inhab., situated $\frac{2}{3}$ on the rt. bank and $\frac{1}{3}$ on the l. of the Mayenne. Its manufactures of calicoes, linen cloth, and tickens employ 8000 persons in and around the town. The *Castle*, now in ruins, is a picturesque object, on the rt. bank of the river, near the bridge. It belonged to the seigneurs de Mayenne, and was taken after a 3 months' siege, by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, 1424. Many of the streets are very narrow, and so steep that it requires several oxen to draw a cart up them. The rly. open passes by

5 m. *Commer* Stat.

4 m. *Martigné* Stat.

7 m. *Louverne* Stat.

4 m. *Laval Junct. Stat.* Rte. 34.

ROUTE 36.

RENNES TO BREST—RAIL.

Rennes to	Kil.	Miles.
Montfort-sur-Meu Stat.	22 . . .	14
Caulnes—Dinan	46 . . .	28
Lamballe'	81 . . .	50
St. Brienc	101 . . .	63
Guingamp	131 . . .	81
Morlaix	189 . . .	117
Landerneau	230 . . .	142
Brest	249 . . .	155

3 trains daily in 8 hrs.

Rennes (described in Rte. 34).

8 m. *L'Hermitage* Stat.

6 m. *Montfort-sur-Meu* Stat. A diligence to

[29 m. S. *Ploermel* (Inns: le Lion d'Or; Hôtel des Voyageurs), a town of 5697 Inhab., passing by Plélan, on the Etang du Duc. (See Rte. 42.)

In the *Ch. of St. Armel*, a low and heavy structure of the 12th centy., are the monumental effigies in armour of Dukes John II. (1305) and III. (1341) of Brittany. They were brought from the church of the Carmelites, founded by John II., who had fought in Syria against the Infidels, and had visited Mount Carmel; the sculpture is good, and they are tolerably perfect: the church was destroyed at the Revolution. These statues are interesting examples of the costume and armour of the time. There is some painted glass in the church.]

6 m. *Montauban-de-Bretagne* Stat.

9 m. *Caulnes-Dinan* Stat., near the Canal d'Ille et Rance. Good road of 14 m. from here to Dinan, with well-appointed diligences (Rte. 41).

5 m. *Broons* Stat. is remarkable only as the birthplace of Bertrand Duguesclin, the great captain of France in the 15th centy. He was the eldest child of Robert Duguesclin, and remarkably ill-favoured to look upon. He first saw the light in the castle of La Motte Broons, about 1½ m. out of the town, of which no vestiges remain, but the place where it stood is marked by an avenue of trees, and a *Monument*, erected at the cost of the province.

7 m. *Plénée Jugon* Stat.

Jugon is a pretty Swiss-looking village on the river Arguenon. There are small lakes abounding with carp and pike in the vicinity; it was once a stronghold belonging to the Dukes of Penthièvre.

10 m. *Lamballe* Stat. (4151 Inhab.) (Inn: H. de France, moderate, and civil people) was the chief place of the Comté of Penthièvre; the castle of the counts was reduced and dismantled by Card. Richelieu, 1626, to punish a rebellious seigneur. The *Ch. of Notre Dame*, on the top of the hill whose slope is occupied

by the town, was originally the castle chapel, and is a very fine Gothic building. Thick cylindrical piers surmounted by capitals in bands support the lancet arches of the nave, whilst the choir rests on clustered pillars, the arches being surmounted by a double triforium gallery. It has a wooden roof. In a side aisle is some good carved woodwork, with Decorated and Flamboyant tracery, perhaps the remains of a roodloft. Part of the church was built 1545. It has been badly restored. Lamballe possesses an Imperial Haras.

Diligence to Napoleonville (39 m.) across the Monts de Menez, by Loudeac, a town of 6072 Inhab.

[10 m. S.W. of Lamballe is Moncontour, a very picturesque town of 1387 Inhab., with ruins of walls and castle; there is some painted glass in the parish ch.; the *Pardon* de St. Mathurin held here is much frequented by pilgrims, who dance on the lawn of La Grange the *Ronde*, and other Breton dances.]

A road to Dinan and St. Malo (Rte. 41) diverges on rt. from Lamballe.

6 m. *Yffiniac* Stat.

6 m. *St. Briec* Stat.—(Inns: Croix Blanche, clean and good; H. Univers, quiet—better situation.) There is little worth notice in this town of 15,812 Inhab.; it is situated on the Gouet, and has a port called Légué, 2 m. lower down the stream, provided with a long quai, accessible for vessels of 400 or 500 tons. On the top of a hilly promontory, commanding the embouchure of the river, stands the ruined *Tour de Cesson*, built 1395 to defend its entrance, but blown up 1598, after the war of the League, by order of Henri IV. Such, however, was the thickness of the wall, and the coherence of the mortar, that one half of the cylinder remains standing, braving the tempests, while the other lies shattered into a few large masses at its base. There is a pretty walk from St. Briec to Légué, through a narrow ravine, traversed by a small tributary of the Gouet. St. Briec was taken by the Chouans in the Vendéan war, 1799.

An interesting antiquarian and architectural excursion to Lanleff, Paimpol, &c., may be made from here (Rte. 38).

Rail from St. Brienc to Napoléonville, 36 m., projected.

11 m. *Châtelaudren Stat.* (H. de l'Ecu, fair), a small town on the Leff.

8 m. *Guingamp Stat.* (Hôtel de France, good), a very picturesque town of 6977 Inhab., situated in the vale of the Trieux, which abounds in pleasing scenery. It formed part of the possessions of the Ducs de Penthièvre, and descended from them to King Louis-Philippe. The site of their castle is occupied by a grove of trees, and serves as a public promenade. Its Church, surmounting the other buildings, part Gothic, part in the style of the revival, has some peculiarities, such as grotesque heads projecting from the shafts of its piers. The *Fontaine de Plomb*, in the middle of the Place, is rather an elegant work of Italian artists in the 15th cent.

The *Chapel of Notre Dame de Grace*, 3 m. out of the town, is well deserving a visit, although its rich decorations in sculptured tracery and figures have been much mutilated. "Its elegant spire, finely proportioned pillars, and light arches, are still worthy of admiration; and much of the grotesque carving which formed the cornices of the nave and aisles may still be seen."—*Trollope*. It was erected in the 14th cent. by Charles of Blois.

Good roads Guingamp to Paimpol (20 m.), passing Pontrieux (Rte. 38), and to Lannion.

9 m. *Belle-Ile-Bégard Stat.*

7 m. *Plouaret Stat.* Omnibus to Lannion, 10 m.

6 m. *Plounerin Stat.*

The Dépt. of Finistère, embracing the larger portion of la Basse Bretagne, the ancient Armorica, is entered before reaching

9 m. *Plouigneau Stat.*

A grand viaduct carries the railroad across the valley before reaching

6 m. *Morlaix Stat.* (Inns: H. de Provence, clean and moderate; H. de l'Europe) is a flourishing port and town of 14,046 Inhab., picturesquely seated

in a valley wide enough only for the tidal river or creek which runs up it, lined with 2 quays and 2 rows of houses, "behind which the hills rise steep and woody on one side, on the other gardens and rocks and wood; the effect romantic and beautiful."—*A. Young*. The rock rises so close behind the houses as to give rise to a proverb, "From the garret to the garden, as they say at Morlaix." It is only 6½ m. from the sea, and is reached by vessels of considerable tonnage. The river has been converted into a floating dock, divided into 2 parts, the lower with 14 ft. water, the upper with 12 ft. To the stranger its chief attraction will be the picturesque air of antiquity which it retains in its older quarters, such as Grande Rue, the Rues des Nobles and du Pavé, and the thoroughly Breton character of its street architecture and houses overhanging the footway, each story, fronted with an apron of slates, more nearly approaching its neighbour on the opposite side of the way, until the inmates of the garrets may shake hands. The grotesquely carved corner posts, ornamented with figures of kings, priests, saints, monsters, and bagpipers, the Gothic doorways, the sculptured cornices, would enrich an artist's sketch-book, and furnish employment for many days. The costume of the people, especially those who come in on market-days, also is thoroughly in keeping with the buildings; their brimmed hats, their loose trunk hose, their shaggy locks hanging like manes down their backs, are all thoroughly characteristic of la Bretagne Bretonnante. Sad havoc, however, has been made in this antique town by modern improvements; and the opening formed for the new Rue de Brest, on the W., has swept away a crowd of crazy but picturesque constructions.

Two small streams, descending from separate ravines, but uniting above the town, are arched over to furnish space for the market-place and modern Hôtel de Ville; below which, expanding naturally, and partly by their bed being artificially excavated, they form a port, lined with quays and lofty picturesque houses, resting on covered

galleries or arcades called *Lances*, now nearly all pulled down. One of the houses on this quai is particularly remarkable for its carved staircase. Alongside these quays several merchant vessels may usually be seen lying, together with a variety of small craft. The churches are not remarkable: *St. Mathieu* is Gothic; in *St. Melaine* is some good carved screen-work.

The houses Nos. 9 and 14 in the Grande Rue, and No. 19 Rue des Nobles, deserve to be noticed for their decorative fronts and galleries.

In 1522 the fleet of Henry VIII., who was at that time incensed with Francis I. for seizing the ships and goods of English merchants in French ports, on its return from escorting the Emp. Charles V. to Spain, under the command of Henry Earl of Surrey, entered the river, and, effecting a descent in the neighbouring bay of Dourdu, surprised Morlaix. The English set fire to it, pillaged it, massacred the inhabitants, and burnt to the ground great part of it, "together with some right fair castles, goodly houses, and proper piles."—*State Papers*. They retired to their vessels loaded with booty; but 600 of the hindmost were intercepted by the infuriated inhabitants, and cut off with great slaughter near a spring, still called *Fontaine des Anglais*, or, as the Bretons, like their Welsh kinsmen, style them, the Saxons. Near this fountain is a very pleasant promenade, planted with trees, called *Cours Beaumont*, which extends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the rt. bank of the river. The site of the old castle, planted with trees, commands a fine view of the town. There is a Welsh Baptist missionary church at Morlaix.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Morlaix, on the hill above, *Content of the Cordeliers*, on the l. bank of the river, a handsome Gothic church, dedicated to N. D. de Salette, has been erected since 1862.

Morlaix is the native place of General Moreau—killed at Dresden, buried at Bordeaux.

Diligences daily to Carhaix, by the mines of Huelgoat and Poullaouen; to St. Pol de Léon.

Steamers run between Morlaix and Havre in 20 hrs., fare 25 frs.

An agreeable excursion may be made from Morlaix to St. Pol de Léon (13 m.) and Roscoff.

On leaving Morlaix the line passes by

6 m. *Pleyber Christ Stat.*, and farther

6 m. *St. Thégonnec Stat.*, 1 m. from the village of that name (the only conveyance a small mail-cart), where there is a remarkably fine ch., in the style of the Renaissance, richly decorated with sculptures in the dark Kersanton stone. The carved pulpit, a reliquary, at the entrance of the churchyard an Arc de Triomphe, and the adjoining Calvary, with a number of figures, deserve the tourist's attention.

[$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond here is *Guimalian*, with a fine Calvary of 1581, a triumphal arch, and an Ossuary, and in the ch. a finely carved pulpit; the bas-reliefs on the organ-loft are by *Lebrun*; and above all a remarkable font canopy in wood, carved with statuettes—the Baptism of our Lord; it is 30 ft. high, and dates from 1675.]

A mile farther the rly. crosses the Pensey river.

8 m. *Landivisiau Stat.* (Inn: H. du Commerce) has a Church also, with a fine S. portal having statues of the 12 Apostles; and at the W. end an elegant tower and spire.

[The Church of the Templars at *Lambader*, 5 m. N. of this, on the road to St. Pol, contains a beautifully pierced and carved roodloft and screen of wood, composed of exquisite Flamboyant tracery, like lace; also a staircase in the same style. The chains of some knight, liberated from slavery among the followers of Mahoun, still hang in the choir.]

3 m. short of Landerneau, on a hill above the village **La Roche Maurice*, stand the ruins of its castle, reduced to 3 shattered towers, but very picturesque in its outline and position on the peaked top of a jagged rock.

In the churchyard is an Ossuary,

filled with skulls and bones, ornamented in front with a sculptured frieze, representing the *Dance of Death*, executed 1639. The *Church* is Gothic, and built 1599, and contains some good painted glass. The carved portal in Kersanton stone, and the sculptured roodloft of wood within, are worth notice.

9 m. *Landerneau Junct. Stat.* (*Inn*: Hôtel de l'Univers), a pretty town of 7853 Inhab., but quaint and old-fashioned, with narrow streets and gateways, seated in the hollow of the charming valley of the Elorn, whose estuary forms one branch of the roadstead of Brest. There are some picturesque Gothic bits among its old houses. An old convent here is converted into a naval or military hospital. [There is a good road (of 8 m.) from this to *Lesneven* and *Folgoat*, where there is the very interesting ch.]

Steamer to Brest. A very pretty voyage by the river Elorn.

The railroads to Brest from Paris by Rennes and Morlaix, and from Nantes, Lorient, and Quimper, join at Landerneau.

A little beyond here, on the l. of the road, between it and the river Elorn, a ruined gateway, draped with ivy, is the sole subsisting relic of the *Castle of the Joyeuse Garde*, now known as Château le Forêt, the cradle of chivalry, the rendezvous of Arthur, Lancelot du Lac, and the Knights of the Round Table. Of course there is no pretension that the existing remains are of their time. The name Joyeuse Garde is supposed to be a perversion of a Breton term.

7 m. *Kerhuon Stat.* on a wide creek, used for storing timber for the dockyard.

5 m. **BREST.**—*Inns*: not good—H. des Voyageurs—"perhaps the best in the Rue de Siam," Oct. 1866;—H. Lamarque; "every attention and comfort, with moderate prices"—J. R.;—H. du Grand Monarque, old-fashioned house, not very clean, otherwise good.

Brest, the chief naval arsenal of France on the ocean, a dockyard, and

fortress of the first class, is very advantageously situated near the W. extremity of the Dépt. Finistère (the Land's End of France), on that portion of her territory which projects most to the W. between the Channel and the Gulf of Gascony. It stands on the N. side of one of the finest havens in the world, nearly land-locked, accessible only through a narrow and well-fortified entrance, *Le Goulet*, about 1 m. wide, divided by a rocky islet (Roche Mengant) in the middle, and extending far inland in 2 branches, one to Landerneau, the other towards Châteaulin. The town is built on the summit and sides of a projecting ridge, and some of its streets are too steep to be passable except on foot. A narrow but deep creek, which is in fact formed by the mouth of the small stream the Penfeld, running up from the harbour behind this ridge, serves as the basin to the dockyard, and divides the town on its l. bank from the suburb of *Recouvrance* on its rt.

The communication between the town and suburb is kept up by a *Swing Iron Bridge* (*Pont Impérial*), 65 ft. above high-water mark, in 2 divisions, 347 ft. long between the piers; it opens in the centre to allow ships of war to pass; each valve turns on a colossal granite pier, and moves by ingenious machinery. It was completed in June 1861, and is a fine work of engineering. Close above the mouth of this creek, which is not more than a musket-shot across, and defended by several tiers of batteries on either hand, rise the feudal round towers and colossal curtains, not less than 100 ft. high, of the picturesque *old Castle*, which belonged to the Ducs de Bretagne. It was besieged in vain by Duguesclin and Clisson, and was long held by the English, having for governor, 1373, the brave Robert Knolles. It was surrendered by Richard II. 1395, in consideration of 12,000 crowns, and was finally modernised by Vauban (1688), who formed casemates in the interior of its massive towers, and platforms with embrasures for cannon on their tops. From its walls there is a good view of the port and dock-

yard, but the Fort de l'Ecole, on the opposite side of the port, commands one still finer, including also the roadstead. There are numerous prison chambers beneath the castle, and extensive vaults.

The inner port of Brest, or creek above mentioned, is so narrow that there is barely space near its mouth to hold the merchant vessels; but there is no deficiency of depth (30 ft. at low water), and 30 or 40 ships of war lie within it in single file. Above the castle the shores of both sides of this creek are enclosed by a high wall, separating the dockyard from the town. Around the harbour run quays of great extent, alongside which the largest ships can lie, and 5 artificial basins are excavated out of the rock. The mouth of the creek is closed by a boom. A commercial harbour and dock (Port Napoleon) for merchant shipping is in progress at Porstrein, and a long breakwater is being formed in the roads to protect it. The population of Brest is 79,847, of whom 13,000 consist of soldiers, sailors, &c. There is accommodation in the numerous barracks for a garrison of 10,000 men.

Although Brest is enclosed within ramparts, there are several fine open spaces within its walls: such are the square called *Champ de Bataille*, the Place Latour d'Auvergne, and the *Cours d'Ajot*, a promenade agreeable on account of the fine trees which shade it, and the beautiful view of the roads, appearing like a vast lake, which its terrace commands. The Rue de Siam, on the top of the hill, is the best part of the town; from it flights of steps lead to the Grande Rue.

More rain, it is said, falls in Brest than in any other town of France, and the whole department of Finisterre is peculiarly exposed to storms, winds, mists, and fogs from the Atlantic.

In 1548 Mary Queen of Scots, then 5 years old, landed at Brest, some say at Morlaix, and a few days after was affianced to the Dauphin Francis at St. Germain.

The Dockyard, or Port Militaire, (the authorities connected with the

dockyard—major de la marine, &c.—will not admit foreigners to visit it without a note from their Consuls) is situated on the 2 sides of a narrow but deep creek or arm of the sea, running up in a winding direction between high and steep rocks, which intrude so near upon the water that it is only by paring them down that space is formed for the buildings, and for the quays and yards required in front of them. Three dry docks of the largest dimensions (*Formes de Brest et de Pontaniou*) have been cut out of the rock. The first view, looking down from above into this narrow ravine, lined with long and massive ranges of buildings rising tier over tier in the form of an amphitheatre, is exceedingly striking. On one side is the *Voilerie* (sail-loft), *Magasin Général* (stores), and *Corderie* (rope-walk), of 3 stories, surmounted by the *Bagne*, and above it the *New Hospital*. On the opposite side of the river are various workshops, smitheries, *Atelier d'Artillerie de Marine* (burnt in 1833). The *Foundry*, and the *Quartier des Marins*, or sailors' barracks, where they are lodged when in port in the same manner as soldiers—an admirable establishment, which might be advantageously copied by the English Admiralty—fill up the opposite side. The level space at the water's edge is occupied by slips (cales de construction). Above the slips is the *Atelier des Capucins*, the government foundry and steam-factory, for the construction and repair of steam engines, equalling in extent and good arrangement any in Britain: from a square tower connected with it the machinery is lowered into the ships. There are, besides, timber-yards, boat-sheds, water-cisterns supplied by a steam-engine where vessels fill their tanks, sheds for containing the new tanks, and government cellars, while a very large space near the sea entrance of the dockyard is covered with dismantled cannon. Here also is placed a trophy from Algiers, a brass gun 20 ft. long, reared on its breech; from the mouth of this gun a French consul, Levacher, was blown by a brutal Dey of Algiers into the French fleet in 1683. The

precautions against fire and theft are very rigid ; a vigilant guardian watches in every apartment ; cisterns are placed at short distances with tubs full of water every 8 or 10 yards.

The ground occupied by most of these buildings has been gained, as before observed, by excavations out of the granitic schist of the hill-side. Greatly as the space on either side of the water has been widened by artificial means, the cliffs even now approach too near the slips and timber-sheds, preventing a free circulation of air. Near the timber-sheds is the *Musée Maritime*, filled with models, ships' heads, &c.

On both sides of the port, roads are carried up the steep sides of the enclosing heights in zigzag terraces, so that they may easily be surmounted by carriages.

The *Bagnes* or hulks for convicts no longer exist, the prisoners having been removed in 1860 to the penal colony of Cayenne. The buildings now serve as storehouses for hemp and canvas.

On the Recouvrance side of the Penfeld lie the *Smithy* (*Usine de Ville-neuve*), the iron-forges, furnaces, and workshops, moved by hydraulic machinery. The *Steam Factory* (*Ateliers des machines à vapeur*) is one of the largest and most complete in Europe, comprising a boiler-house, and sheds for construction and repairs of all parts of the steam-engine.

Near the mouth of the Penfeld, opposite the château, is the *Victualling Yard* (*Parc aux Viores*), where every kind of provisions for the fleet is stored and prepared.

Outside the dockyard, a little higher up the hill than the old *Bagnes*, is the *Hôpital de la Marine*, an edifice of great extent, of which Brest may well be proud. It was built between 1824–1835. It contains 26 large wards, each with 53 beds; and is attended by a large staff of *Religieuses*, here called *Sœurs* *lèles de la Sagesse*, who are lodged

within the building. So far from being revolting, as is the case in many hospitals, it is a pleasing sight to enter the salles; their cleanliness puts to shame the confined wards of Greenwich Hospital. Here are wide, airy apartments, the roofs without speck, the floors, though of tile, sedulously polished and provided with pieces of carpeting, each window hung with white curtains, each bed of metal, also with curtains and furniture. The *salle des officiers* is superior to the common rooms, and even elegant. The kitchens, pharmacy and its annexed laboratories, linen-stores, &c., are in the same style. 1200 sick can be accommodated in this fine establishment.

A *British Consul* resides at Brest.

There is a *French Protestant Church*.

At Roberts's library and reading-room, Rue d'Aiguillon, newspapers of various countries may be seen.

Railroads to Paris, by Rennes and Chartres; to Lorient, Auray, and Nantes. *Steamers* to Havre, times uncertain; to Landerneau, 13 m., a charming voyage, up the Elorn.

A *Steamer* every day traverses the *Roadstead* to Port Launay. This excursion to the head of the harbour is very interesting. The ships of war laid up in ordinary are moored opposite Landevennec.

To Châteaulin, in correspondence with the rly. trains, to and from Nantes and Lorient; twice a week to *Le Fret à Crozon*; to Nantes and Bordeaux weekly; and by the *Compagnie Transatlantique's* fine boats once a fortnight to New York.

The *Roadstead of Brest* lies between the great promontory of Finistère on the N. and the smaller peninsula of Quélern on the S., which approach so near as to leave a passage of only 1749 yards between them, called the *Goulet*. The *Mengant* rock, rising in the midst of this channel, contracts the entrance still more, and compels vessels to pass close under the guns of batteries which line it on either side, and command it by a cross fire. The roads consist of numerous bays, into which several

rivers empty themselves, the principal being the Elorn from Landerneau, and the Aulne or river of Châteaulin, which is navigated by a steamboat. The roadstead is about 15 miles long, and in some places 3 m. broad, and the area of its surface is estimated at 15 square leagues, and, although there are several sandbanks and shoals, 200 vessels can anchor within it. The roadstead may be divided into two parts by a line from Ile Ronde to Ile Longue. In the lower part is the Banc de St. Pierre, near which is the anchorage for large ships; further up is the Banc de St. Marc. The upper part contains numerous creeks called Anses. It is rather exposed to the N.W. winds, but still all the fleets of France can lie snugly within it, and a hostile ship dare not venture to attempt its entrance without the risk of being battered to pieces. Not only are the jaws of the harbour bristling with fortifications to the water's edge, but the works are carried inwards so as to command the anchorage, and the batteries spread outside to the rt. and l. of the entrance, while every eminence is crowned with other forts commanding those below. The number of cannon and large mortars which could be brought to bear on an enemy from the batteries of the Goulet, and of the coast outside of it, is not less than 400, while 60 pieces sweep the anchorage within the Goulet. The forts and batteries defending the Goulet and roadstead are, on the N. the Fer à cheval and Parc au Duc, the forts of Portzic, of Déléé, of Mengant, of Minou; on the S. side those of Pointe Espagnole, of Robert, of Kervignou, of the Capucins, of Cornouailles, and of Cap-Tremet. On the N. of the Goulet, in the midst of the bay of Bertheaume, are 2 island forts united with the shore by bridges. The extreme fort on this side is the batterie de St. Mathieu, under the ruined abbey, and close to the lighthouse. On the S.W. of the Goulet lies the Bay de Camaret, one of whose numerous and formidable batteries goes by the name of *Mort Anglaise*, commemorating the defeat of the expedition which landed here in 1694 from a British

fleet commanded by Admiral Berkeley. On approaching the shore the English found it bristling with armaments: batteries were thrown up on all sides, gunners at their posts, troops of horse and foot drawn up behind the guns, and, as soon as the English began to disembark, 3 masked batteries opened a destructive fire on the ships. 900 men under the command of General Tollemache, who persisted in landing in the face of such formidable preparations, reached the shore, and were almost immediately cut to pieces; the ebbing of the tide, having left their boats dry, cut off their retreat. The news of the intended descent had been betrayed to Louis XIV. and James II. more than a month before, by traitors in the English ministry. There seems no just reason for attributing this disclosure to the Duke of Marlborough, who was not in the ministry, although he appears to have written about the time of the sailing of the fleet from Portsmouth to his old master James:—"The capture of Brest would be a great advantage to England, but no advantage can prevent or ever shall prevent me from informing you of all that I believe to be for your service; therefore you may make your own use of this intelligence."—*Macpherson's State Papers*. In the interval between the receipt of the intelligence and the sailing of the armament the skill and activity of Vauban had put the intended landing-place in such a state of defence, by throwing up batteries, disposing cannon, and collecting troops, as to render success hopeless.

The *Pointe des Espagnols* owes its name to a body of Spaniards, about 600 strong, who occupied it for several weeks, in 1594, and threw up an earthen redoubt, which was captured by assault. The peninsula of Quélern is defended by lines, drawn across the isthmus which connects it with the mainland, nearly a mile long, consisting of bastions faced with masonry, constructed by Vauban, mounting 60 pieces of cannon. From a point near these lines, above the Bay of Camaret, the finest view is obtained of the roads of Brest

and their defences, with the point of St. Mathieu and the archipelago of Ouessant on the N., and on the S. the Bay of Douarnenez and the Pointe du Raz and Iles de Sein.

The defences above enumerated do not include those of Brest itself, mounting upwards of 400 pieces of cannon, nor of the intrenched camp behind it, numbering 60 mortars.

Excursions.—The country about Brest is far from picturesque, but it contains many objects of interest.

a. The *Menhir of Plouarzel* (§ 4), about 10 m. N.W. of Brest and 3 beyond the village of St. Renan, is the loftiest of those singular Celtic monuments now remaining upright in Finistère. It measures 35 ft. in height, and stands on an eminence in the midst of a wild heath. Whatever its original destination, it is still looked on with awe by the peasantry, and singular superstitions are associated with it. Often in the dead of night barren women repair hither, hoping to procure the boon of fruitfulness by rubbing their naked breasts against the hard granite.

Near the mouth of the river Aber Ildut, which flows past St. Renan, are the quarries of granite which furnished the pedestal for the obelisk of Luxor, erected in the Place de la Concorde at Paris.

3 m. N. of St. Renan, at Lanriooaré, is the so-called graveyard of the 7777 saints, a walled enclosure, never trod by the peasants except with bare feet and head uncovered; it is paved with slabs, and marked by a cross.

The ruined *Abbey of St. Matthew*, situated on the extreme W. cape of Finistère, is about 15 m. from Brest and 10 from St. Renan. The roads from both places converge at the little town of *Le Conquet*, where *la Grâce de Dieu* is a decent cabaret. An attempt of the English in 1513, under Sir Edward Howard, to cut out some galleys from this port was foiled, and the Admiral slain. Conquet suffered from an English fleet sent forth by Queen Mary, 1558, to ravage the French coast, and to surprise Brest,

“because it was known not to be well garrisoned, and was thought the best mark to be shot at for the time.” The English commander, landing at Conquet, “put it to the saccage, with a great abbey, and many pretty towns and villages, where our men found good booties and great store of pillage.”—*Holinshed*. Thence it is a walk of 3 m. along the tops of the granite cliffs to the ruins of the *Abbaye de St. Matthieu*, which stand on a bleak exposed promontory above the sea—the most W. point of France, and, with the exception of Cape Finistère in Spain, of the European continent. It occupies a position similar to St. Mary's Abbey, Whitby, so as to be the first and the last object seen by the mariner quitting or entering the Bay of Brest. The architecture is pointed (13th cent.) in the greater part of the building, with some Romanesque portions and round arches at the W. end. It is of solid granite, simple in style, and without ornament. Close beside the ruins a *Lighthouse* has been erected. In clear weather the eye ranges over the dangerous strait called *Chenal du Four*, beset with rocks, between the mainland and the granitic islands of *Beniguet*, *Molène*, and *Ouessant*. The last is supposed by some to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients: its inhabitants remained idolaters down to the 17th century. The indecisive naval action of Ushant (as we call it) was fought off this island, 1778, between the French fleet under d'Orvilliers, and the English under Keppel and Palliser. On the S. the roads of Brest and the peninsula of Quélern lie open, and on the horizon appears the Pointe du Raz. The fort of *Bertheaume* has been strongly armed and connected with the shore by a bridge, instead of the rope basket, formerly the only means of communication.

b. On the E. side of the roadstead, and on the shore of the estuary of the Landerneau river, opposite to Brest, lies *Plougastel*, remarkable for a *Calvary*, attached to its burying-ground, one of the most remarkable of the Gothic monuments of Finistère. The 3

customary crosses, carved in Kersanton stone (§ 6), are surrounded by an army of full-length stone saints, raised on a platform with bas-reliefs around it, rudely but forcibly executed, representing scenes of the Life and Passion of Christ. Some of the subjects, such as the entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem to the music of the *bignou* (bagpipe), the Temptation, and Hell, are treated in a homely manner, approaching the grotesque, marking the hand of a rustic artist. "Notwithstanding its Gothic character, it appears by an inscription upon it to have been executed in 1602: but we must remember that the middle ages lasted longer in Brittany than elsewhere."—*Souvestre*.

The costume of the women of Plougastel is remarkable for its elegance.

Ferry and market boats ply between Brest and the point of Plougastel.

The fine Gothic Ch. of the Folgoat (15 m.) (Rte. 38) will form an agreeable day's excursion for those interested in architecture. It can be more easily reached from the rly. station at Landerneau, from which a public conveyance starts, at 12.45 o'clock, for Lemeven; the distance being only 10 m.

to a succession of interesting churches and ecclesiastical remains well worth visiting, though much of it lies over cross roads: no posting.

St. Briec (Rte. 36).

Thus far there is nothing remarkable, unless the traveller diverge about 1 m. to the l. of the road beyond Binic, on the W. side of the Bay of St. Briec, to visit the beautiful Gothic chapel of *Lantec*, which has been compared with the Ste. Chapelle at Paris.

Temple de Lanleff, 2 m. from the road from St. Briec to Paimpol. A carriage can easily get up to it. It has been the subject of much controversy, some writers calling it a Pagan Temple; but in truth it is nothing more than an early Christian church, probably of the 10th or 11th cent., in the form of a rotunda, like the English churches of the Temple, St. Sepulchre Cambridge, Little Maplestead, &c. But the building which it perhaps most nearly resembles is the round church, now in ruins, at Nymegen, in Holland, attributed to Charlemagne. It consists of 2 concentric walls, the inner one a cylinder 30 ft. high, resting on 12 circular arches, supported on square piers, with engaged columns on each side, of granite, having rudely carved capitals of monsters, human faces, rams' heads. Outside of this runs a lower concentric wall, destroyed for a considerable part of its circuit, but which once extended quite round the inner wall, and thus formed the aisles of the church. It is pierced with narrow loop-holed windows, which widen inwards, the early form common in churches built before glass came into use. The edges of the vaulted roof which covered this aisle may still be traced, and a small portion of the aisle is included in the modern church; but whether the vaulting of it be as old as the walls on which it rests cannot be distinctly affirmed. The tradition of the country is, that it was built by the Templars, the "*Moines Rouges*," as they are called. It is just possible that Gothic architecture in Brittany was not more advanced in the 12th cent. than this building indicates.

ROUTE 38.

ST. BRIEC TO BREST.—COAST ROAD BY PAIMPOL, LANNION, MORLAIX, ST. POL DE LEON, AND FOLGOAT.

This route properly consists of two excursions from the railway between Rennes and Brest: it carries the traveller

Lanleff is about 19 m. from St. Brieuc, and 7 from Paimpol.

Paimpol (*Inns*: Hotel Gigquel(?); H. du Commerce), a town of 2166 Inhab., much employed in the Iceland fishery.

On the sea-shore, 2 m. to the E. of Paimpol, near the village of Kerity, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Beauport*, beautifully situated on the shore of a retired bay. The remains consist of a *Church*, now roofless and deprived of the choir, in the Pointed style, with a W. front showing an Early English character, together with several conventual buildings at the E. end. An elegant small chapter-house, its vaulted roof supported on a row of circular pillars, is so perfect that it is now used as a school. On the N. side are an extensive vaulted cellar, and an apartment of a superior character, also vaulted, which was the grand refectory. Visitors are no longer admitted into the abbey, a Polish lady occupying it, her husband being buried here.

From Paimpol to *Treguier* is about 9 m., passing through *Lezardrieux*, where the river *Trieux*, descending from Guingamp, is crossed by a wire suspension-bridge resting on lofty piers. From this a boat may be hired (for 2 or 3 frs.) to

The castle of *La Roche Jagu*, an interesting specimen of domestic architecture, finely situated on the *Trieux* above *Lezardrieux*, 2 m. from *Pontrieux*. It is a semi-castellated mansion, entered by a low doorway closed by an oaken door and a heavy iron gate of crossbars. Although dismantled, it is inhabited by a peasant. There is a fine view from its roof, embracing the *Iles Brehat*, the estuary of the *Trieux*, and in clear weather *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

Another suspension-bridge thrown over the *Jandy* leads into

Treguier. Public conveyances from *Guingamp* Stat. on the rly., distance 22 m. (*Inn*: Hôtel de France, tolerable), a town of 3643 Inhab., occupying the summit and slope of a hill.

The *Church* in the market-place, formerly the cathedral, has a fine S. porch, the vaulted roof panelled, and the divisions filled with quatrefoils, and a doorway ornamented with statues in niches, of good workmanship. The piers of the nave are irregular in form, and its arches vary in width. The N. transept is Romanesque, with circular arches and well-wrought capitals on its pillars. Contiguous to the ch. is a tower in the same style, and probably of the 11th cent., though named *Tour de Hastings*, after the Danish pirate of a much earlier period. This tower is best seen from the cloisters, where some mutilated effigies of ecclesiastics and knights are deposited.

In a farmhouse a little way out of the town, called *Kermartin*, is preserved the bed of *St. Yves*, a popular Breton saint. It is a *lit clos*, or cupboard bedstead, the front of dark wood finely carved. An omnibus runs from *Treguier* to

10 m. *Lannion* (Pop. 6882) (*Inns*: H. de France; H. de l'Europe, good and moderate), on the *Guier*, possesses a market-place filled with odd old houses, several of a very peculiar style of architecture, and nothing else worthy of remark. *Diligence* twice a day to the *Plouarel* Stat., distance 10 m. There are good roads hence to *Guingamp*, 20 m., and another by *Plestin*, 10 m., from which to *Morlaix*, 11 m.

The district extending N. from *Lannion* to the sea, between the rivers *Guier* and *Jandy*, is the very cradle of romance. King Arthur held his court at *Kerduel*, graced by the presence of the Paladins, Lancelot, Tristran, and Caradoc; and a short distance off the coast is an islet called *Agalon* or *Avalon*, one of the seven islands which the Bretons maintain to be King Arthur's burial-place, thus depriving *Glastonbury* of that honour.

About 6 m. S.E. of *Lannion*, on the E. of the *Guer*, between it and the road to *Guingamp*, is the *Castle of Tonquedec*, one of the largest and best preserved in Brittany. It was built in the 13th cent., and dismantled by

order of Richelieu, after having served during the wars of the Ligue as a royal fortress. It consisted of 3 courts defended by moats, drawbridges, and portcullises. In the inner court is the *kep*, a tall round tower, "accessible only by an opening in its 2nd story, approached by 2 drawbridges, supported midway upon an isolated square pier." The staircase was formed in the thickness of the wall. "In many respects these ruins are well worth coming some distance to visit. To the antiquary they are precious as a specimen of the military architecture of the 13th cent. For the sketcher they combine the requisites to form a lovely landscape."—*Trollope*.

There is excellent trout and salmon fishing in the Guier, which also abounds in leeches. In the season men and women too may be seen in deep water beating the water with poles: the leeches seem disturbed by this, and, attaching themselves to the legs of the operators, are thus caught.

An excursion may be made from Lannion to *Perros Guirec*, a pretty little seaport on the *Ploumanach*, where enormous rocks of red granite are scattered about. By taking a boat across the mouth of the Tre Castel river, an enormous rocking-stone may be visited.

The direct road from Lannion to Morlaix passes 7 m. *St. Michel-sur-Grève*, a spot where the sea encroaches on the shore; after passing Plestin we enter the department Finistère. On the sands near this, according to the legend, King Arthur fought the dragon.

9 m. *Lanmeur*. The crypt under the ch. here is of great antiquity, and encloses the holy fountain which led to its foundation, and is still held in repute by the common people. The piers which support the crypt have serpents carved on them.

About 5 m. N. of Lanmeur, close upon the coast, lies the village of *St. Jean du Doigt*, whose church, containing a finger of St. John Baptist, is a favourite place of pilgrimage with the peasantry, who repair hither to the number of 12,000 on the eve of St. John. The church has a wooden roof elegantly carved and painted, and surmounted

by a spire of lead; it also possesses a ciborium bearing enamelled medallions of the 12 Apostles, a beautiful crucifix of the 16th cent., a chalice and a patina presented by Anne of Brittany, who was a patroness of St. John's finger. She built the hospice by the side of the church to receive pilgrims.

Souvestre mentions a singular little chapel called the *Oratoire*, between this and Plougasnou, in which the young girls who are about to marry in the course of the year hang up their hair as an offering to the Virgin; this ancient Gaulish custom, however, is diminishing every year.

7 m. *Morlaix* (Rte. 36).

There is nothing very interesting beyond Morlaix until the towers and spires appear of

13 m. *St. Pol de Léon*. There are regular public conveyances between this and the rly. stat. at Morlaix. Inn: H. de France, clean and comfortable quarters, and moderate; pretty view from it. This ancient and almost deserted ecclesiastical city reminds one of St. Andrew's in Scotland, and St. David's in Wales, in its remote position near the sea-shore, in its decayed state, and in its ancient edifices. It possesses 6771 Inhab. and 2 very fine churches.

The * *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Pol, is flanked at the W. end with 2 fine towers, whose central stories, pierced with long and elegant lancet windows (like St. Pierre at Caen), are surmounted by spires. They open to the choir beneath, so as to form a sort of vestibule as at Peterborough. The nave is in the early Pointed style, probably of the 13th cent.; the transepts display Romanesque features; in the S. transept is a fine circular window, its tracery cut in granite. The trough-shaped basin for holy water near the W. end was probably a sarcophagus, and from its rude sculpture is certainly very old. The *choir*, longer, more ornamented, and of later date than the nave, is surrounded by double aisles, and ends in a Lady Chapel; it contains some good carved wood-work of the 16th cent. The S. porch, a rich florid work with foliage delicately cut in Kersanton stone, merits examination. In the ch.

are several boxes with skulls, and in the cemetery a bone-house or ossuary.

The boast of St. Pol is the spire of the * *Church of Kreizker* (the word means centre of the town), 393 ft. high; a structure of open work of great lightness and grace, though constructed entirely of granite. The richly ornamented square tower is surmounted by a very boldly-projecting cornice, above which rises the spire, its masonry cut to imitate overlapping tiles. The whole rests on 4 pillars, not particularly thick, but the arches of the aisles act as buttresses to support it. The interior view of the tower is remarkable. This spire was built at the latter end of the 14th cent. by John IV., Duke of Brittany, although it bears the arms of John Preignet of 1436: according to tradition the architect was English. The N. portal, florid and fringed, is very rich and in good taste, though much injured; the rest of the church is not remarkable.

3 m. to the N. lies the little port of Roscoff. Half-way, near Chapel Pol, are some Celtic remains, several dolmens, and a menhir (§ 4).

Roscoff (H. de Bretagne). (Pop. 4070) is filled with sailors, and contains a vegetable prodigy, a *fig-tree*, in the garden of the Capucin convent, whose branches, supported by scaffolding, would shelter beneath them 200 persons. The ch., though of the time of Louis XIV., has a Gothic character, while its details are Italian; at the W. end are 7 very curious bas-reliefs in alabaster. There is a curious granite ossuary.

Opposite Roscoff lies the little island of *Batz (Ile Bas)*, separated from the mainland by a strait which may be crossed in 10 min. In the cemetery there is a monument of granite to the memory of a lady who succoured the proscribed and fugitive priests during the Revolution. The young Pretender landed at Roscoff after his escape from Scotland. In 1548 Mary Queen of Scotland also landed here, where she founded the little chapel of St. Ninian, now rapidly falling into ruin. All the ground about Roscoff is cultivated for vegetables, especially for onions, which are

† in large quantities to England.

There are two roads from St. Pol to Lesneven on the way to Brest; that by Plouescat passes through a very primitive country, and is bordered by at least 30 very curious crosses; the other road more direct and inland to

7 m. *Lesneven*.—*Inn*: Grande Maison; bad. Some Roman remains, urns, &c., found a few miles S.E. of this dull but picturesque old town, on the way to Landivisiau, have been supposed to mark the site of the long-lost Breton town *Occismor*.

Pursuing the road to Brest, 1 m. beyond Lesneven we reach the village of * *Folgoet*, marked in the distance by its tall spire, inferior to the Kreizker, but very stately for a remote Breton village, attached to the *Church of Notre Dame*, one of the most remarkable Gothic buildings of Brittany. It owes its origin to the following circumstance:—This spot was once haunted by an idiot-boy, named Saluan (Solomon), who was in the habit of soliciting alms of those who passed, using at the same time the one unvaried exclamation, "Oh! Lady Virgin Mary!" so that the place became known as "*ar fol coet*," the fool of the wood. The fool died, and in a short time there sprang up from his grave, even out of his mouth, according to the legend, a lily, whose leaves bore inscribed upon them the name of Mary. This miracle was noised abroad, and, coming to the ears of Jean de Montfort, then warring with Charles de Blois for the dukedom of Brittany, he vowed to build a church on the spot if he triumphed over his rival. In consequence, after the victory of Auray, he laid the first stone on the spot where the lily had sprouted, but the church was not finished until 1423, by his son John V., who, in an inscription on the l. of the W. portal, claims to be its founder.

It is built of the very dark greenstone called *Kersanton* (§ 6), which gives the edifice a gloomy appearance, but it is well adapted for delicate sculpture, by the sharpness with which it has retained the delicate touches of the artist's chisel. Almost every part of the church, inside and out,

deserves minute inspection ; the fertile invention, laborious pains, and dexterous skill of the sculptor are visible in almost every part, though the edifice has been sadly injured through neglect. This is more especially conspicuous externally in the W. portal, the canopy of which fell down 1824. Round the doorway runs a delicate wreath of thistles and vine-leaves, perfect in their prickly flowers and stems, and even in the very fibres of the leaves and the curves of the stalks and tendrils. Birds also (chardonneret) and serpents are interspersed among the leaves. Above the door is a bas-relief of the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi on one side (St. Joseph with wooden shoes has all the character of a Breton peasant), and of the Shepherds on the other. Below, the centre pier is formed into an elegant niche enclosing the bénitier under a graceful canopy, and supporting it on a bracket. Among the foliage here, and forming a cornice on the S. side, may be seen the ermine, the armorial device of the dukes of Brittany, bearing their motto, "À ma vie." A more beautiful porch is attached to the S. transept. Here 12 niches line the vault leading to the door, in the mouldings around which similar leaves and wreaths are reproduced with far greater truth and delicacy. The stone from its peculiar colour has all the effect of bronze. This portal is believed to have been built by Anne of Brittany, as the arms of France united to those of Brittany are visible on it. The sloping, open parapets which decorate the gables of the transept, the tracery of the E. windows, especially the central one surmounted by a rose, and the elegant arched niche at the E. end below it, on the outside of the church, constructed to receive the waters of the miraculous *fount*, which bursts forth from beneath the high altar itself, are not to be passed unnoticed. The water of this spring is held in great repute by pilgrims, who, regardless of bystanders, strip themselves to apply it to all parts of their persons. Within the church on the rt. is the *Foot's Chapel*, covered with one solitary fresco. The *jube* or rood-

loft between the choir and nave consists of 3 round arches elegantly fringed, surmounted by canopies resting on panelled pillars, and supporting a gallery, of rich open work, pierced with quatrefoils. The foliage composing the crockets is an elaborate yet natural imitation of the most complicated leaves.

The E. window, seen from within, surmounted by its rose, is admirable for its tracery : the high altar below it is a single slab of stone, 14 ft. long, supported on a front of niche-work filled with statuettes. The side screens and side altars are all more or less worthy of observation. There are numerous statues of saints curious for their costume. But the chief peculiarity of this church is the manner in which the sculptor who decorated it has rendered into stone the productions of the vegetable kingdom. The modern bas-reliefs on the pulpit represent the life of Saluan.

The roof of the church does not agree with the rest in splendour, and is evidently not completed conformably with the original plan.

The *Gothic College* on the N. side of the church was built by Anne of Brittany ; she, as well as Francis I., were lodged in it when they came on a pilgrimage to Folgoet.

The country between St. Pol and Brest was formerly dreary and poverty-stricken, but is now improved. The villages are prettily situated in the valleys, and many of the hills are topped by Gothic church-spires. The ch. at *Gouesnou*, about 4 m. before reaching Brest, has a finely carved porch lined with mortuary chests and skulls.

We fall into the high road from Paris about a mile before reaching Brest (in Rte. 36).

ROUTE 41.

ST. MALO TO NANTES, BY DINAN AND RENNES.—ASCENT OF THE RANCE.

To Rennes direct road 82 kilom. = 51 Eng. m. Rail by Dol, avoiding Dinan (Rte. 41A) : thence to Nantes 107 kilom. 66 Eng. m.

The détour by Dinan is longer than the railroad, but passes through a much more interesting country.

St. Malo is described in Rte. 27.

A *Steamer* ascends the Rance daily. There is much beauty in the scenery. The voyage takes 3 hrs. There is a lock to be passed at Châtelier, by means of which a sufficient depth of water is always maintained in the Rance up to Dinan.

Owing to the variation in the height of the tides on this coast, amounting to 40 ft., the current of the Rance is very rapid, the river filling and emptying itself with remarkable celerity.

The steamer quits the harbour rounding the point on which stands (1.) the Fort de la Cité, then enters the inlet formed by the estuary of the Rance. The places passed in succession upon either bank are—

1. *Dinard*, a pretty watering-place, with good *Inn* (*Hôtel de France*), sea-bathing, &c., connected with St. Malo by steam ferry every hour. Diligences to Dinan and to Lamballe daily.

1. *St. Suliac*, the prettiest village on the Rance.

1. *Port St. Hubert*, a little watering-place in a charming situation.

1. *Plouër*.

rt. *Pleudihen*.

Châtelier.

1. *Taden*.

The river is confined between lofty precipices nearly all the way to Dinan, and varies in breadth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; sometimes expanding into wide reaches, like the Dart near Totnes.

The high road from St. Malo to Dinan runs on the E. side of the Rance, and is devoid of interest until it comes in view of Dinan.

The postmaster charges 4 kilom. extra on quitting St. Malo at high water, on account of the circuit round the port which his horses are obliged to make, instead of crossing direct to St. Servan, as is done when the tide is out.

Half-way is Châteauneuf, a strong fort covering the high road to Rennes; here are remains of an old castle.

We here quit the direct road to Rennes by St. Pierre de Plesguin 13 kilom.; Hédé 20 kilom. (*see below*).

Rennes 23 kilom. = 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.

[Some of the prettiest scenery of the Rance may be seen by those who, travelling by land, choose to quit the high road and their vehicle about 8 m. short of Dinan, walk over to the river at l'Ecluse, and ascend its rt. bank.]

Pursuing the post-road, the picturesque towers and spires of Dinan are seen crowning the summit of a rocky steep. A *granite viaduct*—a work worthy of the Romans—carries the carriage-road across the valley of the Rance nearly on a level with the town, so as to avoid the toilsome descent and ascent formerly incurred by travellers approaching from St. Malo. The arches are 10 in number; the principal piers, rising from the bed of the Rance, are 130 ft. high; the whole of solid masonry. The work was begun by Louis Philippe, but only completed in 1852.

18 *Dinan*.—*Inns*: H. de Bretagne, outside the gate, on the road to Brest, noisy; H. du Commerce; H. de la Poste, best, on the Place Duguesclin.

The English settled in Dinan are now numerous: they have a *Chapel*, in which service is performed on Sundays at 11 and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.

Medical men, Drs. Guillard and Piedvache. *Banker*, Le Corte.

M. Bazouge keeps a tolerable circulating *library*, and sells guide-books, maps, &c.

Mrs. Barr's Boarding-house, Rue de St. Malo, affords English comfort and cleanliness. Families can be received for one or more days. Mrs. Hobbes' house also well spoken of; in both, charge 35 fr. a week. Dinners, table-d'hôte.

The *Steamer* from St. Malo ascends the Rance as far as the bridge of Dinan. See above.

Diligences daily to Lamballe, and to Caulnes-Dinan Stat., on the rly. to Brest; to St. Malo, and to Dol, on the rly. to Rennes.

The country in which Dinan is placed is perhaps the most beautiful in Brittany. The situation of the town (8510 Inhab.) is very romantic, on the crown and slopes of a hill of granite, overlooking the deep and narrow valley of the Rance, flowing 250 ft. below

it. The sides of the hill are excessively steep; but, notwithstanding, houses and streets have been built along the face of it to the water's edge. The Rue de Jerzual, which stretches down to the old bridge, is so precipitous as to be scarcely practicable except on foot, and it is even difficult for a pedestrian to descend its slippery pavement; yet this originally formed the only approach to the town on the side of St. Malo, through a pointed and ribbed Gothic gateway.

The Porte St. Louis stands close to the old and picturesque *Castle*, built about 1300, and often inhabited by Anne of Brittany, converted into a prison. It was besieged by the Duke of Lancaster in 1389, and successfully defended by Duguesclin against the English. It stands on the edge of the ravine on the outskirts of the town, and isolated from it by a deep fosse. The present entrance has been forced through a wall into the chapel, a finely vaulted chamber. A recess on one side, beside the altar, in which the lord or lady of the castle might hear mass without being seen, is called the Fauteuil de la Reine Anne. The deep cornice of machicolations which crown the Donjon tower give it a very picturesque appearance; there is a good view from its top.

The *Place Duguesclin* receives its name from that Breton hero, whose statue is placed in the midst of it; and from the circumstance of its having been the lists in which he fought and vanquished an English knight, "Thomas of Cantorbery," whom he challenged to single combat for seizing treacherously, in time of truce between the two nations, his brother Oliver, 1359.

The *Ch. of St. Sauveur* is an interesting edifice, in the Romanesque style, such as is more commonly met with in the S. of Europe than in the N. The crumbling nature of the granite of which it is composed gives it the appearance of greater antiquity than it really possesses. The lower part of the W. front and the S. side are probably of the 12th or even 11th cent.; the rest has been modernised. The central portal,

a round arch deeply recessed within mouldings and pillars (the two outer ones detached), is flanked on each side by blank arches, containing statues of the four Evangelists standing on lions, &c., under curious Romanesque canopies. From the wall above, the winged lion and ox, attributes of St. Mark and St. Matthew, project in high relief. The buttresses against the S. wall are in the form of round attached pillars, or square pilasters surmounted by capitals. Nothing within the church merits notice except an old bénitier and a black slab in the N. transept, having engraved on it a double-headed eagle, whose outspread wings are crossed by a bar, below which a quaint inscription informs us that the heart of Bertrand Duguesclin (spelt *g u e a q u i*) is deposited beneath it, while his body was laid among those of kings at St. Denis. Now neither statement is true. The slab was found among the ruins of the church of the Jacobins, now razed; and all traces of the heart, and of the tomb of the Lady Tiphaine, the wife of Duguesclin, by whose side the heart was deposited, are gone: the body shared the fate of the royal ashes at the desecration of St. Denis in the Revolution. There is a still finer *Church* (*St. Malo*), of the end of 15th centy., in the street leading from the Brest gate to the college.

The old town wall and watch-towers still remain; the streets in the older quarters abound in picturesque bits of architecture; no spot in Brittany is better fitted to exercise the artist's pencil.

The *Museum* at the Hôtel de Ville is very interesting and instructive for the geology and antiquities of the district, and especially for the sepulchral monuments of the Beaumanoirs, removed here from the ruined abbey ch. of *Lehon*.

The admirer of ancient domestic architecture should explore the narrow streets, with overhanging houses, the basements planted on pillars, each story projecting on corbels, which form the nucleus of the town. Arcades resting on carved granite pillars or wooden

posts are very prevalent. Besides the steep Rue de Jerzual already mentioned, the Carrefour d'Horloge, so called from its lofty granite clock-tower, the Rue de la Vieille Poissonnerie (where is a house bearing the date 1366), and the Rue de la Croix (where the house of Duguesclin and his lady Tiphaine is shown near the Hôtel de Ville), are the most remarkable in this respect.

On the outside of the town, under the old walls, now overgrown with ivy, while the ditches are converted into gardens, run agreeable *Terraces*, commanding beautiful views over the vale of the Rance. The Mont Dol and Mont St. Michel are visible, it is said, from some points. There are manufactories of fine linen and of sailcloth in and about the town.

Excursions almost without end may be made on horse and foot in this delightful neighbourhood. Donkeys may be hired.

a. At the distance of less than a mile from the Porte St. Louis, prettily situated in the bottom of a dell, through which a streamlet falls into the Rance, lies the village of *Lohon*, where are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey and a castle. The *Abbey* is entered by a fine circular archway within deep mouldings: the church, now roofless, is in the early Pointed style: it is called *La Chapelle des Beaumanoirs*, from having been the burial-place of the family of that name, whose tombs were broken open at the Revolution, and the remains dispersed, while their monumental effigies, originally placed in the niches on either side of the church, have been removed to the museum at Dinan, where there are 4 figures of warriors in armour, and an ecclesiastic, all in high relief; the drapery well executed, the hands folded in prayer. One of them is said to have been son of the leader of the Bretons in the famous "Combat des Trente." (See Rte. 42.)

The steep wooded height above the village is crowned by the *Castle*, now reduced to a square enclosure of walls levelled to the surface of the potato-field which they enclose, having round towers in the angles and centre of

each face. It was taken by Henry II. of England, 1168. From this castle-crowned height a beautiful view opens out of the village and abbey below, of the course of the Rance and the romantic valley through which it flows. The navigation above this is continued by means of a canal which unites the Rance with the Vilaine.

The walk may be very pleasantly extended from this along the slopes of the hills by paths across the fields behind the Hospice des Aliénés (a magnificent institution called *les Bafonds*, containing 600 inmates; it is under the direction of the brotherhood of St. Jean de Dieu; the patients are employed in horticultural and agricultural occupations), towards the village of St. Esprit, where there is a curious *Gothic crucifix* in granite, with figures of the First and Second Persons of the Trinity, now mutilated. The charm of this walk, however, is the fine view it presents of the antique towers and spires of Dinan, on the opposite side of the valley to the rt., and the insight it affords into the curious system of labyrinthine lanes by which a great part of Brittany is traversed. The country is well wooded, abounding especially in oaks, and each field is surrounded by hedges. The lanes by which it is intersected in all directions, owing to the soft and crumbling nature of the soil, differ little from ditches worn down 8 or 10 ft. below the surface of the fields, and vary in character between a pool or slough of mud and a mound of hard bare rock. A stranger is almost sure to lose his way among them, so intricate and numerous are their crossings. The country, seamed and grooved by these hollow ways, is like a rabbit-warren, and this thoroughly explains how the Chouans and Vendéans were able, among such fastnesses, to set at defiance so long the armies of the Republican Government.

b. The *Château de la Garaye* is a ruined mansion of the time of Francis I., exhibiting in its falling walls and towers some picturesque bits of architecture in the style of la Renaissance, intermixed with Gothic ornaments. The last owner,

Claude Toussaint, Comte de la Garaye, quitting the gay world, converted this house into an hospital, while, with his wife, he devoted all his time and fortune to the care of the sick. To fit themselves for this duty they both studied medicine and surgery, and the lady* became an excellent oculist. The hospital was destroyed at the Revolution, which the benevolent founders fortunately did not live to see, having died 1755-7; but the monument over the graves even of these benefactors of the district, in the churchyard of Taden, did not escape destruction from the hands of the Revolutionary despoilers.

c. d. The Castles of *Montafilant* and *Gualdo*, the latter on the coast near *Ploubalay*.

e. About 14 m. N.W. of Dinan is the *Château of La Hunaudaye*, an interesting old castle surrounded by ramparts and ditch, and tolerably perfect, in the form of a pentagon. It is supposed to have been built in the 13th century, by Olivier de Tournemine. It is to be reached only by a cross road, intricate to find without a guide, passing through *Corseul*, site of *Curiosities* mentioned by *Cæsar*, where Roman remains have been discovered.

About 10 m. beyond the castle, on the coast, is *St. Cast*, where an ill-conceived expedition of the English was ignominiously defeated in attempting an inroad on Brittany in 1758.

f. About 4 m. from Dinan, in the middle of a thick wood, are the ruins of the castle of the ancient family of *Coetquens*. Beneath are large dungeons.

From Dinan to Rennes it may be worth while to take the route by

Hédé, for the sake of the ruined *Castle*, occupying a very picturesque site and commanding a beautiful view. In the chapel of *Montmuran*, near *Hédé*, *Duguesclin* was armed a knight.

On the road from Dinan to Rennes the small town of *Evrans* is passed; it is situated on the *Canal* which joins the *Rance* to the *Ille*. The castle of

the *Beaumanoirs* here is now modernised. The country beyond is very tame; fields and hedgerows, and few villages. Country-houses, where they occur, lie at a distance from the road, without lodges or ornamental grounds.

29 *La Chapelle Chaussée*.

24 *Rennes*, in *Rte. 34*.

The Railway from *St. Malo* to *Rennes* (*Rte. 28*), and from *Rennes* to *Nantes*, by *Redon* and *Savenay*, *Rte. 44*, by

Bruz Stat. . . . 10 kils. 6 miles.

Guichenbourg Stat. 21 „ 12½ „

Messac Stat. . . 46 „ 24 „

Beslé Stat. . . . 61 „ 37 „

Redon Junct. Stat. } 80 „ 49 „
Rte. 42. . . . }

There is a carriage-road from *Rennes* to *NANTES* by *Châteaubriant*, 119 kil. = 73 Eng. m., through a fine country by 18 kil. *Corps Nuds*.

17 kil. *Thourie*.

18 kil. *Châteaubriant* (*Inn*: *H. des Voyageurs*, small, but clean), a town of 4834 Inhab., at the junction of several roads. Its ancient walls remain nearly intact. The *Castle* was dismantled by *Henri IV.* and *Louis XIII.*, but part of it, including a spiral stair leading to the chamber in which, according to tradition, *Françoise de Foix* was bled to death by her husband *Jean de Laval* (1535), are incorporated in the public offices. The *Ch. of St. Jean de Béré* is an interesting Romanesque structure; altogether the town is worth a visit.

18 kil. *La Meilleraye*.

About 1 m. on the l. of the road lies a *Monastery of the Order of La Trappe*. It was sold as national property 1793, and was repurchased 1816 by a Society of Trappists, who had settled at *Lulworth* in *Dorsetshire*. They now (1866) number nearly 150, including lay brethren.

19 kil. *Nort* (*Inn*: homely, but cheap) is a small town on the l. bank of the *Erdre*, which becomes navigable here for steamers. One plies daily between *Nantes* and *Nort*. The *Erdre* is a river of considerable beauty, for 12 m. below this passing between low rocky hills covered with trees, and near *Nantes* ornamented with the country-

* Mrs. Norton's fascinating poem on the Lady of Garaye has added the charm of poetical association to these ruins.

houses of its citizens. At one place it swells out into the form of a lake. On its rt. bank are Chapelle-sur-Erdre, and the castle of la Gâcherie, once the residence of the Princess Margu rite de Navarre, sister of Francis I., and authoress of the romances known as the 'Heptameron.'

A little farther is a castle of Gilles de Retz, whose story is told in Rte. 59.

19 Carquefou.

10 NANTES, in Rte. 46.

ROUTE 42.

MORLAIX TO NANTES, BY HUELGOET, CARHAIX, NAPOLEONVILLE, JOSSE-LIN, AND PLOERMEL.

This will be found a convenient route for visiting the interior of the country. It includes several localities of interest, and traverses a quiet unbeaten track; in some places a private vehicle must be procured. There is a diligence from Morlaix to Carhaix.

There is a good view of the town of Morlaix (Rte. 36) from the heights crossed on quitting it. The road gradually approaches and surmounts the chain of the Arr e hills, through a desolate moorland country. The summit-level is reached at Coatanscours. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Le Mendi, a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Morlaix, a road turns off on the rt. to

Le Huelgoat (4 m.) (*Inn*: H. de Bretagne.) Huelgoet is a town of 1277 Inhab., prettily placed on a tarn or lake, in a remote and thinly-peopled district celebrated for its *Mines* of lead containing silver. They are situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, in the midst of a picturesque valley, through which runs a rushing stream, concealed from view at one particular spot by an * boulement* of colossal fragments of rocks.

The path to the mines—the working now suspended—is through thick woods by the side of a narrow canal conveying water to move the machinery and the hydraulic pump by which the mine is kept dry. This machine is a masterpiece of mechanical skill, constructed by the late M. Juncker, an eminent

engineer. It well deserves the minute attention of all who take an interest in mining machinery. It has the force of 280 horses, and raises $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic m tres per minute, to a height of 754 ft., effected by a column of water falling from a height of 196 ft. It has been at work for many years; its movements are free from irregularity or noise. It is at a considerable depth below the surface. The process of separating the silver from the ores by amalgamation with mercury is also very curious. M. Juncker, who for many years directed these works, introduced considerable ameliorations on the Saxon method, by means of which large masses of very poor ores have been worked, which were formerly rejected; by this means, the prosperity of the Huelgoat mines had increased much of late years. Permission to enter the mines is readily given by the resident director. The best time for visiting them will be at six o'clock, when the gangs of miners are shifted, and the nightworking set relieve those who have toiled through the day. The descent is made by a bucket and rope. The vein of lead has been traced for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in a slate of the upper Silurian system. The ore (*sulphuret of lead* or *galena*) is sent to Poullaouen to be smelted.

In the *Church* of Huelgoet is a curious reading-desk (*lutrin*) resting on a pedestal of wood, resembling a classic tripod, each of the 3 sides ornamented with a figure in bas-relief. On one is a man with long hair and a mace over his shoulder, with no other clothing than a short cloak; on another a young man in classic garb, bearing a torch in one hand and a dart in the other; on the third a female bearing a cup and vase, in the guise of a Bacchante.

The *M nage de la Vierge* is a species of cave formed by fallen masses of granite rock, through which a small stream of black water and of unknown origin flows, in places out of sight, excavating the stone into basins and funnels. It is possible with a sure foot and steady head to descend into the gulf. Near this is a *Rocking Stone* (*Pierre branlante*).

[The *Cascades of St. Herbot* will be

worth visiting from Huelgoat, less on account of the waterfalls themselves than for the scenery of the little valley in which they lie, varied with dense woods and bare jutting rocks. The village *Church*, surmounted by a square tower on a height above, contains the tomb and effigy of the anchorite St. Herbot, some carved screen-work in the choir, and a *roodloft* of elaborate and beautiful workmanship in the style of the Renaissance. There are 2 painted windows of rich colour dated 1556. It has a fine W. portal in the decorated style, but bearing the date 1516, an ogee arch ornamented with frizzled foliage, and a still more beautiful S. porch. Herbot is a veterinary saint, who cures the diseases of animals, provided a lock of the beast's hair be laid on his altar.

At *Branilis* in the parish of Locqueffret, about 6 m. from Huelgoet, at a distance from any village, surrounded by 3 or 4 hovels, is a fine large *Church* in the best style of Gothic art, surmounted by a spire, and internally adorned with carving in stone and wood, and with painted glass; it is now falling into decay.

Poullaouen, on the direct road from Morlaix to Carhaix, contains other lead-mines, but inferior in extent and productiveness to those of Huelgoat. Here, however, are the *smelting-houses* in which the ore from both mines is reduced. The galleries of the mine have been driven horizontally $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and vertically more than 600 ft., through the Silurian rocks. These works are also now closed.

There is a direct road (15 m.) from Huelgoet to

Carhaix (*Inn*: La Tour d'Auvergne, bad; game cheap), a primitive, dull, and dirty town (2958 Inhab.) among the hills, in the midst of that most unsophisticated district of ancient Brittany called Cornouailles. It abounds in old houses, with projecting cornices and carved timber-work, and is inhabited by people who look as old-fashioned as their dwellings. Here is shown the house in which La Tour d'Auvergne (Théophile-Malo Corret) was born, in 1743; who, a stern republican as well

as a brave soldier, steadily refused rank, but died the "premier grenadier de France," in the battle-field of Neuburg, on the banks of the Danube. A statue of him by *Marochetti* has been erected in the little Place. In the *Châteaux de la Haye* are preserved his heart, an early portrait, his sword, and his boots.

A little way out of the town on the road to Callac is an ancient structure, said to be a Roman aqueduct. There is also a Roman road which can be traced for more than a mile on the way to St. Gildas. Richard Cœur-de-Lion was defeated at Carhaix, 1197, by his rebellious vassals, the nobles of Brittany. Six roads—to Brest, Morlaix, St. Brieuc, Vannes, Landernau, and Quimperle—unite here.

A direct road leads from Carhaix to Lorient, over the high range of the Montagne Noire by Le Faouet (*Inn*: Lion d'Or, good fishing quarters). Not far from this is the beautiful but decayed *Church* of St. *Fiacre*, with carved wooden roodloft, &c.

The road to Napoleonville quits the Dépt. of Finistère soon after leaving Carhaix, passes Rostrénen (Dépt. Côtes du Nord), beyond which it crosses the Brest and Nantes Canal, and reaches

Napoleonville or *Pontivy* (Pop. 8148) (*Inns*: H. des Voyageurs; H. de la Grande Maison), an ancient town with old walls and gates, to which a new quarter was tacked on by Napoleon, who changed the name of the place to Napoleonville. At the restoration of the Bourbons this was dropped, but is now revived. The river Blavet, rendered navigable to the sea at Lorient, and the canal from Brest to Nantes, afford openings for some commerce. The *Castle* of the Dukes of Brittany is of ancient foundation, but the actual edifice was rebuilt 1485. It is very picturesque, but rapidly falling to ruin. The fine church tower and spire of St. Nicodème is 6 m. from Pontivy.

Napoleonville is on the line of rly. from St. Brieuc to Vannes, Redon, and Nantes, joining near Auray the great line from Nantes to Brest, passing by

St. Nicolas Stat.	. . .	14	kila.	. .	8	m.
Baud	15	. . .		9	
Pluvigner	10	. . .		6	
Auray	12	. . .		7	

[About 10 m. W. of Napoleonville is *Rohan*, cradle of the noble family of that name, now a poor and insignificant village, but prettily situated. Of the *Castle*, now neglected by the princes its owners, scarcely a morsel of wall remains above the surface; the last fragments having been pulled down to build cottages.]

Posting is established on the road between Napoleonville and

34 kil. *Josselin* (Pop. 2766) (*Inn*: *Croix d'Or*). The *Castle of Josselin*, an ancient feudal fortress, founded on a rock above the river Oust, was the residence of the famous Constable de Clisson, who added a donjon, now destroyed, to the building, and died here, 1407, in a chamber facing the river, still pointed out. The oldest parts are the round towers, on the outside, built of slate. The most remarkable portion of the building is the inner front, in the irregular but picturesque style of Gothic in its latest form, equivalent to our Elizabethan, and dating probably from the 16th centy. It is surmounted by pointed gables, and no two divisions correspond; the windows, surmounted by Gothic canopies, are interspersed with parapets of interlacing tracery, in the midst of which the words "*à plus*," the motto of the Rohans, to whom the castle still belongs, cut in letters of stone, are constantly recurring. From the initials A. V. with a coronet, it is supposed to have been built by Alain VIII. Vicomte de Josselin.

The *Tomb of Olivier de Clisson*, in the *Ch. of Notre Dame*, was violated at the Revolution, and the effigies of himself, and his wife Marguerite de Rohan, through whom he inherited the castle, were broken to pieces. Some mutilated fragments may be seen in the sacristy. A modern mausoleum has been erected, in execrable taste. Here is some good painted glass.

In the midst of a grove of firs, half way between Josselin and Ploermel, a modern obelisk marks the spot where the *Combat des Trente* took place.

Here, if we may believe Breton poets and writers of modern date (for ancient authority is wanting for the event, and many have doubted whether it ever occurred), close to an oak, which has long since disappeared, called "*chêne de mi voi*," a battle is said to have been fought 1351, between 30 Bretons on the side of Charles de Blois, and 30 partisans of Jean de Montfort, consisting of 20 English, 4 Flemings, and 6 Bretons, there not being enough English on the spot to form the full complement of combatants. The challenge was given by Du Beaumanoir, the Breton leader of the garrison of Josselin, to his opponets, who composed part of the garrison of Ploermel, in consequence of an alleged infraction of a treaty by the latter. The English were led on by a knight whom the French call Brembro (? Pembroke), and after a very stout resistance were vanquished, chiefly owing to the death of their leader. The combat of the 30 is not mentioned in the oldest copies of Froissart, the contemporary chronicle of the wars of Brittany, and is doubted by Daru in his History; notwithstanding which the monumental obelisk erected since the Restoration, in the place of one destroyed at the Revolution, headed "*Vive le Roi! Les Bourbons toujours!*" gives a list of the names of the 30 Bretons engaged in it.

12 kil. *Ploermel* (Rte. 36.) *Diligence to Questembert Stat.* on the rly. from Lorient to Redon, 20 m., passing by

Malestroit, on the canal from Brest to Nantes.

29 kil. *Redon Stat.*; a town of 6064 Inhab., on the Vilaine, a tidal river up to this point, and navigable for vessels of considerable size, while the navigation is continued by locks above this to Rennes.

The *Church*, originally belonging to an Abbey, is a fine Gothic building with a semicircular E. end. The conventual buildings are converted into a college.

The *Château de Beaumont*, in the vicinity of the town, retains 3 towers of considerable antiquity attached to modern constructions. There are ex-

tensive slate-quarries near this. *Rly. to Lorient, Brest, Nantes, and Rennes.* (See Rtes. 44 and 46.)

NANTES.

ROUTE 44.

BREST TO NANTES, BY CHATEAULIN, QUIMPER, LORIENT, AURAY, VANNES, AND REDON—EXCURSIONS TO CARNAC AND LOCMAIAKER.

Brest to	Kil.	Miles.
Landerneau }	19	12
Daoulas		
Le Faou		
Châteaulin	72	45
Quimper	102	63
Rasporden	122	76
Quimperle	147	91
Lorient	167	104
Auray	202	126
Vannes	222	137
Redon	275	170
Pont Château	303	175
Savenay	317	196
Nantes	350	220

Railway from Châteaulin to Nantes, to be continued as far as Landerneau.

Steamer up the Elorn. Steamer from Brest to Châteaulin in correspondence with the principal trains.

12 m. *Landerneau Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 36). Here the rly. turns abruptly S. from the line to Morlaix and Rennes, to

Faou, seated on a river which becomes all slime at low water. The costume of the people in this part of Brittany is such as was worn in England in the time of Charles I. and II.—slouched hats, trunk hose (bragou bras, i. e. brogues or breeks), very wide, and with many folds, the hair hanging down the men's backs, reminding one of the pictures in Isaac Walton. The black charcoal-burners thus attired have a very singular appearance. The women here wear a sort of cravat round their necks. The Pardon (§ 5), celebrated four times a year at Rumengol near Faou, is attended with very curious ceremonies.

From the high ground beyond Faou a pretty view is obtained on the rt. The rly. next dips into a wooded and picturesque dell, at the bottom of which is a royal manufactory of gunpowder, called Pont de Puis. Another hill surmounted, and we reach the banks of the Châteaulin river at *Port de Launay*.

[A steamer runs twice a day from Brest to Châteaulin (4 hrs.), corresponding with the trains until the rly. is opened, traversing the Rade de Brest in its entire length.

rt. The Pointe des Espagnols, the extreme projection of the peninsula of Quélern, and l. the Pointe de l'Armorique, both strongly defended by forts. During the wars of the Ligue, a Spanish force sent over to aid the Duc' de Mercœur in his resistance to Henri IV. took possession of the point, and, intrenching themselves on it, completely commanded the entry of the roads. Their fort was at length captured by assault by Maréchal d'Aumont, assisted by 1800 English, commanded by Col. Norris, sent over by Queen Eliz., after an obstinate defence, and all within it were put to the sword—the French say, chiefly through the savageness of the English. The English formed the forlorn hope in scaling the breach; and here the veteran mariner Frobisher, the tamer of the Spanish Armada, got his death wound.

The peninsula of Quélern, consumed on both sides by the ever-restless waves, exhibits a fringe of notched and jagged rocks, which, as they become undermined by the ocean, are constantly giving way. Immense fissures are formed every year in the ground above, and are followed by numerous landslips. These bare and exposed promontories, covered with heath and cut up and corroded by the waves, were the chosen site of the worship of the Druids, and abound in those curious Celtic remains called Druidic stones (§ 4.)

l. The Bay of Daoulas, or "Double Murder," is so called from the slaughter of two saints by a pagan chief, which gave rise to an Abbey whose ruins still remain. They are chiefly of the 15th centy., with earlier portions in the round style. Near this are the quarries of the Kersanton stone, so much used for the churches of Brittany. (§ 5.)

rt. The steamer next enters the inlet of Châteaulin, bending round the projecting promontory Landevennec, on which are ruins of a church attached to a once celebrated Abbey, the Breton

Chartreuse, which was destroyed at the Revolution, and its valuable charters and MSS. sent to Brest to be made into cartridges for the artillery.

The banks of the inlet, now contracting into a river, are picturesque, but the course of the stream is very winding.

There are many slate-quarries on the banks of the river near to

33 m. *Châteaulin Stat. Inn*: Grande Maison; none good. A town of 3259 Inhab., in a pretty, park-like valley, having a bridge over the Aulne, and an old castle in ruins on a rock behind it. At *Pleyben*, a town of 5289 Inhab., 7 m. N.E. of this, is a fine Gothic Church, with a lofty tower and well-preserved sculptured portal, bearing inside of it statues of the 12 Apostles; the windows are adorned with painted glass. In the churchyard is a curious *Calvaire* resting on 4 arches, on the sides and the top of which our Saviour's passion is represented in bas-reliefs and statues, more than 120 in number, not ill executed, especially the drapery. The date affixed to the monument is 1650.

The rly. here quits the valley of the Aulne. From here the line traverses a dreary track, the W. prolongation of the Montagnes Noires, passing by

7 m. *Quemneven Stat.* to

11 m. *Quimper Stat. Inn*: H. de l'Épée, very good (1866). QUIMPER is capital of the Dépt. Finistère: 12,532 Inhab. It bears the stamp of antiquity as much as any town in Brittany, and is still partly surrounded by the walls and watch-towers erected for its defence by Pierre de Dreux, who, though a bishop, was also a great captain in his time. The **Cathedral* rears its stately W. front, with a deep sculptured portal, rich in foliage, like that at Folgoet, overlooked by the equestrian statue of King Grallon, between two handsome spired towers, rebuilt 1858, from the designs of M. Viollet le Duc. It is a large and fine edifice, begun 1424, and has a polygonal apse, with outer aisles, side chapels, and a chancel inclining to the N., not on a line with the nave. The interior is of a stately height; has a fine trefoil-headed triforium, and a clerestory retaining some good old glass; in the S. aisle is a curious grated

niche. The pulpit is carved and gilt, a good Renaissance work.

The best and most modern houses line a quay on the rt. bank of the Odet, which flows through Quimper in the form of a canal. On its l. bank stands the Préfecture, fronting a sort of Champ de Mars, behind which a tall and steep hill rises, covered with a hanging wood, cut into terraces and zigzag paths, forming an agreeable public walk, leading to the top, whence there is a fine view of the river, which expands greatly below the town.

Quimper is an agreeable residence, and trout-fishing may be had in the neighbouring streams: the surrounding country is pretty and the inhabitants very primitive. A *pardon* or fête, or even the Saturday market, is well worth seeing. There is a Welsh Baptist mission ch. here.

[For those who have time and inclination, there remain to be visited near Quimper the picturesque manoir of *Coat Bily*, a little to the rt. of the road to Châteaulin (date 1517); the elegant and well-preserved chapel of *La Mère de Dieu*, 16th cent.; the *Moustoir*, an ancient fortified mansion on the way to Concarneau.

A good road has been made from Quimper by Audierne (H. de Commerce, clean) to the *Pointe*, or *Bec du Raz*, a storm-beaten promontory, surmounted by a lighthouse, which, though nearly 270 ft. above the sea, is constantly covered by the spray during tempests. The spot has little grandeur, but a savage wildness; the sea around is always tempest-tossed, and the shore of the Baie des Trépassés, so called from the number of dead bodies washed upon it, is perpetually covered with wrecks. The bare, rocky peninsula of Penmarch, which forms the S. point of the Baie d'Audierne, abounds in Celtic remains. Near Soc'h is a Druidic parallelogram of upright stones, and the finest dolmen in Finistère, consisting of 16 vertical slabs supporting two horizontal or tabular stones.]

An agreeable excursion may also be made to *Douarnenez*—*diligence*, in correspondence with the rly. trains, in about 3 hrs.—a neat fishing town (*Inn*: H. du Commerce, fair and

moderate, 1866). N. of the town, 1 m. distant, is a fine sandy beach and excellent bathing station. Douarnenez is a wonderfully cheap place as far as living is concerned, and in a most retired corner of La Basse Bretagne, where the Breton language is almost exclusively spoken.

The rly. from Quimper to Quimperlé has been carried round the flanks of the hills, instead of over their tops; [but pedestrians should take the coast road, passing through the old walled town of **Concarneau* (Pop. 2388), 9 m. from the Rosporden Stat. (Inn: H. des Voyageurs—fair), a great station for the sardine fishery. *Pontaven* is another very primitive Breton village on the road.]

13 m. *Rosporden Stat.*, on the borders of a large pond. This will be the most convenient place from which *Concarneau* can be visited (9 m.). *Diligence* from the station. A fishing town of 5434 Inhab.

7 m. *Bannalec Stat.*

8 m. *Quimperlé Stat.* (Inns; Hôtel des Voyageurs; the Abbot's house), seated amidst hills, on a brawling river, the *Ellé*. It is a pretty town of 6863 Inhab. The large mass of building on one side of the Place, now serving as *Mairie*, &c., was originally a convent of Benedictines, attached to which is the interesting *Ch. of Ste. Croix*, which, having fallen some years ago during repairs, has been rebuilt on the original plan.

The church of *St. Michel*, on the top of the hill is Romanesque, with Gothic additions of the 12th and 15th cents.

The rly. on leaving Quimperlé proceeds to

8 m. *Gestel Stat.*, and from which to

5 m. *Lorient Stat.* (Inns: H. de France, very good (1866); H. des Etrangers). There is nothing remarkable in *Lorient*, a dull modern town of straight streets and 37,655 Inhab., save its *Dockyard*. It is fortified, and stands in the angle between two creeks, one of which, the estuary of the *Scorff*, forms the port militaire, the other the port marchand. They unite below the town, where they are met by the estuary of the *Blavet* from the E., and expand into the Roads; but as the

dockyard occupies nearly the entire margin, and is surrounded on all sides by a high wall, all view of the water is excluded from the town. An excellent bird's-eye view of the dockyard may be obtained from the top of the tower of the parish church.

At the entrance of the *Dockyard* is the house of the *Préfet Maritime*, or Port Admiral. The adjacent buildings are part of those erected by the "Compagnie des Indes Orientales," whose establishment here, 1666, converted into a town a previously obscure village. The company was dissolved 1770. Law of Lauriston, the South Sea schemer, occupied the house which is now the *Préfecture*. Near to it stands a narrow look-out tower 180 ft. high, called le *Phare*, overtopping all other buildings, affording a view of the whole roadstead, and of the coast; near this is a small astronomical observatory. *Lorient* is almost exclusively a building port. There are 15 or 16 building-slips (cales) at the *Chautier de Caudan* on the opposite side of the *Blavet*. A fine dry dock was finished 1862. A *Foundry* near to the masting-shed, 2 large mast-houses, and very extensive workshops, with steam-engine and machinery for building iron vessels, have been erected.

The roads open out at the lower extremity of the creek which forms the port: they are partly dry at low water. Lower down is the *Ile St. Michel*, covered with the yellow buildings of the *Lazaret*, and beyond it, on a projecting point, the fortress of *Port Louis*, commanding the entrance of the harbour, heavily armed. Napoleon III. was shut up in it after the attempted rising at *Strasbourg*.

Steamer from *Lorient* to *Nantes*, touching at *Belle Isle*, a barren rock, which was captured by the English, under General Hodson and Admiral Keppel, in 1761. A part of the fortress was once used as a prison for political criminals.

The estuary of the *Scorff* is crossed by a beautiful *Iron Bridge*, 360 yards long, on leaving *Lorient*.

5 m. *Hennebont Stat.* (H. du Commerce; tolerable), an antique town,

5112 Inhab., prettily situated on the l. bank of the Blavet. It is one of the chief corn-markets in Brittany. Its name will be familiar to all who have read Froissart, for the noble defence it made in the succession war of Brittany in 1342, during two sieges sustained by Jeanne de Montfort against the armies of Philippe de Valois and Charles de Blois. The capture and imprisonment in Paris of Jean de Montfort would have ruined his cause in Brittany but for his heroic countess, who, possessing the courage of a man and the heart of a lion, threw herself into Hennebont, strengthened its works, filled it with provisions, and animated the courage of the garrison and inhabitants to resist to the last extremity. To marshal troops, to lead them to the onset, to fight hand to hand armed cap-à-pied with sword and casque, to manage a war-horse with the skill of the most adept cavalier, to preside in council, or dictate treaties; such were the accomplishments of this noble lady. Several times did she sally forth at the head of her troops to assail the enemy, and on one occasion set fire to his camp; and when the besiegers turned round to defend it in such numbers as to cut off her retreat into the town, she forced her way through them and effected her escape to Brest, whence, after beating up the country around for 5 days, she returned in triumph to Hennebont. At length the last extremity arrived; provisions were nearly exhausted, her counsellors advised surrender, and articles of capitulation were drawn up. She was forced unwillingly to consent to yield, provided at the end of 3 days succour did not arrive from England. On the eve of the 2nd day, as she was gazing from her watch-tower, she perceived the English fleet, which had been detained by contrary winds, entering the mouth of the Blavet in full sail, bringing the brave Sir Walter Manny, with a strong force of English knights and archers, and plenty of provisions. All thoughts of surrender were now abandoned; and, after one or two successful sorties, the siege was raised. Two years after this, Edward

III. landed here with an army of 12,000, which laid siege to Vannes. In 1375, however, the town was taken by Duguesclin, and the English garrison put to the sword, except the commanders Wisk and Prior, who were reserved for ransom. The only relics now remaining in the town from that period of bloodshed are a portion of the town-wall on the side of the river, and a pointed gateway which led to the castle, between 2 very massive round towers, now a prison. The Church is said to have been built by the English; it is unfinished, and only remarkable for a lofty and elegant portal, recessed and fringed, not unlike that at Harfleur, surmounted by a crocketed steeple. There are some picturesque old houses here.

A dreary country of moor and heathland is crossed on quitting Hennebont before reaching

16 m. *Auray Stat.* (*Inns:* Poste, good, landlord obliging and intelligent; Pavillon d'en Haut, also very comfortable, charges moderate, good cuisine), a town of 4542 Inhab., on the Auray; in nowise remarkable, but from its position the best starting-point for visits to the antiquities of Carnac and Locmariaker. One day may be devoted to each, returning to Auray at night. Cabriolets may be hired for 8 or 10 fr. to go and return. Good fishing and shooting about Auray.

The Castle of Auray, no part of which is now standing, is said to have been founded by King Arthur. A battle fought under its walls, 1364, settled the succession to the dukedom of Brittany in favour of young De Montfort, son-in-law of Edward III., who owed the victory to his English allies, under Sir John Chandos. In the opposite ranks fought Duguesclin, who was made prisoner by Chandos, and Olivier de Clisson, who lost an eye in the battle. Charles de Blois was slain in the thickest of the fight, and there fell on his side not less than 5000 men, while the English lost a comparatively small number.

[Excursions from Auray—

a. To Carnac; b. Locmariaker and Gâvr Innis; c. Quinipily (?); d. Char treuse. Those who are not pedestrians

will do well to make separate excursions to Locmariaker and Carnac, devoting to each a day; hiring a carriage from the Inn at Auray to go and return.

a. To Carnac, 9 m.; good road. The road from Auray cuts through one group of the standing stones at Maenac about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of Carnac. The various groups stretch across the country E. to W., with gaps between, nearly 7 m.

"In order to obtain a correct view of the Carnac monuments with the least amount of walking, the visitor coming from Auray had better leave his carriage when he first sees the central group of stones at Kermario, and then proceeding E. visit the group at the farm of Kerlescant. Returning from this to Maenac ("the Stones"), at the other extremity (1 m. from Kermario), he will obtain a complete knowledge of the form of the monument. This he will find consists of three great groups or phalanxes. The first, beginning on the east near Château du Lac, runs nearly due E. and W. for about 2000 feet to Kerlescant. At first the stones are so few and so far apart, as well as so small, that it is impossible to say where the arrangement begins; but as we approach within about 1000 ft. from Kerlescant, some regularity is perceptible; the stones become larger, and at last terminate in 11 well-defined ranks of stones 10 or 12 feet high, as an enclosure called *Le Bal*. This is a rectangular area measuring about 250 by 150 feet, bounded on the east by the 11 ranks just mentioned, on the north by a long tumulus or barrow, and on the two other sides by a wall of upright stones about 6 feet high placed nearly in juxtaposition.

"Leaving *Le Bal*, very few stones can be traced for a distance of nearly 2000 feet. The few that exist are scattered here and there, are so small, and are so irregularly spaced, that they would not be remarked by any one passing over the plain and not looking for such objects. About the windmill of Kermario order is again perceived; and as we rise the hill beyond they gradually increase in size and regularity, till at the farm we again

find 11 ranks of large stones 12 to 16 feet in height. As before they terminate abruptly, but this time, instead of a square enclosure, a large and important Dolmen is the object in front. The whole distance from *Le Bal* to the Dolmen is about 4000 feet: the direction S.W.

"Still proceeding south-westward, there are no stones, and apparently never were any, for more than 1000 ft. In the next 1000 there are a few solitary menhirs, but so irregularly spaced that it is impossible to trace any order among them. Reaching the bottom of the valley, however, where the road from Auray crosses the monument, they become more frequent, and as we rise the hill they again become regularly ranged into 11 ranks, and increase in size till they abruptly stop at *Maenac*. This is the finest group of the whole, some of the stones being nearly 18 feet in height, and as many in circumference. This third phalanx terminates in front of a circular enclosure the exact alignment of which it is somewhat difficult to follow, owing to the village being built within it, but it appears to have been described with a radius of about 200 feet; the segment remaining being about 400 N. and S., and 250 E. and W. From the Dolmen to the circle is about 4000 feet—the whole monument being thus somewhat under 2 English miles in length.

"Having completed his survey of the great stone monument of Carnac, the traveller should then visit *Mont St. Michel*, a cairn or mound of loose stones surmounted by a chapel, and commanding a general view over the waving lines of stones, the Peninsula of Quiberon, and the sea. In the centre of the mound is a chamber which should be explored. Thence to Carnac, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, when the traveller will rejoin his carriage.

"Carnac, 9 m. from Auray. (*Inns*: H. Rio; H. des Voyageurs, homely, but not bad.)

"Leaving Carnac village, the traveller may next proceed to Plouharnel and Erdeven, visiting on his way the great dolmen of Krukenho, which is one of the finest in the neighbourhood. It is situated on the right hand of the road,

COUNTRY NEAR CARNAC, LOCMARIAKER, AND VANNES.

about half-way between the two last-named places.

"The monument at Erdeven, about 5 m. N.W. of Carnac, is similar in many respects to that at Carnac, but on a much smaller scale. The 11 rows of stones can in some places be clearly made out, but the whole width does not exceed 200 feet, whilst at Carnac their average width reaches from 300 to 350 feet, and, except at the west end, the stones at Erdeven are very much smaller. The disposition of the monument is also different. In the centre is a circular hillock, probably in part artificial, or at least artificially shaped, on which stand two Dolmens of no great importance. The monument passes along the southern face of this, but here the stones are so small, so irregularly spaced, and so far apart, as hardly to attract attention, and many, no doubt, are natural stones *in situ*. Proceeding eastward they increase in size; and where they terminate in front of a large tumulus, they assume a regularity and size approaching that of Carnac.

"Proceeding W. from the central point, in many places all trace of the stones is lost; but again they reappear, sometimes in regular rows, till, when approaching the road between Erdeven and Plouharnel, they assume an imposing appearance. Their disposition at this point, however, is so irregular, that it is impossible to make out what the original plan may have been. Many have fallen. The principal group has been cut through by the road, and an irregular straggling group proceeds northward, which has no apparent connexion with the principal alignment. Some of the stones in the last group are from 20 to 23 feet in length, and measure 5 feet across at base. Their general height is from 12 to 16 feet.

"The whole length of the Erdeven monument is 5700 feet; or more correctly it may be described as two phalanxes, smaller but similar to those at Carnac, each measuring 2600 feet, but their heads turned from each other, instead of following, as at Carnac. Beyond the western head, at a distance of about 5000 feet, on the

Erdeven road, is another group, whose plan and destination it is now impossible to make out.

"Besides the two great monuments, there is a smaller one near the village of St. Barbe; two groups at right angles to the southward of the east end of the Erdeven monument, and one about a mile to the westward of the same, near the village of Kerangré.

"In returning from Erdeven to Auray, the traveller should visit the group of dolmens close to the village of

"*Plouharnel* and the collection of antiquities, gold torques, flint knives, &c., found in one of them, preserved in the Hôtel de Commerce, a comfortable *Inn*, with intelligent landlord. A little further on there is a fine group of three dolmens on the left hand, close to the road, and half a mile from these another group of three on the right hand: both are visible from the road.

"The stones of Carnac may amount to 1000 in number; they are of the granite of the country, which in places protrudes bare to the surface. Many of them are white, with long hairy lichens, which seem to be the growth of ages.

"In the present state of our knowledge no very distinct opinion can be formed either as to the date or the purpose of these mysterious monuments. It is certain they were not sepulchral, as no traces of interments of any sort have been found near or among the stones. This may be very well observed where the Auray road crosses the Carnac monument. A large surface has there been excavated among the stones, to obtain materials for the road, and the stones are left on the top of small pillars of sand and gravel. These, it will be observed, are absolutely undisturbed.

"If they were intended for religious purposes, they are unlike any other sacred monument known to us, and no arrangement could be less suited than these parallelitha are for either congregational or processional purposes.

"The remaining hypothesis seems to be that they are military monuments. Nothing could better represent the march of three bodies of troops, the

chiefs in front, than the three phalanxes of Carnac; or their battle array better than those at Erdeven.

"There is nothing in history, and hardly anything in tradition, that throws any light on the mystery."—*J. F.*

The monuments of Carnac and the Morbihan Archipelago bear more resemblance to those of the Orkney Islands than to Stonehenge. Some have supposed them to have been connected with the worship of the serpent.

b. To Locmariaker—

The *Excursion to Carnac and Locmariaker* may be made in one day, provided the traveller can walk 6 or 8 m., the only mode of passing between these two places by land being on foot. If the wind and tide be favourable he may hire a boat for 8 or 10 francs and descend the Auray to Locmariaker. Let him seek out the pilot Joseph, an old sailor and good boatman. It is a pleasant voyage, when assisted by the tide, of a little more than an hour. If he visit Gâvr Innis, 1 or 1½ hr. more is required.

In sailing up or down the estuary of the Auray we pass

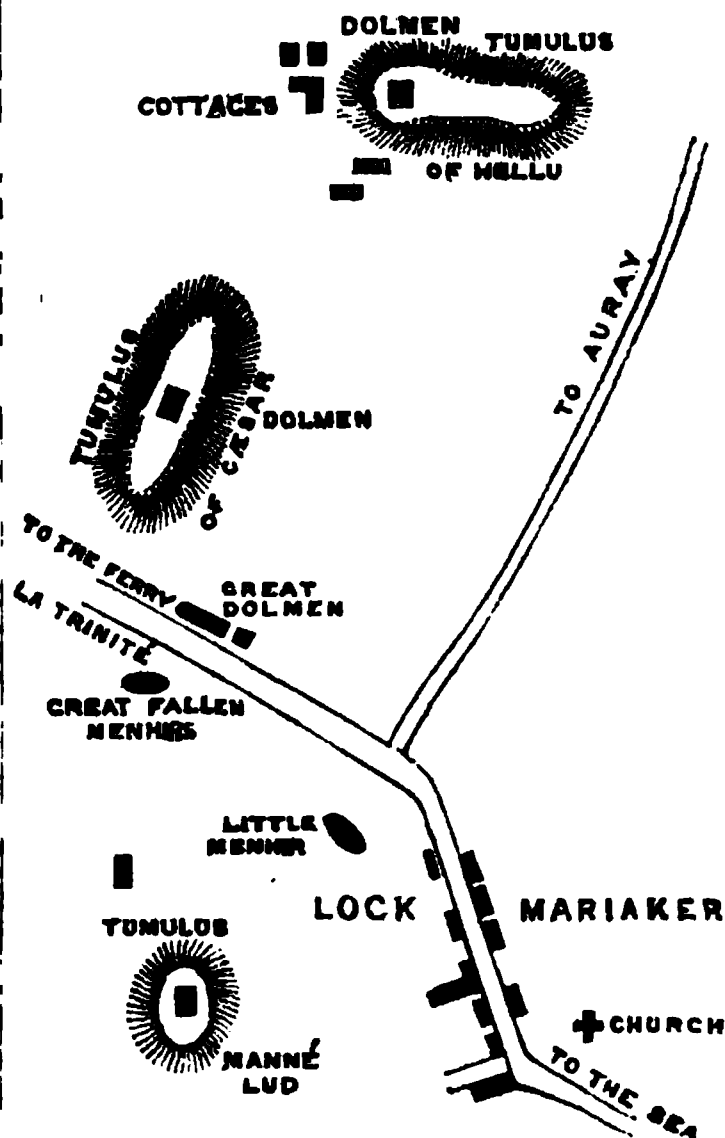
rt. The *Château de Plessir Kaer*, a Gothic castle, with additions of the time of Francis I., and the ruins of another, called *Rosnareu*. Near this the boatmen assert that ruins of the piles of a bridge, which they attribute to Caesar, may be discovered in the bed of the river at low water.

rt. A perfect Château, called *Ker-entrec*. The river now widens out, and a little farther on we enter

The *Morbihan* (Little Sea), an inland sea or archipelago from which the department is named, so thickly beset with islands that the common belief assigns them a number equal to the days of the year. The shores on all sides have a most jagged outline, fringed with capes, creeks, and inlets; they are of granite, barely covered with the scantiest vegetable soil, supporting a growth of barren heath; very often the surface is mere bare rock. 2 narrow peninsulas or arms, projecting from the E. and W., separate this gulf from the sea, allowing only a narrow passage between them.

This archipelago is very difficult to navigate—a perfect labyrinth of islands, separated by intricate passages which only the experienced navigator can thread. The land rises but little above the sea; the peasantry are miserably poor, and barely win a scanty crop from a soil whose proper productions seem heath and furze.

"Those who go by land to Locmariaker may first visit the *Mount Helu*, the *Grotte aux Fées*, and the *Butte de César*, a tumulus. Passing by some dolmens, we went to the *Dol ar Marchand*, the Menhir, and the *Manné Lud*, in which are sculptured stones. Here we took a boat for *Gâvr Innis*, best worth seeing of all; the boatmen did not encourage a visit to the other islands."—*F. P.*



Locmariaker is a poor village. No proper *Inn*, but good boats and steady boatmen for *Gâvr Innis*, *Auray*, or *Vannes*. It stands on a heathy promontory projecting between the ocean and the Morbihan, but is deserted by the tide at low water, so that one must land at a sort of pier a little to the S. of the village.

Within the space of a mile from this village are the following monuments: the *Mont Hellu*, a mound of earth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the village, containing a fine stone chamber, the sides and roof of which are covered with sculptured figures, to a greater extent than any other on the mainland. There is another similar mound to the S.W. called *Manné Lud*, containing a stone chamber, in which were found stone implements, and glass and jasper necklaces, removed to Vannes, and a stone with hieroglyphics still remaining to puzzle the learned. Between these, the most interesting of the Celtic monuments lie to the N. of the village. Contiguous to the last house is a menhir 25 ft. long, overthrown like most others in this district; a little to the l. on an eminence is a dolmen, the top stone of which is 12 to 15 ft. square, and in parts 3 ft. thick. Still farther to the N. lie prostrate and broken into 4 fragments two large *Menhirs*, each over 30 ft. in length and 5 or 6 ft. in breadth. Near to it is another dolmen called *Dol ar Marchant*, the Merchant's Table, larger than any in the neighbourhood; it consists of 2 table-stones, one of them 16 ft. by 12, supported on the points of 3 vertical ones. You may creep under it, and remark the singular figures cut on its under surface. Close to it is a large tumulus, known popularly as the *Butte de César*. It has been opened, and contains no chamber or remains of any importance.

Locmariaker (i. e. place of the Virgin Mary) is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Dariorigum*, the capital of the Venetes: its position agrees with Caesar's description of their "oppida in extremis linguis, promontorisque posita." Some substructions of houses near the village attributed to the Romans.

Between Carnac, and Locmariaker, a walk of 8 m. (2 hrs.; a good road), a frith of the sea penetrates far inland, and is crossed half way by the Ferry of *Kerispere*, prettily situated, and commanding a view of the little port of La Trinité in the bay of Crach.

The pedestrian should make for Château du Lac and Kerlescant, where the stones of Carnac begin on the E., and should follow them by Kermario, Maenac, and Mont St. Michel, to Carnac. (See above.)

From Locmariaker by all means take a boat and visit the island of *Gâvr Innis* (Goat Island), about 2 m. distant to the E., at the entrance to the Archipelago of Morbihan. It is of granite, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. Its highest point is surmounted by a *Tumulus* 30 ft. high and 300 ft. in circumference.

"In the centre of the tumulus is a stone gallery, terminating in a square chamber, the whole measuring internally 52 feet, in a direction nearly E. and W. On the N. side there are 14 upright stones in the chamber and gallery, on the S. only 13. All these are covered with sculptures, or rather engravings, something like the tattooing of a New Zealander, and seem merely ornamental. The only objects that can be recognised are the serpent, and in several cases what appear to be representations of stone axes.

"The roof of the gallery is composed of slabs 12 or 14 feet in length, and the great stone that covers the western chamber measures more than 20 feet in length by 15 or 16 in width. On one side of the chamber, in the central stone, are cut two stone handles, making 3 circular openings into what appears to have been a receptacle for holy water, though antiquaries are divided in opinion as to their use, the popular theory being that the victims were bound to them, for which absurdity it need hardly be added there is not a shadow of authority."—*J. F.*

In the adjoining *Isle aux Moines* is a semicircle of standing stones, also a tumulus.

The traveller, after visiting Carnac, might continue the voyage along the shore to St. Gildas, in the peninsula of Rhuys (see p. 165), and proceed thence by Sarzeau or Succinio to Vannes.

c. An excursion can be best made from Auray to Baud by rail (16 m.).

About 1 m. W. of Baud, a small town 15 m. N.E., on the railway from Auray to Napoleonville, is the

statue called *Venus of Quinipily*, standing in the garden of an old ruined château of that name. It is of granite, 8 ft. high, coarsely worked and badly designed; the arms are crossed in front over a piece of drapery like a stole, descending half-way down the thighs; in other respects it is naked. Nothing is known concerning its origin, and the conjectures are very vague on the subject. One writer supposes, from its Egyptian character, that it was a Gallic Isis, and it is called Venus only in the inscriptions on the pedestal set up 1689. This much is certain, that down to the 17th centy. it was worshipped with foul rites, and is even now looked on with superstitious veneration by the peasantry.

d. In another direction, about a mile from Auray, is the nunnery of the *Chartreuse*, occupied by the *Sœurs de la Sagesse*, who direct a school for the deaf and dumb. Attached to the church is the *Expiatory Chapel* erected by the Bourbons to the 952 unfortunate Emigrés and Royalists who composed the ill-advised expedition to Quiberon, 1795—the greater part of whom either fell there, or were shot by the Republicans on the banks of the Auray, at the spot called *Le Champ des Martyrs*, marked by a small Grecian temple not far distant from the Chartreuse. Another memorial in the church, a work of *David d'Angers*, is a sarcophagus adorned with bas-reliefs; it bears the names of 1111 who fell. Their remains are in a vault underneath, which is shown to visitors by letting down a lighted taper into it.

The village of Brech, 3 m. above Auray, was the birthplace of George Cadoudal, a most active leader of the Chouans. Morbihan was the centre of their insurrection.

The *Peninsula of Quiberon* stretches 10 m. S. into the sea, to the W. of the village of Carnac. Its name is associated with melancholy recollections of the ill-contrived and ill-executed expedition, consisting of 6000 French emigrants in the pay of England, who were landed there from a British fleet 1795, and, after a futile attempt to break through the Republican armies opposed to them, were for the most

part shot down, or driven into the sea by General Hoche. The surprise, by Hoche, of Fort Penthièvre, which guards the neck of the peninsula, and of which the émigrés had made themselves masters on first landing, decided the fate of the expedition. Sombreuil, their brave leader, when expelled from it, drew up his little band on the farthest extremity of the sand, where they made the most determined resistance, so as to call down the admiration of their antagonists and fellow countrymen. Humbert, the republican general, advanced with a flag of truce, and promised that their lives would be spared if they laid down their arms. A storm prevented the British fleet rendering them any assistance; one corvette alone for a time checked the Republicans by its destructive fire, and a few of the fugitives were brought off in the boats of the squadron; but many, including women and children, perished in the waves. 4000 were made prisoners, and the greater number shot, after a mock trial, by order of the Convention. 1100 unfortunate men, most of them persons of rank or station, who capitulated on promise of amnesty, with their commander, Sombreuil, were, in spite of that, conveyed to Auray as prisoners of war, and shot there. The descent on Quiberon was an example of the danger of disgrace and failure which England runs by "waging little wars."]

Rail, Auray to Nantes.

There is nothing to note beyond Auray until reaching

2 m. *St. Anne d'Auray* (Inn: H. de France), near to which is a celebrated pilgrimage church and fountain, the Mecca of Brittany, frequented by thousands of devotees from all parts of the province in the month of July, but not otherwise remarkable. It is a modern and not handsome building.

10 m. *Vannes Stat.*—Inns: Hôtel du Commerce, good, 1866; H. de France; H. de la Croix Verte. This town, capital of the Dépt. of Morbihan (Pop. 14,560), is built at the extremity of a narrow inlet, branching out of the Morbihan, and about 15 m. from the open sea. It possesses in an

eminent degree the character of antiquity which distinguishes most Breton towns, in its narrow streets, overhanging houses, massive town walls and gates, but has little to detain the traveller. The portal of the *Cathédrale*, of carved Kersanton stone, its towers and one in the centre of the town, called *Tour du Connétable*, because Olivier de Clisson was said to have been confined in it 1387, are the only buildings worth mentioning. The *Museum* of the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, in the *Tour du Connétable*, contains several Celtic and Druidical remains from the sepulchral monuments of the department.

A good guide-book of the Department is to be procured at Cauderan's book-shop.

The castle into which the Constable de Clisson was entrapped, under pretence of asking his opinion of the new fortifications, by John (IV.) de Montfort (1387), who then locked the door upon him, and loaded him with chains, was the *Château de l'Hermine*, which was razed to the ground in the 16th centy. Clisson owed his life to the forbearance of the governor, Bazvalan, who (like King John's Hubert) pretended compliance with De Montfort's order to murder his prisoner, but, when his master's anger cooled, informed him of his captive's safety. Clisson was not released, however, without paying a heavy ransom. He died soon after.

A sailing-boat with a favourable wind will cross the Sea of Morbihan to Locmariaker, on the way to Carnac in about 2½ hours; but as no conveyances are to be obtained at either, most persons will prefer visiting these places from Auray.

[Excursion through the Promontory of Rhuys.

The peninsula of Rhuys, which, with that of Locmariaker, form, as it were, the natural piers separating the Sea of Morbihan from the Atlantic, contains several objects of interest, which can be conveniently visited in a carriage or on foot from Vannes. The road leads by Sarzeau (humble *Inn*), an obscure town, but memorable as the birthplace of Lesage, the author of Gil

Blas. From Sarzeau proceed to the *Castle of Sucinio*, a perfect feudal fortress, built 1260 by John the Red, Duke of Brittany. It has the form of a pentagon flanked by 6 round towers. It was the birthplace of the Constable de Richemont, who defeated the English at Formigny. Returning to Sarzeau, visit next the ruined ch. of the *Abbey of St. Gildas de Rhuys*, remarkable as the retreat of Abelard in 1125. He narrowly escaped being poisoned by the refractory monks, whose dissolute manners he wished to repress. The remains consist of a modern nave, and a very ancient choir in the Romanesque style, terminating at the E. end in 3 semicircular chapels. The walls of the transept are partly of herring-bone masonry. The date of the oldest part of the building is probably 1038. The tomb of the saint is pointed out; an ancient font deserves notice. St. Gildas is about 21 m. from Vannes. The convent is now occupied by nuns, who in summer take families to board for sea-bathing; the men living in the town.

About 4 m. from Sarzeau are the *Butte de Tumiac*, and the *Grand Mont*, one of the largest tumuli in France, 70 ft. high and 800 in circumference, and planted near the extremity of the promontory; a dark passage admits the visitor to a small chamber, opened in 1853, when several stone celts, bead necklaces, and human bones were discovered in it. A boat may be hired near the Butte de Tumiac for Gâvr Innis and Locmariaker.

Ploermel (see Rte. 36) can be visited from Vannes by the post-road to Dinan, distance about 20 m.]

The railway from Vannes to Redon and Nantes turns away from the sea, passing through a country abounding in heath and broom, to

7 m. *Ében Stat.* About 1½ m. from this village is the *Castle of Langouet*, the principal relic of which, of later date than the ruins around, was probably erected when the castle was restored, after the model of one in Syria. In the old castle, demolished by Anne de Bretagne, young Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) was shut up for many years, with his uncle the

Earl of Pembroke, by Francis II., Duke of Brittany. Fugitives from their own country after the battle of Tewkesbury, they were driven by a storm on the coast of Brittany, and Henry remained a prisoner nearly 15 years, until 1484, when, escaping into France, he accepted the invitation of friends in England to try his fortune against Richard III. In the churchyard is a curious *Ossuary*.

The country between Vannes and Redon offers little interest. The rly. passes by

9 m. *Questembert Stat.* Diligence to Ploermel.

7 m. *Malansac Stat.*

6 m. *St. Jacut Stat.*

6 m. *Redon Junct. Stat.* (See Rte. 42). Railway to Rennes (Rte. 34).

[*Omnibus* to

La Roche Bernard (12 m.) on the old post-road from Lorient to Nantes, and on the l. bank of the Vilaine, which is there crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* of iron wire, supported on 2 piers of granite masonry, each approached by 3 lofty arches of granite. The opening between the two points of suspension measures 626 ft., the elevation of the roadway above high-water mark 108 ft. In its general appearance it resembles the Menai bridge; it was constructed under the superintendence of M. Leblanc, an eminent civil engineer.

The road leading to and from the bridge is well engineered, and leaves the town of Roche Bernard on one side. *Inn*: Hôtel Silvestre, tolerable, on the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the bridge.]

Beyond Redon the country is dreary, with few hills. The railway crosses the Vilaine river by an iron bridge, 45 yds. span.

8 m. *Sévérac Stat.*

3 m. *St. Gildas Stat.* 1. ruined convent of St. G.

3 m. *Drefféac Stat.*

4 m. *Pont Château Stat.*, through tunnel.

2 m. *Savenay Junct. Stat.* Here a line diverges on rt. to St. Nazaire (Rte. 47). At Savenay, in December, 1793, the last relics of that daring army of Vendéan peasants, which had crossed the Loire 6 weeks before 80,000 strong, were reduced to 8,000

or 10,000, made a last stand against the Republicans, but their obstinate bravery was of little avail against overpowering numbers. They fought long after their ammunition was exhausted, even women taking part in the combat, but were at length cut to pieces or made prisoners, 3000 only escaping back into La Vendée.

Glimpses of the estuary of the Loire are seen on the rt.

7 m. *Cordemais Stat.*

3 m. *St. Etienne-de-Monhuo Stat.*

8 m. *Basse Indre Stat.* Near here, but on the opposite side of the Loire, are extensive steam-engine works of the Government.

4 m. *Chantenay Stat.*

The approach to Nantes is marked by the number of neat villa residences.

2 m. NANTES (in Rte. 46).

ROUTE 46.

LE MANS TO NANTES, BY ANGERS—RAIL.

Le Mans to	Kil.	Miles.
La Suze	19 . .	12
Sablé	48 . .	29
Morannes	62 . .	38
Tierce	77 . .	47
Angers	97 . .	60
Ingrandes	133 . .	82
Ancenis	153 . .	96
Cholet	158 . .	98
Nantes	175 . .	107

5 trains daily in 4½ hrs.

Le Mans is described in Rte. 34.

The first part of this line from Le Mans to Angers runs parallel to the Sarthe, through a richly cultivated valley.

8 m. *Vivres Stat.*

4 m. *La Suze Stat.*

6 m. *Noyen Stat.*

5 m. *Avoise Stat.*

4 m. *Juigné Stat.*

3 m. *Sablé Stat.* (*Inn*: La Croix Verte, comfortable and moderate), "a beautiful little town on the Sarthe, with a château built by M. de Torcy, foreign minister in the reign of Louis XIV. (1696-1715), and nephew of Colbert, still in the Torcy family. Near Sablé are marble-quarries. Anthracite coal is worked at La Ragotène." —*L.* About 2 m. beyond Sablé, half an hour's walk by the river-side, is the Abbey of Solesmes, reoccupied by

a society of Benedictine monks, who devote themselves to study in this picturesque retreat. The church is remarkable for 4 groups of statues, called *Les Saintes de Solesmes*, enclosed in niches, each surrounded by a rich framework of architecture and sculpture, in a style of Gothic approaching to the Renaissance. The groups of statuary represent, 1. The Entombment of our Saviour; the head of Christ and the figure of the Magdalen are particularly well executed. Above the recess rises a pointed arch decorated with rich foliage; date 1496. 2. Christ disputing with the Doctors; the figures, in the dress of the 15th centy., are somewhat coarse. 3. On the l. of the choir, the Communion of the Virgin. 4. Death of the Virgin, in the N. transept. These sculptures, which appear to be contemporary portraits of the 15th centy., have been attributed to Italian artists. An altar in the S. transept has been lately fitted up with fragments of other statuary found among the ruins of the abbey. The stalls in the choir, carved with the genealogy of Christ, are worthy of notice.

6 m. *Pincé-Precigné Stat.*

4 m. *Morannes Stat.*

6 m. *Etriche-Châteauneuf Stat.*

2 m. *Tierce Stat.*

6 m. *St. Sylvain-Briollay Stat.*

Here the Loire, 6 m., falls into the Sarthe.

On approaching Angers the rly. passes near some of the vast quarries of slate, which forms a principal production of the district.

6 m. **ANGERS Stat.**—*Inns:* H. d'Anjou, clean and good, in a beautiful situation;—Cheval Blanc, in the heart of the town, also good;—H. du Faisan;—H. le Roy.

Angers, chief town of the Dépt. de Maine et Loire, is situated on the Maine, called Mayenne in the upper part of its course, a little below the junction of the Sarthe with it, and about 5 m. above the influx of the Maine into the Loire. It has 54,791 Inhab. Modern improvements, the formation of a broad quay along the l. bank of the river, the substitution of tall, regular white stone houses, like those of the

Rue Rivoli, for the old gable-faced cottage-built structures, have greatly innovated upon the thoroughly antique character which Angers previously bore. A broad formal boulevard, planted with young trees, replaces the old fortifications,—

"The flinty ribs of this contemptuous town;
 . . . those sleeping stones,
 That as a waist did girdle it about,
 By this time from their fixed beds of lime
 Have been dishabited." *King John.*

The "strong barred gates" are all down, and only one tower remains near the upper bridge of those "saucy walls." Black Angers, as it was called from the sombre hue of its buildings of slate, is now like an old coat with a modern trimming: but plunge into the midst of its labyrinth of buildings, scale its steep and narrow streets, many of them inaccessible to wheel carriages, and you will find traces enough of the Angers of olden time, the *capital of Anjou*, and residence of its dukes. In few towns of France will the antiquary, artist, or architect find a greater number of interesting antique churches and houses than here.

Most of the old houses are timber-framed, their fronts gable-faced, the roofs, and often fronts, covered with scales of slate, which abounds in the neighbourhood and forms the common building-stone, and many of the door and corner posts, the joists and cornices, bear rich Gothic carvings. The most venerable relic of antiquity is the *old **Castle*, at the river-side, close to the bridge. Its walls were originally washed by the waters of the Maine, until its moat was partly filled to make room for the new quay. If its size and preservation be jointly considered, it is perhaps the finest feudal sastle in France. 17 colossal towers curround it; they are 70 to 80 ft. high, close set along the walls, shaped like dice-boxes, thick below, narrow waisted, and having bands of white stone let into the black rough slate of which they are built, so as to give them the appearance of being hooped. A broad and deep ditch isolates the castle from the town; it is entered by a massive gateway under a portcullis, and within its portal is the furnace where lead

and pitch were melted for defence against invaders. This castle was begun by Philippe-Auguste, and completed by St. Louis. It serves at present for a barrack, and dépôt of gunpowder. The part which served as a palace of the Dukes of Anjou, overlooking the river, is now in ruins, but shows the architecture of the Renaissance. It stood between the high tower called *Du Moulin*, or *Du Diable*, because the latter was considered the patron of the millers of Angers. From this tower there is a capital view over the town, its spires and other buildings, of the river and its bridges; while a slight glimpse of the Loire also may be gained. There is a neat chapel, now filled with fire-arms, showing, in the delicate tracery of its windows, a good example of ornate Gothic. Beside it is a small building flanked with turrets, restored in excellent taste, in which, it is said, King René of Anjou and Provence was born. In the S. tower, called *La Tour Dix-sept* are the dungeons in which state prisoners were confined. On some of their walls are still the rings by which these victims of Court intrigue were fastened to the rock, and on the floor those of *La Crapaudine*, to which they were bound hand and foot. As late as the reign of Louis XIV. numerous leaders of the Huguenots perished here; the Duchesse de la Force was confined here for 8 months. The last occupants were 1500 Vendean Royalists in 1793, and the leaders of the Marianne Socialist Society, before their removal to Cayenne in 1852. The view from the terrace outside the castle-gate is less extensive, but nearly as good, as that from within the walls.

Here, at an angle of the Château on the Boulevard des Lices, a statue has been erected to King René of Anjou; his *statue* in bronze by David, surrounded by 12 statuettes of male and female worthies of Anjou. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) and the Duke of Wellington received part of their education under a military tutor at Angers. The Duke was here one year.

The Cathedral of St. Maurice is everywhere conspicuous from its elevated position and its delicate tapering twin spires, whose effect is somewhat marred

by thrusting between them an ugly pavilion, an addition of the Renaissance (1540). The W. portal, a work of the 12th centy., is remarkable for the richness and good preservation of the sculptures surrounding its elegant early-pointed arch. On either side are 4 saints, male and female; above, the curved niches are filled with smaller statues, angels, &c., while the tympanum is occupied by the Saviour, surrounded by the attributes of the 4 Evangelists. The workmanship is good, the faces expressive, the draperies elaborate, but the whole displays the stiff Byzantine style of the period. Higher up, in a row of niches, are 8 statues of companions in martyrdom of St. Maurice, later in date (15th centy.) and inferior in execution. On the l. of the entrance, passing from below the carved organ-loft, is an antique basin for holy water, of oblong form, in verde antique, supported on lions, a Byzantine work of the Lower Empire; it was brought from the East, and presented by King René. The church consists of a very long nave without aisles (12th cent.), each division of the side wall being a wide pointed arch resting on the ground without pillars, and an upper arch rising from engaged groups of pillars having Romanesque capitals, enclosing a pair of narrow circular-headed windows. The greater part of these windows, as well as those of the nave and choir, are filled with painted glass of the richest colour (13th century), forming one of the chief ornaments of the sacred edifice. This and other churches in the Angevine style are destitute of triforium or clerestory. The choir and transepts are short, the E. end is multi-angular. In the choir (end of 12th cent.), on the l. in looking towards the apse, is a splendid Flamboyant doorway. Both transepts (1225) terminate with fine wheel windows, the other windows are pointed, and below these along the wall runs a rich pointed arcade. The nave is about 80 ft. high, and 54 ft. wide, stone vaulted. Local historians lay great stress on its roof being supported without flying buttresses, but their place is supplied by huge clumsy square piers, outside be-

tween each pair of windows and at the angles of the transepts, and retaining the same thickness up to the roof. 8 Dukes of Anjou and Margaret of Anjou were buried in St. Maurice; her tomb was destroyed at the Revolution.

The adjacent *Bp.'s Palace*, a very fine 12th cent. building, restored 1862-65, contains a grand *Hall* 80 ft. long, resting on Norm. pillars, and an elegant *Chapel*.

Not far from the cathedral is the *Musée*, placed in a building erected by Barrault, a mayor of the city, afterwards converted into the *Séminaire*, and added to in the time of Louis XIV. Its cloister and winding staircase are examples of latest Gothic. It contains a large collection of mediocre paintings, mostly of the modern French school. Among them is placed a *Vase* of antique Egyptian porphyry, obtained by King René from the East, which for a long time passed for one of the water-pots used at the marriage feast of Cana. It has 2 bearded masks carved on it, and is broken, which is not surprising considering its thinness. Here is a fine marble bust of Napoleon I. by *Canova*, condemned to be broken at the Restoration, but saved by being hidden. One room is filled with casts from the works of the sculptor *David d'Angers*, given by him to his native town. His statues of Guttenberg, inventor of printing, for Strasburg, of General Foy in a Roman dress, of Armand Carrel in loose pantaloons plaited round the waist, of the Greek girl at the tomb of Marco Botzaris; and his busts of Göthe, Hahnemann the homœopathist, and Jeremy Bentham, appear best worth notice.

The Museum of *Natural History*, in the upper story of the building, is reached by a spiral stair remarkable for its lightness and its groined roof. The collection is well arranged and named. The geology of the department is illustrated in a large series of specimens. Among a few miscellaneous antiquities is the enamelled crosier of Robert d'Arbrissal, founder of Fontevrault, brought from that Abbey; it bears a semi-pagan representation of St. Michael and the Dragon. The shoes of Joanne de Laval, 2nd wife of King René, [France, 1867.]

high-heeled and ornamented with open work; also an *aérolite*, which fell in one of the faubourgs of Angers 1822, deserve notice. The *Library* possesses some valuable MSS.

Not far from the Musée is the ruined church of *Toussaint*, attached to a convent in which have been deposited some mediæval antiquities. It is an elegant pointed building, and almost identical in style with the E. Eng. It is a cross church without aisles, with lancet windows, richly cut capitals, and corbels, from which sprung the roof. The E. wheel window is apparently of a later date.

The massive and stately tower of *St. Aubin*, in the early pointed style, unfinished and surmounted by a conical roof of slate, has been converted into a shot-tower. Not far from it is the *Prefecture*, on the site of the ancient convent of St. Aubin; along the corridor on the l. hand runs a colonnade of florid Norman architecture, of early date, and of elaborate workmanship. The small round arches rest alternately on piers faced with pilasters, and on detached pillars arranged in 2 rows, each 5 deep. All the pillars, cornices, and mouldings of the arches are carefully and sharply carved, very perfect, and no two alike. The mouldings running round the arches consist of bearded heads, animals, fish, &c.—an extraordinary combination of hideous and monstrous forms. In the midst is a circular portal, the lower part of which is sunk rather below the surface of the ground, supported on cut columns of varied patterns, and surmounted by a series of Runic bands, cords, and foliage, each confined to one stone, and radiating from a common centre. Next to this is a double arch ornamented with fresco paintings instead of sculpture, the subjects being Herod on his Throne, the Massacre of the Innocents, the Temple of Jerusalem, and the Nativity and Adoration of the Magi, who are seen on horseback approaching Bethlehem. The style of drawing bears a resemblance to the tapestry of Bayeux; the colours are well preserved. These arches formed part of the refectory of the convent.

The *Ch. of St. Martin*, converted into a store for fagots, and piled up to the roof with them, so as to be scarcely visible, will yet interest the antiquary from its age and structure, though the nave, the oldest part, is nearly destroyed; the rest is probably not older than the 12th and 13th centuries. Its windows are round-headed, long, and narrow. The choir (beginning of 13th cent.) ends in a polygonal apse.

At the N. extremity of the town is the *Church of St. Serge*, remarkable for a choir erected about 1050 by the monk Vulgrin, who became abbot, supported on 6 columns of peculiar lightness and height, from whose freely cut capitals rises an elegant pointed roof; behind it is a square Lady Chapel. The style indicates the transition from Romanesque to early pointed. The windows are without tracery, for the most part round-headed, enclosed within pointed arches. The transepts seem of a much older date than the choir; the nave is in the late Gothic of the 15th centy. St. Serge is entered by a vestibule or atrium. Here is a finely-carved spiral staircase of wood; every panel contains a different sculpture and composition.

In the same quarter of the town is the *Jardin Botanique*, an agreeable walk under shady trees, behind the *Séminaire*, a vast edifice, and St. Serge.

Among the more interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture, with which the streets of Angers abound, may be mentioned a corner house, in the Place behind the cathedral, adorned with curious carvings in wood; that called *Hôtel des Marchands* near the central bridge; and another in the Rue Basse du Figuier, known as the *Hôtel d'Anjou*, built by Pierre de Pince, a public functionary, in 1530. It is in the style of Francis I.'s time, with more of Italian than of Gothic in its architecture. The square turrets, or projecting oriels, at its angles are singular. In the Rue St. Laud is a house called *Abrahams*, and another called *Adams* in the Place Neuve, at the end of Rue St. Aubin, deserving notice.

A stone Bridge (*Grand Pont*) leads

from the Quai Royal to the suburb of *la Doutre* (on the rt. bank of the Maine), where are several buildings deserving notice. The *Eglise de la Trinité* is a Romanesque building probably of the 11th and 12th cents. It consists of a long nave without aisles, having in the side walls a series of apsidal recesses under pointed arches. The choir, very shallow, and formed of a central and 2 side apses, is separated from the nave by a wall pierced with a pointed arch, which contracts the view of the high altar, but serves as a support to the *Tower*, which is square below, octagonal above, and very elegant. In a recess on the l. are two old paintings.

Close to this church, indeed touching it, is a second equally ancient and in a nearly similar style, *l'Eglise de Ronceray*, once attached to a nunnery founded in the 10th century by Fulk Count of Anjou, who placed under the rule of its abbess the whole suburb. It is now included in the extensive range of buildings forming the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers*. The church serves as a chapel for the students; it is plain excepting some rich Romanesque arches and pillars.

On the same side, higher up the river, is the *Hospice de St. Jean*, founded by Henry II. King of England and Duke of Anjou. The great hall, begun 1177, finished 1184, almost pure Gothic in mouldings and details, yet lighted by round-headed windows, is a fine apartment, lofty and airy, its groined and pointed roof supported on 2 rows of light pillars. Here the beds of the patients were ranged in rows, the males separated from the females by a low partition. The cloisters between the great hall and the church are partly in the Romanesque style; double pillars support the arches; a round portal with deep mouldings leads into the *Chapel*.

The patients are now transferred to the fine modern Hospice Ste. Marie, beyond the boulevard, where the office of nurses is performed by Sisters of Charity; the whole kept in perfect order and cleanliness.

There is a very antique bridge (*Pont des Treilles*) near the *Ecole des Arts et*

Métiers. The large arch at one end of it appears to have been defended by a portcullis.

A decayed Barn or *Granary* near the hospital is about the same date. It is Norman, arranged in 3 aisles on pillars, and 106 ft. long, and admirably built.

At the opposite extremity of the Doutre suburb, below the suspension bridge, near the road to Nantes, is the *old Nunnery* of the *Bon Pasteur*, surrounded by high walls. The sisters are chiefly occupied in the education of females.

Very extensive *Boulevards*, planted with trees and lined with handsome houses, the Mairie, &c., occupy the site of the old walls, and communicate with a wide open space for the exercise of troops, the *Champ de Mars*, traversed by the road to Paris; adjoining is the handsome Promenade, or *Jardin du Mail*. The *Boulevards* extend also round the suburb of la Doutre.

Angers occupies an important position near the mouth of 3 navigable rivers, in a country producing lime, coal, and slate. It is famed for its *arsery* gardens; there are not less than 50 in and about the town.

Railways—To Tours and Orleans, to Nantes, to Le Mans : by Cholet to Bressuire and Niort.

The neighbourhood abounds in *Slate Quarries*, which employ between 2000 and 3000 workmen, and supply a large part of France. They furnish 80 millions of slates, which are exported to the value of 1½ million of francs per annum.

The *Rly. to Saumur* passes through the midst of this slate district between Sata. Trelazé and Bohalle.

The most considerable, *Le Grand Carreau*, is about 4 m. off, to the l. of the *rly. to Saumur*. It is 115 yds. (105 mètres) deep, and occupies an area of 4000 mètres. Besides the yawning open excavation, a considerable cavern, approached by a horizontal gallery on one side of the quarry, has been driven under ground. It is a grand sight, like an underground cathedral. It is approached by vertical ladders, and frail extracting machinery overhangs the precipice. At times serious slips, or *éboulements*, pro-

duce dangerous avalanches of rock. In the great floods of 1856 some of the quarries were filled with water, the pumping out of which required several months.

The *Railway* from Angers to Nantes is described under Rte. 59.

NANTES STAT.—*Inns*: H. de France, Place Graslin, very good; H. des Colonies and du Commerce; H. de Paris, Rue Boileau.

Nantes, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Brittany, disputed with Rennes the title of capital of the Duchy, now chief town of the Dépt. de la Loire Inférieure: it is situated on the rt. bank of the Loire, at the influx from the N. of the Erdre; the junction of the two rivers being in the centre of the town. The Sèvre (Nantaise) from the S. flows into the Loire a little below Nantes. There are at least 11 bridges over these various streams. It is distant about 40 m. from the ocean, and is a flourishing seaport, the fourth in rank in France, its population numbering 111,956 souls. As a town it is one of the handsomest in France. Its fine *Quais*, extending about 2 m. along the Loire, and on both sides of the Erdre, and the wide open space left by these two rivers, enlivened with small craft, remind the traveller somewhat of the busy aquatic towns of Holland—Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and give a very cheerful character to Nantes, which is, besides, cleaner than most French towns. In the new quarters it has streets lined with houses not unworthy of Paris. The Place Royale and Rue d'Orléans contain the best shops. Those who admire and would seek out picturesque bits of street architecture, now fast disappearing even from the old town under modern improvements, must penetrate into the streets between the cathedral and the Erdre. There are many old houses in the Rues Casseberie and de la Juiverie. In the Rue des Hauts Pavés is one said to have been inhabited by Anne of Brittany.

The most prominent edifice is the *Cathedral of St. Pierre*, behind the château, externally an unsightly pile, from the unfinished towers not rising much higher than the roof. The three

lofty portals of its W. front, however, are striking for size and the great number of small bas-reliefs and other sculptures adorning them. It was begun in 1434, and finished about the end of the 15th centy. The nave, of the same period, "a remarkably fine structure of admirable proportions and great effect, in pure Flamboyant style," is very imposing on account of the great elevation of its roof, 120 ft. above the pavement, and the elegance of its arches; but its windows are destitute of tracery. The *modern* wood-carving in some of the side chapels, and the stone-work of the organ-loft decorated with pendants, a delicate work of the 16th centy., deserve no-



1. Préfecture.
2. Hôtel de Ville.
3. Palais de Justice.
4. Bourse.

5. Château.
6. Museum.
7. Theatre.
8. St. Pierre, Cathedral.

9. Jardin des Plantes.
10. Place Launay.
11. Place Graslin.
12. Place de Vienne.

13. Place Royale.
14. Place Louis XV.
- 15, 16. Railway Sta.

tice. Attached to this noble nave is a plain Romanesque choir, inferior in height, probably of the 11th centy.: it was already enclosed in new walls, corresponding with the nave, preparatory to pulling down the old structure, when the works were stopped for want of funds towards the latter end of the 15th century. The solitary transept on the S side shows traces of four successive buildings; it contains the splendid *Monument* (removed from the suppressed Carmelite convent) of Francis II., last Duc de Bretagne, and his wife, Marguerite de Foix, raised by their daughter, Anne of Brittany. It is a grand work of art in the Renaissance style, executed by Michel Colomb, a native of St. Pol de Léon, who preceded Jean Goujon. Fortunately secured at the Revolution, it was thus preserved from destruction. It is a large altar-tomb of marble, black, white, and red. Upon it lie the recumbent figures of Francis and his wife; three angels support their heads, their feet rest on a lion and greyhound. At the four corners are statues of life-size: of Justice, with the sword and scales, said to be a portrait of the Duchess Anne; of Power, strangling a dragon (heresy): Wisdom or Prudence, double-faced, bears a mirror and a compass; and Temperance holds a lantern in one hand and a horse's bit in the other, as attributes. These statues are well designed, the execution delicate, particularly in the draperies. Along the sides of the tomb small statues of the 12 Apostles are ranged in niches, and below them are figures of mourners in coloured marbles. The patron saints of the Duke and Duchess, St. Francis and St. Margaret, stand at their feet, St. Louis and Charlesagne at their head. The remains of the illustrious dead, for whom this splendid tomb was raised, having been torn up and scattered in 1793, the remains of the Constable de Richemont, one of the generals who contributed to drive the English out of France in the reign of Charles VII., others say of Duke Arthur III., were deposited in it in 1815. The N tran-

sept and the choir were completed since 1852.

Beyond the cathedral a broad and much-frequented promenade, occupying the site of the old fortifications, and forming a boulevard, extends from the Loire to the Erdre, under the names *Cours St. Pierre*, *Place Louis XVI.*, and *Cours St. André*. The former is approached by a broad and stately flight of steps from the Loire, and is ornamented with statues of the Duchess Anne and the three Breton heroes,—the constables Duguesclin, Clisson, and De Richemont. Between the two walks stands a *Column* raised to the memory of Louis XVI., and surmounted by his statue; but since 1830 made to commemorate a combat between some young men of the town with the troops of the line, in which 10 of the former were killed, during the July Revolution.

The *Church of St. Nicholas*, from designs of M. Lassus, well deserves attention: it is a grand Gothic edifice, completed at a cost of at least 100,000*l.*, raised by subscriptions. The effect of the interior is much marred by the walls being ruled into squares to imitate stone-work.

St. Clement is also a handsome new Gothic church.

The *Castle* (a non-commissioned officer for a small gratuity will, on application at the *corps de garde* in the gateway, show the interior), a massive and venerable edifice of the 14th century, partly modernized in the 16th by the Duc de Mercœur during the wars of the League, flanked with bastions, still bearing on them the double cross of Lorraine, stands at the extremity of the Cours St. Pierre, on the margin of the Loire, surrounded on the land side by a deep fosse. Its massive round towers are built of slate and granite: a portcullis still defends its entrance, and the interior contains several constructions of the 16th centy., in the latest Gothic, the windows surmounted with canopies. In one is a curious spiral staircase. Most of the Kings of France, from Charles VIII. downwards, resided for a time within its walls. The powder magazine blown up in 1800 was

the *Chapel* in which Anne of Brittany was married to Louis XII., thus becoming for the second time Queen of France. She certainly was born here, and made the castle her residence. In this castle Henri IV. signed the *Edit de Nantes* for the protection of the Protestants in 1598, revoked, to the injury and stain of France, by Louis XIV. In 1654 it was the prison of the Cardinal de Retz, who escaped by letting himself down by a rope from the bastion de Mercœur into a boat moored in the Loire, which at that time, and until the present quai was formed, washed the castle walls. The attention of the sentinel meanwhile was taken off by a bottle of wine given him to drink, and his eye was deceived by the cardinal's red cloak and hat slipped off and hung over the battlements. De Retz, reaching the shore by means of the boat, instantly mounted a horse provided for him by his friends, which, however, quickly threw him and dislocated his shoulder. In spite of this accident and the pain it caused, he rode to a place of safety, the Château de Beaupreau, whence he effected his escape through Spain to Rome. Madame de Sévigné describes her visit to the castle in 1648, shortly after this event. In 1800 the powder magazine, in the second tower, i. of the entrance, blew up and destroyed much of the castle. When the railway was made, in order to widen the road, one of the bastions was pulled down, and within it was found one of the old towers, which has since been opened out and repaired: it now forms the S.W. angle of the fortress.

The Duchess of Berri, after having long encouraged disaffection and fermentation in Brittany and La Vendée, was finally detected, Nov. 1832, after a concealment of 5 months within the city, where she had eluded the vigilance of the Police, in the house No. 3, *Rue Haute du Château*, facing the castle, which belonged to two ladies, named Du Guigny, zealous partisans of the Bourbon cause. Her presence in this house had been betrayed to the government by a Jew named Deutz, previously a confidant of the duchess and her friends: a party of soldiers

and police were despatched thither instantly. They searched the whole building from top to bottom, but found her not. Confiding, however, in their information, a party of gendarmes was left behind to keep watch. Some of them, posted in a garret, remained a whole day beside a fire which they had lighted, when on a sudden they were startled by voices and the sound of kicks, proceeding from an iron door which formed the back of the chimney, and, to the surprise of the soldiers, out scrambled four persons—the duchess, a lady, and MM. de Menars and Guibourg, who had passed 16 hours in a secret hole or hiding-place, entered by a door 20 inches wide. Not only this oppressive confinement, but even the heat of the fire, was endured patiently, and without the slightest noise, until they were nearly suffocated, and the duchess's dress, entirely scorched by the iron door being heated to redness, was on the point of catching fire.

Nantes possesses a *Museum of Paintings*, far above the average of provincial collections, though a large portion are copies; situated in the upper part of the Cloth Hall, *Rue de Feltre*, near la Place Royale. The greater part were collected by M. Cacault, and many more are the bequest of the Duc de Feltre. Among the best are heads of Isaiah and Jeremiah, by *Perugino*; Christ bearing the Cross, by *Seb. del Piombo*; Landscape, by *Salvator Rosa*; Vierge aux Rochers, *Salvator Rosa*; Portrait of a lady, by *Ingres*; some good scenes about Rome, by *Leopold Robert*; the Last Supper, by *Philippe de Champagne*; a Bull-fight, and other cattle-pieces, by *Brascassat*, a modern artist of merit.

Travellers who have leisure to devote any time to a *Library* will find in that of Nantes, above the Halle aux Grains, Quai Brancas, a rich collection of 48,000 volumes. A MS. copy of the *de Civitate Dei* of St. Augustin, of 1375, is remarkable for its miniatures.

The *Archives*, deposited in the Préfecture, contain a mass of curious documents relating to the history of Brittany; many ancient charters of Abbays &c. and the trial in Latin of

the most infamous of criminals, Gilles de Retz, Maréchal de France, who was burnt on the *Chaussée de la Madeleine* (No. 59).

In the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*, Rue du Port Communéau, may be seen a collection illustrating the geology of the department, formed by the late M. Daubuisson; besides several fragments of antiquity found in the neighbourhood and a mummy, presented by the Egyptian traveller Caillaud, a native of Nantes. On the wall of the museum is stretched the skin of a republican soldier killed by the Vendéens at the siege of Nantes, who (like Zúla) willed it to cover a drum, and to terrify his enemies after his death.

The *Jardins des Plantes*, close to the city station, contains an avenue of magnolias, probably the finest in Europe.

A handsome *Palais de Justice*, in the N.E. part of the town, was finished 1852. The series of archives is very interesting. Amongst them are the minutes of the Revolutionary Tribunal of 1793, kept with great accuracy. On many days appear the names and professions of 100 to 150 men sentenced to death, "pour avoir porté les armes contre la patrie;" on other days 40 or 50 women receive the same sentence "pour avoir suivi les brigands." It is remarkable that Carrier's name does not once appear.

An Arcade called *Passage Pommeroy* leads by a flight of iron stairs from Rue Crébillon to Rue de la Fosse.

The Quais, lined on the one side by handsome houses, and on the other fringed with shipping, present a lively scene, and form a noble promenade about 2 m. long. An Englishman, in traversing them, may remember with some interest that it was at this port that the young Pretender embarked on the expedition of 1745, in a fast-sailing brig, the *Doutelle*, provided by one Walsh, a French subject settled at Nantes, who accompanied him. He was disguised as a student of the Scotch college at Paris, and for better concealment had allowed his beard to grow. On the quais are situated the Public Library and the Bourse, which is not remarkable for its architecture.

The Quais were formerly in part planted with trees, forming the general promenade, but the trees have been cut, and the general effect destroyed, in order to allow of the passage of the railway, which runs along the open quay, and cuts off the town and road from the river. Near the lower end is a building, insignificant in itself, but remarkable for its melancholy associations, and called *Salorges*, built as an entrepôt for merchandise, and still serving as a warehouse. Who has not heard of the *Noyades* and republican marriages; the invention of Carrier, the most detestable, perhaps, of the monsters of the first Revolution, when sated with single murders by the guillotine, and thirsting for more blood, and the excitement of executions on a large scale? It was in front of the *Salorges* that they took place, and that building served as a temporary place of confinement for the victims, who were dragged hence and put on board barges furnished with a sliding valve or trap-door in their bottom. These boats, when towed into the middle of the river, and deserted by the crews, were sunk with their load of 20 or 30 human beings, by pulling from the shore a cord attached to the valve. To prevent the possibility of escape for the swimmer, or poor wretch who might be cast ashore alive by the current, armed men of the bloody band called *Compagnie de Marat*, composed of the most abandoned wretches whom the lowest dens in Nantes could furnish, were stationed on the banks to fire on those who rose to the surface, while others, armed with swords, cut off the hands and fingers of such as struggled to reach the boats. As many as 600 human beings perished on one day; the total number of persons thus destroyed has never been correctly ascertained, but 25 of these *Noyades* or executions by drowning are known to have taken place, and the number who perished has been variously estimated at 6000 or 9000! At first the wholesale butchery was perpetrated at night, but, emboldened by impunity, and supported by a portion of the citizens, almost exclusively of the class of small tradesmen, the tyrants did not hesitate

to immolate their victims in broad day. The most atrocious feature in these massacres was the number of women and of young children who were thus consigned to eternity, without having committed any offence, by the exulting savages who then ruled the people's destinies. When a remonstrance was made against the murder of the children, "Ce sont des louvetaux, il faut les détruire,—Ce sont des vipères, il faut les étouffer," were Carrier's answers. The experiment of the Noyades was first tried on 24 priests condemned to transportation (déportation). "Le decret de déportation a été exécuté verticalement," was Carrier's boast. The Mariages Républicains, as another refinement of cruelty was called in mockery, consisted in binding together a man and woman naked, back to back, keeping them exposed for an hour, and then hurling them into the current of "la baignoire nationale," as the bloodhounds termed the Loire. That river, as it were indignant at crimes scarcely paralleled in the history of the world, threw back upon its banks, at each returning tide, the corpses with which it was choked, until the air became pestilential, and its very water and fish poisonous. When Carrier was at length called to account for his crimes, which, however, had been connived at, if not approved, by the Convention a short while before, and asked for proofs of the accusations against him, he was answered, "Vous me demandez des preuves? faites donc refluer la Loire." But these are only a part of the revolutionary atrocities committed at Nantes: to the victims of the Noyades must be added those who perished by the guillotine, by disease, famine, and terror in the prisons, and, above all, by the fusillades, which took place day after day on the Plaine de Sainte Mauve, where, at one time, 500 children, the eldest not more than 14, were mowed down by musketry, and where deep ditches, dug for the purpose, were filled with corpses heaped confusedly one over the other. The population of Nantes, which amounted in 1790 to 81,000, was reduced to 75,000 in 1800

and would have been further diminished if the surviving population of La Vendée had not taken refuge there. The number who were slaughtered in 1793 belonging to the town and surrounding country is estimated at 30,000. It is painful to describe these horrors, but they form an important episode in the history of Nantes, and that which is here detailed is only a sample; they might be greatly expanded.

The Vendéan war has also left some sad souvenirs at Nantes. In the attack of the town by the Royalist forces on the 29th June, 1793, their leader, Cathelineau, was mortally wounded in penetrating into the *Place Viarme*, now the cattle-market, and his fall was the cause of their retreat. Not far from the same spot another of their leaders, Charette, was shot, at the corner of the *Rue de la Miséricorde*, in April, 1796.

Fouché, the Regicide police minister under Napoleon I., Duc d'Otrante, was born here.

The *New Quarter* of the town, the West End of Nantes, was commenced 1784, by M. Graslin, a *fermier-général*, after whom the Place containing the theatre is called. The houses are built of white stone from the neighbourhood of Saumur, and are exceedingly handsome, but the effect is much injured by the narrowness of the streets. The old town extended very little way to the W. of the Erdre, and was walled round to the close of the 17th centy.

The commerce of Nantes suffered greatly during the war with England, and did not return after the peace, on account of the loss of the principal French colonies. Since 1840, however, it has more than revived, and Nantes at the present day is one of the most thriving and wealthy towns of France. The construction of docks at St. Nazaire (Rte. 47) will probably increase the prosperity of Nantes.

The most important business is sugar-refining. There are 5 large sugar-houses; the largest, that of M. Cézard, can refine 60 tons a day. One fourth of the trading vessels of France are built at Nantes, close to the town and on the islands. There are also some cotton-mills and iron-foundries. Pre-

served meats, fruits, &c., are also prepared here, and the sardine-curers, though their works are on the coast, have their stores and establishments at Nantes. Much wheat and flour is exported to England; wine and hemp are also exported largely.

The suburb of Nantes on the S. side of the Loire is spread over a series of islands—the principal, the Isle Gloriette, contains the Great Hospital—formed by the branches of that river, connected together by bridges, over which the road to Bordeaux and Clisson passes. The bridge at Nantes was the first over the Loire; the river is very shallow here. No steamers go through the bridges.

Consuls from Great Britain and the United States reside here.

There is a French Protestant Church in the Place Gigant.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is in the Passage Pommeraye.

Petitpas, Rue Crébillon, No. 20, sells views, maps, local guides, &c., relating to Nantes and Brittany in general.

Railways to Angers, Tours, and St. Nazaire (Rte. 47); to Redon, Clisson, and Napoleonville; to Lorient, Quimper and Brest; to Angers, Le Mans, and Chartres, the shortest line to Paris; to St. Nazaire; to Chollet, Bressuire, and Napoléon Vendée; to be prolonged to Rochefort, Rochelle, Angoulême, and Bordeaux. There are 2 Stations—the one at the E. end of the city, beyond the Castle, for passengers and merchandize, and another for persons going towards Brest and Nazaire, near La Bourse.

Steamers ascend the Loire to Angers in 7 or 8 hrs., starting from the Quai du Port Maillard. *Steamers* down the Loire to St. Nazaire; to Bordeaux 3 times a month; to Lorient once a week; to Brest.

Steamer on the Erdre to Nort starts from the Quai Céneray, behind the Préfecture (Rte. 41)—a pleasant excursion of one day there and back. The valley of the Erdre for the first 10 m. is very pretty, bordered by country houses, and is the usual resort of the Nantes pleasure-boats.

Environs of Nantes.—The immediate

vicinity of the town displays great marks of opulence and prosperity, in its numerous villas, many of them in the English style, and in the number of factory chimneys: in almost every direction the country resembles the S. of England.

About 5 m. S.W. of Nantes extends the *Lake de Grand Lieu*: the shores are flat, marshy, and uninteresting.

The excursion most commonly recommended to a stranger is that to Clisson, the Richmond of Nantes, 15 m. S., on the borders of La Vendée, described in Rte. 60. It is a pretty spot, though its beauties have been exaggerated by local enthusiasts. The tourist can go thither by the railway to Napoléon Vendée (Rte. 62).

ROUTE 47.

NANTES TO ST. NAZAIRE AND CROISIC.

Nantes to	KIL.	Miles.
Savenay	39	24
Donges	50	31
Montoir	58	36
St. Nazaire	64	40
Guérande	86	53
Croisic	96	60

This excursion, though out of the usual range of English travellers, can be made with great facility, and exhibits a series of curious and interesting objects in a very primitive region.

St. Nazaire may be reached from Nantes—*a*, by railway in 2 hours; *b*, by steamer twice a day, in 4 to 7 hours according to the tide. From St. Nazaire well-appointed omnibuses reach Croisic in less than 3 hours.

a. Nantes to St. Nazaire, by rly. This route is perhaps prettier than that by the river. There is a stat. on the quay near the Bourse for passengers. The rly. passes along the quay, as described in Rte. 46; then leaves the town, and passes through pretty fields and beautiful meadows to

24 m. *Savenay Junct. Stat.*, a place celebrated for the final defeat and destruction of the royalist army of La Vendée, under Larochejacquelin and Stofflet, 22nd Dec. 1793. After leaving Savenay the line approaches the river, and passes over a fine meadow region of immense extent, dotted with cattle, to

17 m. *Donges*, on the Loire. A little above Donges is a *menhir*. Beyond Donges the meadows are of still wider range, and on the N. is a vast peat-field called *la Grande Brière*, which has been worked for ages by a peculiar race of men. Near

5 m. *Montoir Stat.* there is a *dolmen*, estimated to weigh 20 tons.

4 m. *St. Nazaire Stat.* (*Inn*, H. Belay). This place was until 1845 a poor village, but the government, abandoning all attempts to improve the navigation of the Loire, has constructed here a floating dock of 25 acres, with the view of making it the port of Nantes. The works are very solidly executed in granite, and there is never less than 22 feet water in the basin. The larger dock entrance is 82 ft. wide. There is a good and safe roadstead close to it, and there are no dock dues. The church is a very old edifice. The population, which has increased from 10,000 to 18,896, is rapidly increasing. St. Nazaire, now the starting-place for the Transatlantic steamers to the West Indies and Mexico, is daily becoming a French Liverpool; here is a building-yard for iron vessels. The town consists of handsome edifices; it occupies the margin of a fine bay, which affords shelter from every quarter to the shipping, while the shore is lined with quays and wharves. Close to the rly. stat. is a large *dolmen*, consisting of several upright stones sunk in the ground and a large flat one resting upon them.

[*b. Nantes to St. Nazaire*, by the river. Tolerably good steamers start from near the Bourse, and perform the voyage in 4½ hours with tide. The river is very broad and shallow, and intersected by islands: the channel is crooked and difficult, and the attempts to improve it have not met with much success. The banks, not high, are green and well wooded, and there are numerous villages.

About 10 m. from Nantes, on an island in the Loire, is the vast government steam factory of *Indret*, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world. From 2000 to 3000 men are employed here. The

establishment is capable of turning out in a year steam-engines complete to the amount of several thousand horse power. There is, however, neither coal nor iron in the neighbourhood, and the place is not well situated for embarking the machinery, which is conveyed in barges to St. Nazaire, and there shipped. The river below Indret is pretty, though the scenery is not striking: country houses of the Nantais are continually seen near the banks. At *Buzay*, half way between Nantes and Paimbœuf, a lofty tower, the only remains of the abbey, is seen on the left.

Paimbœuf l. A town situated on a rocky point at the entrance of the narrow part of the Loire, 30 miles from Nantes, formerly a place of some importance, as large vessels used to discharge part of their cargoes here before going up to Nantes. It is now nearly deserted for St. Nazaire. The river below this point widens into an estuary, with numerous shallows and rocks, marked out by stone towers. The steamer crosses over to Donges, and soon reaches *St. Nazaire* (see above).]

On leaving St. Nazaire the road is like an English turnpike one, with hedges on each side: the fields are surrounded even too closely by hedges and hedge-rows. *Escoublac*, about 8 miles from St. Nazaire, is a new village, the old one having been gradually buried under the adjoining sand dunes in the last century. A shorter road has been opened to Croisic nearer the sea, by Batz, but the traveller should follow the old one by Guérande. There is a remarkable view over the salt-works, which the road skirts on l., towards Batz and Croisic before reaching

13 m. *Guérande* (*Inn*, H. du Commerce), very curious old town (6749 Inhab.), still surrounded, except on one side, by the ditches and walls built by Duke John V., about 1431. The four old gateways still remain; that of St. Michel, on the E., is the finest. The streets and most of the houses remain unaltered from the 15th century, but the effect is much marred

by the too liberal use of whitewash. The church is one of the gloomy damp granite edifices of Brittany. The pillars of the nave are said to be of the 9th cent.; the rest seems to be of the 13th. On one of the buttresses at the W. end is what appears to have been an out-door pulpit, reached by an interior staircase. On Sundays the assemblage of peasants from the N., peat-diggers from the E., and salt-makers from the W., is very striking. Soon after leaving Guérande the road descends into a wide plain covered with pits and salterns. This plain, of great extent, is below the level of the sea at high water, and protected by dykes. The water is admitted at high tide into reservoirs called *vasières*, from which it is passed into irregularly formed shallow basins called *fares*. In these a considerable portion of the water is evaporated, and the brine is allowed to run into square reservoirs called *aillets*, where the sun finally evaporates the remaining water and leaves a layer of salt. The salt is scraped off, and is thence carried to a conical heap on the high ground, where it is left without protection from the rain until the autumn, when the heap is covered with mud, and so left until it can be disposed of (annual production above 80,000 tons). The men engaged in the work are called *paludiers*, and receive one-fourth of the salt, the owner of the salterns taking the other three-fourths. The *paludiers* and their assistants, called *saulniers*, inhabit Batz, Pouliguen, Saillié, and other villages, and form a most peculiar class. Their usual dress is an enormous black flapped hat, a long white frock or waistcoat, huge baggy white breeches, white gaiters, and white shoes. The men of Batz are a magnificent race of largestalwart (evidently) Saxons, and the contrast between them and the surrounding Bretons cannot fail to be remarked. If the traveller should be fortunate enough to see a wedding (usually on Tuesday) or any religious festival at Batz, he will see these magnificent men and their splendid costume to the greatest advantage. Though a hard-working race, they have been

always very poor, and it is much to be feared that their salt trade will prove continually less profitable. The ch. of Batz is a granite structure of ancient date; the huge steeple, 200 feet high, was built in 1657. The ch. of N. D. du Murier near it has gradually fallen into ruin. A little beyond Batz is a *menhir* about 8 ft. high. 2 m. beyond Batz we reach

7 m. *Le Croisic* (Inns: H. Guilloire; Etablissement des Bains, in summer only). This old town has now become a popular watering-place. It was formerly a place of some importance, was fortified, and had a castle; its greatest prosperity was in the 17th cent., when it sent vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and had some 6000 Inhab., but, like many other towns, was ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There are now but 2416, and the walls of old houses may be seen surrounding what are now gardens. There are many old houses in the town, and the granite ch., built in 1507, is of the usual gloomy character: the tower, 180 ft. high, was built about 1700. W. of the town is a chapel St. Goustan, with a miraculous well near it. When it blows hard from the S. the sailors' wives pray at St. Goustan, when from the N. at the chapel of the Crucifix on the E. of the town. About half a mile N.W. of the ch. is a *menhir*, 8 ft. high, situated on a mound overlooking the sea. The rocky cliffs on the shore near it for about a mile have been worn by the waves and weather into the most fantastic shapes, and will be worth a visit. Two artificial mounds at the extremities of the town form a sort of promenade, and in the summer many bathers resort to the Etablissement. Le Croisic is one of the principal ports for the sardine fishery. A long jetty has been built to protect the port. On the opposite side of the harbour is a long dyke, called *Chaussée de Pembron*, constructed at the beginning of the 18th cent. for protection of the salterns. The harbour is rocky and difficult to enter, and but few vessels resort to it. Good road of 24 m. from Croisic to La Roche Bernard.

SECTION III.

ORLEANOIS. — TOURAINE. — RIVER LOIRE. — LA VENDEE.—
POITOU. — SAINTONGE.

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INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE COUNTRY.

ARRIVED on the borders of the Loire, which divides France nearly in the centre, the traveller already finds himself amidst sunny landscapes, under the influence of the more genial climate of the south. The provinces bordering on that great river—Touraine, Orléanois, Anjou, Poitou—have been styled “the garden of France;” and the golden vineyards, the blooming orchards, the yellow corn-fields (especially those of La Beauce, the granary of France), and the acacia hedges bear testimony to the facile bounty of Nature. But little pains have been taken to improve her gifts; an ornamental garden or pleasure-ground is rarely seen: the earth seems to bring forth abundantly with less than the average amount of painstaking: “c’est le pays de rire et de ne rien faire.” The Loire, which forms its chief feature, is decidedly inferior in beauty to the Seine. In Touraine its banks are flat and monotonous, and it is only after passing Tours that it becomes really picturesque. Near Saumur it is a romantic stream; and from thence, with slight interruptions, nearly all the way to Nantes, the “considerable boldness of its banks, the richness of the culture, the wooded islands, and the animation derived from the swelling canvass of active commerce, conspire to render it eminently beautiful: but for the rest of its immense course it exhibits a stream of sand, and rolls shingles through the valley instead of water.”—*A. Young*. “Quel torrent révolutionnaire que cette Loire!” was the expression of the democrat Barrère: and the unbridled impetuosity of its course, its sudden inundations and changes of bed, justify the epithet, and are as detrimental to the utility as to the beauty of this main artery of France. The inundations of the Loire in October (18th and 19th), 1846, were most extensive and disastrous. It burst through the Levée or dyke in several places above and below Orleans, spreading over the plain round Orleans to an extent of 39 kilomètres; while in the streets of Orleans the water rose 5 mètres. 100 barges, with bargemen, were sent

from Paris to assist the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, isolated by the flood. The inundations of June, 1856, were still more terrible. The country was laid under water, and the crops destroyed, for hundreds of square miles. Houses were destroyed, and fields either stripped of their soil, or covered with shingle and rubbish. In winter and spring the Loire rages, and swells, and has too much water, just as in summer it has too little. Its broad shoals greatly disfigure the landscape; its shallows and sandbanks render the passage of steamers intricate. Navigation is limited to very small vessels, and is frequently arrested in the dry months. The cave dwellings excavated in the cliffs of soft chalk (*craie tufeau*) along the river banks, and the long *Levéé* or dyke raised to protect the right bank between Blois and Angers, a distance of 96 m., from inundations, will be remarked as peculiar features in the borders of the Loire. The course of the Loire from Orleans to Nantes is productive of much interest, partly derived from its venerable cities, gloomy castles, and the great events in French history which have passed upon its banks.

These provinces of France, especially Touraine, were the chosen residence of her kings (*les Valois*) down to Louis XIV., and they afford a hundred sites preferable to the sands and morasses of Versailles. The vast and castellated Chambord, bristling with turrets and pinnacles, studded with Diana's crescent, where the Emp. Charles V. was entertained by his good-natured enemy Francis I.; the gloomy Blois, haunt of bigotry and scene of the deep-plotted assassination of the Guises; Amboise, the favourite abode of the warrior Charles VIII., and also witness to conspiracy and wholesale massacre; Chénonceaux, the retreat of Diana of Poitiers; Plessis, the den of the timorous bigot Louis XI.; Chinon, where passed the careless revelry of the indolent Charles VII., and the opening scene of the wondrous career of "the shepherd girl of Domrémy;" Fontevault, the last resting-place of the lion-hearted Richard; Loches, with its dungeon of sighs and tears, a provincial Bastille, contrasting with more agreeable recollections of the beauteous and gentle Agnes Sorel; Dampierre, where Margaret of Anjou's life and sorrows terminated; and Nantes, which saw Henri IV. put his hand to the edict of toleration, and in later times witnessed the heroism and frailty of a daughter of the Bourbons, his descendant:—all these are national monuments—integral portions, as it were, of French history. It is a region of interesting associations and recollections: here Joan of Arc first unfurled her victorious banner; here the chief events of the contests of religion in the 16th century occurred; this soil is watered with the blood of Guise and Condé; the fields of La Vendée are fattened with the unburied bones of the thousands who fell in the defence of Royalty, and in opposition to irreligion and revolution.

All the places above alluded to well deserve to be visited by the traveller. Orleans, though retaining few traces or relics of the Maid; Blois and Amboise; Tours, a fine city, though seated amidst dust and glare; Saumur, once the stronghold of Protestantism; Loches, for its architectural remains and historical souvenirs, and pleasing situation in the charming valley of the Indre; black Angers, cradle of our early Plantagenet monarchs—all abound in specimens of ancient architecture, all possess more or less claims to attention. Chénonceaux is a charming specimen of the old French château, with turrets and extinguisher spires; without, all crinkum crankum—and within, lined with tapestry and armour; preserved unimpaired, and well kept up. Aizy-le-Rideau is nearly as perfect and beautiful, but with less interesting associations.

S. of Nantes, between the Loire, the sea, and the Sèvre Niortaise, lies *La Vendée*, celebrated in the history of the wars of the Revolution for its adhesion to royalty and opposition to innovation. The framework or foundation of that country is composed of the elevated plateau of the Gatine, whose crest is in no wise distinguishable, and which presents a series of hills, furrowed by narrow

glens or valleys, through which run a few muddy streams. "It is an inextricable complication of heaths, brooks, heights, hollows, and little plains having no connection with one another, and apparently no general water-shed. It is covered with trees, yet has no forests; every field, every dwelling is surrounded by quick hedges, abounding with close-set trees, and surrounded by ditches, forming complete natural redoubts. The original lines of communication from place to place are hollow ways, cut so deep below the surface of the ground that a man's head in walking along them will not appear above it, and their vertical sides are surmounted by hedges. They are narrow, shady, and muddy or rutty, according to the season, and intersect one another so as to form a multitude of crossways, looking all like one another. Previous to 1840 there were few high roads, no large towns; the villages are scattered and thinly inhabited, estates very much subdivided, houses concealed by trees and bushes, and a peasantry of primitive and rude manners. These were the combination of circumstances which made this district a complete labyrinth, perfectly adapted as the theatre of the civil war which so long and so fearfully desolated it. It can easily be understood what a complete stronghold such a district as this would become when defended by a brave peasantry, fighting close to their own homes, and thoroughly acquainted with all its intricacies. It must be remembered that, for many years after the Revolution of 1830, only two high roads, properly so called, existed in La Vendée—that from Nantes to Bordeaux, and from Tours to Poitiers—and these were 70 m. apart. The peasantry were all accustomed to the use of the gun; many were old poachers and capital marksmen. The tactics which they adopted was a species of skirmishing, never attacking the enemy but to advantage, themselves choosing time and place, when and where they found him entangled in the toils. At the word of command from their chief, these rude bands assembled at the place of rendezvous, scattered themselves on the enemy's approach, lining every hedge and copse, from which a murderous fire opened on all sides, the Vendéan marksmen picking out their men, while they themselves were invisible or unassailable. It is divided into three parts: the *Marais*, comprising the sands, salt marshes, and ponds bordering the sea-shore, intersected by dykes and canals, abounding in pastures, destitute of drinking-water; the *Bocage*, covered with thickets and heaths, rough and bristling, much cut up and well cultivated; and the *Plaine*, very rich and highly cultivated, abounding with corn and vines."

Englishmen will find it difficult at present to realize the ruin and devastation of the Vendean war. The country was literally ravaged and depopulated. Every mile almost is marked by some tradition of blood or battle; and quite independently of tradition, mere inspection will show that there is not a single house more than about 60 years old, and will show numerous ruins of the old houses, every house having been burnt. The inhabitants were all either killed, or driven into the large towns.

The traveller disposed to visit the theatre of the Vendéan war may do so from Nantes by way of Clisson; but the character of the country and its inhabitants is fast changing under the system pursued by the several governments of France; intersected, as it has been by them, with a network of high roads, as it will be ere long by railways, it has lost much of its primitive character.

ROUTE 49.

PARIS TO ORLEANS, AND BRANCH TO CORBEIL.—RAILWAY.

Paris to	Kil.	Miles.
Choisy Stat.	10	6
Juvisy "	20	12
Etampes "	56	35
Tourey "	89	54
Artenay "	102	63
Orleans "	121	75

Trains to Orleans 12 times a day, in 2½ and 4 hours.

There is nothing remarkable on the line of rlwy. as far as Orleans, and the scenery after the first few miles from Paris is uninteresting.

Terminus in the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, near to the Jardin des Plantes. The line, at first skirting the walls of the Hospital of the Salpêtrière, is carried through a pretty country, at the foot of the slopes which border the l. bank of the Seine. It approaches the river closely at each curve it makes, and commands pleasant views of it. There are many pretty villas and country-houses and numerous villages on the banks.

The rly. skirts the forts and village of Ivry, and of Vitry, famed for its nursery-gardens, on the rt.

6 m. *Choisy Stat.* is close to a viaduct of 8 arches, which also support the towing-path along the Seine; 4 of the arches are left open to allow a passage between the Seine and the town. Choisy is a very thriving manufacturing town, whose population has increased within a few years to 5172. It was called Choisy-le-Roi, because Louis XV. made it one of his residences; the *Château* which he built for himself and Madame de Pompadour is demolished, except a fragment, now turned into a china manufactory. There are also manufactories of morocco leather (the largest in France), of glass, a refinery for beetroot sugar, and chemical works. Close to the station the Seine is crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. The *château* and village of Orly are seen on the height to the rt. The rly. skirts the parc of

Villeneuve-le-Roi, a bridge over the Seine giving access to it. The vine-clad slopes bounding the valley of the Seine are approached at

3 m. *Ablon C. Stat.* Ablon is composed almost entirely of neat villas. One of the 3 Protestant churches which the reformers of Paris were allowed by the Edict of Nantes to possess stood here.

3 m. *Juvisy Junct. Stat.*, situated at the foot of a hill on the rt., is remarkable for its antiquity. Its bridge over the Orge anciently formed the boundary between the kingdoms of Paris and of Orleans. Isabella of Bavaria was arrested here as she was carrying off the Dauphin.

[At Juvisy the *Branch Rly. to Corbeil* separates from the main line to Orleans, turning off to the l., continuing along the margin of the Seine. It passes through Châtillon, a little port on the Seine.

Here is a suspension bridge built over the river by the late M. Aguado, a Spanish banker; and on the rt. the *château* of Romaud, the residence of De Thou.

The rly. cuts through a part of the park of Petit Bourg, broken up and parcelled out by its owner. The *Château*, when it belonged to the Duc d'Antin, was often the residence of Madame de Montespan. It has been converted into a reformatory for juvenile offenders.

2 m. *Corbeil Stat.* is a considerable manufacturing town of 5541 Inhab., on the Seine, here crossed by a bridge, at the influx of the Essonne. There are very extensive *Flour Mills* and a corn-market for the supply of Paris. The *Church of St. Spire* (Exupère), rebuilt 1437, after a fire, contains the tomb of Jacques de Bourgoïn, founder of the college of Corbeil. The little church of *St. Jean en l'Île* was built by the Templars in the 13th centy. From Corbeil the rly. continues to Malesherbes, from which branch line to Pithivier, the main one being prolonged to Montargis, on the great rly. from Paris to Moulins.

A continuous street connects Corbeil with the village of Essonne, a flourish-

ing place, from its manufactures of cotton, machinery, &c.]

At Juvisy (12 m. from Paris) the *Orleans Line*, curving a little to the S.W., enters the valley of the Orge, descending from Arpajon.

1 m. *Savigny Stat.*, a village with a Renaissance castle, fortified 1486 by Etienne de Vesi, chamberlain to Chas. VIII. The handsome *Château* occupying its place is now the property of the Princess Dowager of Eckmühl. A large hemp-market is held here. A viaduct of 3 arches over the Yvette leads to

1 m. *Epinay-sur-Orge Stat.*, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Longjumeau on the old post-road. The quarries near this furnish paving-stones for the streets of Paris. Another viaduct of 5 arches on leaving the Epinay Stat. The line next skirts on the l. the forêt de St. Geneviève: on the rt., beyond the Orge, is seen the château of Vacluse; Villiers; and Longpont, whose ch. of the 14th centy. is the sole relic of its ancient abbey. A portion of the parc of the handsome château d'Ormay is traversed before reaching

3 m. *St. Michel-sur-Orge Stat.* [*Montlhéry* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt. Its ancient castle, of which the Donjon tower 100 ft. high remains, built (1012) by Thibaut-File-Etoupe, forester of King Robert, was the terror of the kings of France in feudal times, and has been rendered celebrated by Boileau in the *Lutrin*:—

“ Ses murs dont le sommet se dérobe à la vue,
Sur le cime d'un roc s'allongeant dans la nue,
Et présentant de loin leur objet ennuyeux,
Du passant qui les fait semblent suivre les yeux.”

A bloody but indecisive battle was fought between Montlhéry and Longpont in 1465, between Louis XI. and the troops of the so-called “*Ligue du Bien Public*,” commanded by the Comte de Charolais, afterwards Charles the Bold, of Burgundy. The spot still goes by the name of *Cimetière des Bourguignons*.]

The line passes through the midst of the collection of hamlets called

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Brétigny Junct. Stat.* (the

more direct line to Tours by Château-dun and Vendôme, Rte 54, branches off on rt. from here), beyond which the rly. attains a summit-level, before descending into the valley of the Juine before reaching

4 m. *Marolles Stat.* The village and château lie a little on the l.; Arpajon (2565 Inhab.) is about 1 m. off on the rt. Beyond Cheptainville we pass through the park appertaining to the château of *Mesnil Voisin*, the property of the Duc de Polignac, a building of brick and stone on the borders of the Juine.

4 m. *Lardy Stat.* Farther on to the l., 2 m., is the stat. and château *Chamarande*, built by Mansard, now the property of the Duc de Persigny, magnificently furnished. The rly. skirts the walls of

2 m. *Etréchy Stat.* Etréchy is a walled town.

2 m. *Étampes Stat.* *Buffet.* Close to the Stat. rises a ruined tower called *Guinette*, the only remains of the royal castle and palace, built in the 11th centy. by King Robert, and dismantled by Henri IV. *Inn*: H. du Bois de Vincennes.

This ancient town, of 8228 Inhab., carries on a considerable trade in flour, the produce of its numerous water-mills. The main street is 4 m. long. The *Ch. of Notre Dame* is distinguished by its very elegant spire, with tall pinnacles, of the period of transition from the Romanesque to the Early French style. *St. Gilles* is another fine transition church. The tower, square, but raised on an octagon base, has 4 gables with crockets, of the end of the 12th centy. *St. Martin* has a detached W. tower built at the time of the Renaissance in imitation of *St. Gilles*: it leans considerably. The royal castle, resembling in its ground-plan that of Clifford's Tower at York, was given as an *apanage* to various remarkable personages, among others to the favourites of the three French kings—by Francis I. to Anne de Pisseleu, by Henri II. to Diana of Poitiers, and by Henri IV. to Gabrielle d'Estrees. The town consists of one long street, and retains several picturesque

old houses of the time of the Renaissance. The H. de Ville is a mediæval building with turrets and decorated front and porch.

A high embankment, a bridge over the Louette, with a steep incline, carry the rly. from Etampes to the plain of the Beauce, where the scenery completely changes.

3 m. *Monnerville Stat.* The rly. crosses the stream of the Chalonette on a viaduct, and ascending the valley of l'Hémery reaches a second summit-level. On the l. is the handsome château of Mereville, of the time of Louis XIV.

3 m. *Angerville Stat.*

9 m. *Toury Stat.*

9 m. *Artenay Stat.* [A little to the W., near Rouvray Ste. Croix, an English detachment of about 2000 men, under Sir John Fastolf, escorting a convoy of provisions to the army besieging Orleans, defeated a force 4000 strong, consisting of French and Scotch, commanded by Dunois and the Count of Clermont, who endeavoured to intercept them. The French left 500 dead on the field, among them Sir John Stewart, constable of Scotland. This engagement, fought February 10, 1409, was called "The Battle of Herrings," from the salt fish for Lent, which formed the bulk of the provisions intended for the English. A few months later, June 18, and nearly on the same ground, at Patay, the English forces under the same commander, retreating dispirited from Orleans, were put to flight at the first onset by the French, led on by Jeanne d'Arc. Fastolf ran away, and the brave Talbot, who never turned his back on an enemy, being left to fight almost alone, was made prisoner together with Lord Scales.]

4 m. *Chevilly Stat.* Hence the rly. runs in great part through the Forest of Orleans, until it reaches the declivity towards the valley of the Loire. Fossil remains of gigantic quadrupeds (*Deinotherium*) have been discovered in the freshwater limestone, near Chevilly.

3 m. *Cercottes Stat.*

Les Aubrais Junct. Stat. At the Buffet here the express trains to Tours and Bordeaux stop 20 min. Passengers for Orleans diverge here along a branch railway to

5 m. ORLEANS TERMINUS, at the N. angle of the town, a little to the E. of the Porte Bannier.

ORLEANS.—*Inns*: H. d'Orléans, near the railway, best; H. du Loiret; H. de la Boule d'Or.

Orleans (the Roman *Genâbun*, named afterwards Aurelianum, from M. Aurelius, who rebuilt it in the 2nd centy.) occupies an extensive level area on the rt. bank of the Loire; it contains 49,100 Inhab., and is chief town of the Dépt. of the Loiret. In a town so important for its situation, nearly in the centre of France, midway on the course of the sunny but shallow Loire, of consequence in a military point of view as commanding the passage over that river from the N. to the S. provinces of the kingdom, and conspicuous in history from a very early period—the traveller will probably expect more of interest than he will really find. Orleans is not conspicuous for trade or manufactures, and is deficient in tangible historical memorials, chiefly owing to the progress of modern improvements. The town gates and walls have been destroyed, several of the latter since 1830, and above all, nearly every memorial of the heroine of Orleans, Joan of Arc, has been swept away. The population is increasing, but the town is dull and has an appearance of having once been more populous and thriving.

Every object of interest at Orleans can be seen in a few hours in the following topographical order:—Leaving the rly. station, descend the Rue Bannier to the *Place du Martroy*—statue of Joan of Arc—from which following the Rue Jeanne d'Arc to the *Cathedral*, *Prefecture*, ch. of *St. Pierre la Puellier*, follow the Quay to the bridge over the Loire; ascend the Rue Royale, near which on rt. are the *Museum* and *House of Diane de Poitiers*, and on

1. those of *Agnes Sorel*, *Jeanne d'Arc*, and *La Mairie*; from which rejoin the Quay to the ch. of St. Aignan, and follow the *Boulevards de St. Vincent* and du *Chemin de Fer* to the station.

A handsome street, *Rue Royale*, leads from the bridge over the Loire to the irregular *Place du Martroy*, which occupies nearly the centre of the town. The street is prolonged from it under another name (*Rue de Lanier*) to the *Barrière de Paris*, the *Boulevard St. Jean*, and the station of the *Chemin de Fer*, on the *Boulevard* of the same name.

A wide street (*Rue Jeanne d'Arc*)

has been opened from the *Rue Royale* to the W. front of the *Cathedral*, the most important building of the town. The exterior was rebuilt in the 17th century, at a period when Gothic architecture was on the decline, yet the style is tolerably pure Flamboyant. Henri IV. furnished the funds, to atone for the destruction by the Calvinists of the former church, to ingratiate himself (vain hope!) with the Jesuits, and to liberate himself from the pope's excommunication. He laid the first stone in 1601, and the building, unfinished at his death, was continued under

ORLÉANS.

METRES.



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|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Notre Dame (Cathedral). | 6. Maison de Diane de Poitiers. | 11. St. Paul. |
| 2. Préfecture. | 7. " Agnes Sorel. | 12. Evêché. |
| 3. Palais de Justice. | 8. " Jeanne d'Arc. | 13. Muséum. |
| 4. Hospital. | 9. " François Premier. | 14. Theatre. |
| 5. Jeanne d'Arc's Statue, and Place du Martroy. | 10. Ch. of St. Pierre le Puellier. | 15. Mairie. |
| | | 16. Ch. of St. Aignan. |

Louis XIII., XIV., and XV. The design of the W. front was made in 1726, by the architect Gabriel, and modified by his successor, Paris. It consists of 3 somewhat plain pointed portals, surmounted by 3 rose windows flanked by 2 towers of equal height (280 ft.). Over the W. portal are some incongruous coats of arms, supported by cherubs, including the shield of the Bourbons, now lilyless. The S. porch is a classical abomination. The nave is flanked by double aisles. The magnificent effect of the interior depends in a great degree on the large size of the clerestory windows (double that of those in the side aisles).

A portion of the former cathedral, blown up 1567 by the Huguenots, who had previously turned it into a stable for their cavalry, in spite of the remonstrances of the Prince de Condé, still remains in the N. choir aisle: the choir ends in an apse. The chapels round the choir and one in the N. transept are in the best style of the 14th centy. and very elegant. The columns and arches of the nave (except that nearest the W. end) are also old and in the Flamboyant style, and the roof was probably reconstructed from the old groinings.

The other churches are either modern or so mutilated as scarcely to deserve notice. *St. Aignan* is the finest; its much injured portal is in the florid style. It consists of choir and transepts, with deep apsidal chapels. Under it is a Romanesque crypt. The houses Nos. 2 and 4 in the Place adjoining this ch., formerly the Convent of *St. Aignan*, were built and inhabited by Louis XI. They are of plain red brick, with high pitched slate roofs, having dormer windows, and resemble closely the remaining fragment of the château of Plessis les Tours (Rte. 53). *St. Pierre-le-Puellier* (*Petrus Puellarum*) has a Norman N. porch and an ancient apse; and the beautiful ruined *Ch. of St. Jacques* has a splendid Flamboyant doorway.

The *Hôtel de la Mairie*, to the W. of the cathedral, is well deserving of a visit. It was built in 1530, and was

the residence of the intendants of the province, but had fallen into great dilapidation, when it was purchased in 1853 by the town and restored in excellent taste at an expense of 23,000*l*. The ceilings and chimney-pieces in the *Salons des Mariages* and *Salle des Conseils* are magnificent. In one of these rooms François II. died. The chandeliers and chimney-piece in the *Salle de Reception* are said to be old. The sculptured caryatides are attributed to Jean Goujon. Round some of the rooms are the armorial bearings of the ancient *échevins* of the town, commencing from the 14th centy. In the *Salle de Conseil* is a portrait of the Maid of Orleans, painted 1581, from an older picture it is said, but deserving little confidence.

In front of the *Mairie* stands the statue of the Maid of Orleans, by the Princess Marie d'Orléans presented by Louis Philippe, and by far the worthiest representation of the Maid.

In the *Rue des Hôtelleries*, a narrow street on the S. of the *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, is the **Musée* (the ancient *Hôtel de Ville*), a picturesque edifice of the time of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. Here will be found, in addition to a considerable number of ordinary pictures and an assemblage of memorials and portraits of Jeanne d'Arc, a collection of local antiquities, carvings in ivory, wood, and stone, which once ornamented the houses and churches of Orleans, chiefly of the 15th and 16th centy. Amidst old furniture, cabinets, chimney-pieces, bas-reliefs and statues, is an elaborately carved chest, bearing the histories of Solomon and David in relief; another, which came from *St. Aignan*, is ornamented with a representation of the coronation of Louis XI. A Massacre of the Innocents in stone, an enamelled triptic, and some elaborate iron-work, locks, &c., with Gothic patterns, *chefs-d'œuvre* of the hammer and anvil.

Not far from the Musée, in the *Rue des Albanais*, and *Rue Neuve* No. 22, is the house of *Diane de Poitiers*, so called because she is supposed to have been laid up in it with a broken leg;

but it appears to have belonged to the Bishop of Orleans, and was built 1552. The inner front facing the court is a good specimen of Italian architecture. This house has also been converted into a Museum; it contains numerous cannon-balls of the time of the siege, dug up in making the rly. stat.

In the *Rue du Tabourg*, and behind the Museum, are some interesting specimens of domestic architecture, as the house of Jeanne d'Arc (No. 35), and that of Agnes Sorel (No. 15), which is well worthy of examination, on account of its carved wood and stone work, its doors, the reliefs round the galleries facing the court, and the very curious and handsome staircase, in five flights, two above ground and three below in the cellars. The style of architecture and ornament, and the coats of arms, fleurs-de-lis, &c., render it probable that it was erected by Charles VII. for his favourite previous to 1470.

No. 28, *Rue de la Recouvrance*, called *Maison de François Premier*, is supposed to have been built for the Duchesse d'Etampes in 1540. No. 60, *Rue St. Catherine*, and a house in *Rue de la Pierre Percée*, are old and worth notice.

An equestrian statue of the *Maid of Orleans*, armed and riding *en cavalier* was erected on the *Place du Martroy* in 1855.

The Maid entered the city on Friday, April 29th, 1429, in the teeth of the English army, which was vastly superior to the French. She had convoyed a supply of provisions from Blois to the famished townspeople, who, as she rode in triumph through their streets on her charger, in full armour, bearing her sacred banner, looked on her as their guardian angel sent from heaven. She was lodged in the house of Jacques Bouchier, treasurer of the Duc d'Orléans, which she had selected, with that sense of modesty which always actuated her, because she would there be under the protection of a matron of good repute, his wife. It stood close to the *Porte Renard* (since

removed). The scene of her chief exploits was the *old bridge*, which stood considerably higher up the river than the present one, near the present railway bridge, and rested in the centre on an island. It was defended at its extremity, on the S. bank of the Loire, by a fort, or *Tête du Pont*, called *Les Tourelles* which had fallen into the hands of the English before Jeanne's arrival, and, together with another tower in the centre of the bridge, formed a strong post, whence the English greatly annoyed the besieged by a battery planted on it. It was while reconnoitring the town from this battery that the English commander, the Earl of Salisbury, was mortally wounded by a shot from the walls.

The Maid in her enthusiasm decided that this post should be first attacked; and though her design was opposed by the most skilful of the French commanders, they were obliged to yield, because she carried the people and soldiery with her. As the bridge had been broken between the *Tourelles* and the town, when that fort fell into the hands of the besiegers, a chosen band of troops with the Maiden at their head was pushed across the Loire in boats, and began the attack upon the *Tête du Pont* on the l. bank, which formed part of the *Bastille des Tourelles*. It was defended by a picked body of 500 English soldiers, under Sir Wm. Gladsdale, who for many hours kept their assailants at bay by their unerring flights of arrows and fire of cannon. At length the Maid, seeing her countrymen falter, snatched up a ladder, and planting it against the walls began to mount to the escalade, but an arrow pierced her corslet, and she fell as one dead into the ditch. She was with difficulty rescued by her own people from being made prisoner, and was borne to the rear. Here, however, after a few woman's tears called forth by the anguish of the wound, she received, as she said, the consolation of "her voices," and, encouraged by St. Michael, St. Catherine, and St. Margaret, &c., hurried back once more to the contest. Great was the dismay of the English when

they beheld her, whom a few minutes before they had supposed mortally wounded, again leading the assault, and waving on high her magic banner. To the feeling of supernatural agency being exerted against them, was now added the failure of arrows and ammunition, and the hopelessness of aid from their army on the opposite bank. The spirits of the French proportionately increased, and they now began to assault the Tourelles from the side of the town, throwing beams over the broken arch to render it accessible. 300 men had fallen on the side of the English, but the surrender of the fort was at length decided by the death of their leader, whom a cannon-shot hurled into the river as he was crossing the drawbridge. That same evening the courageous Jeanne, whom but the day before the English had tauntingly desired to "go home and mind her cows," entered Orleans in triumph by the bridge which had remained many months closed; as she had herself foretold before she began the attack. Next day the English raised the siege, burning the remaining bastilles which they had erected around the town to hem it in, and retreating from before the walls. Thus in seven days from her arrival had the Maid accomplished the deliverance of the town.

Opposite to the spot where the old bridge terminated, on the l. bank of the river, stands a small cross called *la Croix de la Pucelle*; and the cellars, underneath the neighbouring cabaret called *Le Bœuf*, are part of the *Tête du Pont* included in the English bastille called *Les Tourelles*. They are now below the surface of the ground, but receive partial light from the old loopholes, which seem designed for the firing of cannon, and are furnished with rings above, from which it is probable that the guns were suspended by chains, as carriages were not then in use. In its present state the fort is nothing more than a damp, dirty, low cellar, possessing this interest alone, that it is perhaps the sole remaining contemporary relic of the siege.

The life of the Maid of Orleans has been admirably told by Lord

Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) in his 'Essays contributed to the Quarterly Review.'

During the Wars of Religion, at another siege of Orleans, in 1563, Francis Duc de Guise, the conqueror of Calais and defender of Metz, who commanded the Catholic army which invested the town, was assassinated before its walls by a fanatical young Huguenot, Poltrot de Méré. He was shot near the village of Olivet, and died a few days after in the Château de Caubrai. Orleans was then justly regarded as the stronghold of the Protestant party, and continued so until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes banished those who followed the Reformed faith.

Francis II., husband of Mary Queen of Scots, ended his insignificant life at Orleans, in the building now the Mairie, whither he had repaired to be present at the meeting of the Estates. In his last illness, at the instigation of his mother, Cath. de Medicis, he sent a deputation of pilgrims to Notre Dame de Cléry, promising to purge the kingdom of heretics if he recovered. The vow was accomplished not by him, but by Charles IX., at the instigation of the same wicked mother, on the night of St. Bartholomew.

Cæsar mentions Orleans in the following passage: "Carnutes Genabum concurrunt, civesque Romanos, qui negotiandi causâ ibi consisterant, interficiunt."

Promenades are formed round the town upon the line of the old ramparts forming handsome Boulevards.

The fine *Bridge* over the Loire, of 9 unequal arches, 364 yards long, was built by the great engineer Perronnet; it was opened by Madame de Pompadour in 1760.

Post-Office in the Rue d'Ilhers.

Alphonse Gatineau, bookseller, is well provided with guide-books, views, maps, and plans of Orleans and the neighbouring country.

Railways to Paris; to Vierzon, Bourges, and Moulins; to Tours, Poitiers, and Bordeaux; to Nantes; and to Limoges; projected to Gien.

Diligences:—to Gien; to Chateaudun.

Environs. The objects of interest in the vicinity of Orleans are—

a. Notre Dame de Cléry, the burial-place of Louis XI. (Rte. 53.)

b. The *Château de la Source*, the residence of Lord Bolingbroke, is about 5 m. off; a cab will cost 5 or 6 francs. The way thither leads across the bridge over the Loire to the village of Olivet, whither omnibuses run every hour from Orleans; here the road turns to the l. The château is named from the river Loiret, which here issues out of the ground in full flood, from a natural basin, but injured by art, close under the walls of the château, in the midst of the park. After a course of only 10 m. it falls into the Loire, giving, however, its name to the department. With this exception, the grounds, laid out in the formal French style, have little interest; nor has the château itself any other than what it derives from having been the residence of Bolingbroke, who rented it during the latter years of his life when exiled from England. He was visited here by Voltaire, and wrote here his 'Reflections on Exile.' It is a circuitous and tedious walk up to the source, owing to enclosures and ditches. There is a second and more copious source, produced, at the beginning of the last century, by the artificial means employed to confine the waters of the old one, which, in consequence, broke a new passage for itself. Here Davoust signed the decree for disbanding the Army of the Loire, after the reverses of Napoleon in 1815.

Not far from La Source, near the road, is another handsome *Château—de la Fontaine*.

ROUTE 51.

PARIS TO SCEAUX—RAILWAY.

11 kilom. = 7 Eng. m. Trains in 28 min.

Terminus in Paris, Barrière d'Enfer.

The peculiarity of the line is, that, for the sake of economizing outlay, it is constructed upon steep slopes and curves of small radius, which are traversed in safety by railway trains called *trains articulés*, owing to the carriages being made to turn on their wheels like road carriages, the invention of M. Arnoux.

4 m. *Arcueil*. A village of 5024 Inhab., much frequented by the Parisians. In the valley is an *Aqueduct* constructed by Mary of Medicis to carry the waters of the Rungis to Paris. There are also traces of the Roman aqueduct erected by the Emp. Julian for a similar purpose. The ch. is of the 13th and 14th cents., and fine.

1 m. *Bourg-la-Reine Stat.* is situated in the valley, at the foot of the ascent on whose summit is the town of Sceaux. The intervening space is traversed by means of curves carried along the face of the slope in zigzags (*lacets*).

[A branch railway leads to *Palaiseau*, where are ruins of a very old castle, and to *Orsay* and *Limours*, passing through

2 m. *Berny*; 2 m. *Massy*; 2 m. *Palaiseau*; 3 m. *Orsay*.]

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Fontenay aux Roses*, a village in the neighbourhood of which roses and raspberries are extensively cultivated.

1 m. *Sceaux Stat.* The town was once famed for its *Château*, built by the Minister Colbert (1760), afterwards enlarged by the Duc de Maine, whose duchess assembled around her here a circle of the most eminent literary characters in France. It was destroyed, except some of the offices and the menagerie, at the Revolution, and its park, which had been laid out by *Le Nôtre*, ploughed up. A part of it has been converted into a public garden. The

Terrace is a favourite place of resort of the Parisians. Sceaux is celebrated for its large cattle-market, and has a considerable glass-manufactory. Florian, the novelist, who resided in the château and died here, is buried in its Cimetière. (See *Handbook of Paris*.)

In the neighbourhood is *Chatenay*, where Châteaubriand had a country seat.

ROUTE 52.

THE LOIRE—GIEN TO ORLEANS.

65 kilom. = 40 Eng. m.

Two Diligences daily in 6 hrs. Rly. projected.

The scenery of this part of the course of the Loire is not interesting. The rly. from Paris to Lyons by the Bourbonnais passes from Gien to Nevers. The upper course of the Loire is described in Rte. 105.

Gien is a town of 6717 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, on the carriage-road from Orleans to Lyons. Its church, *St. Etienne*, has been injured by repairs. Near it is a portion of an ancient *Castle*, now turned into the *Sous-Préfecture*. It was at Gien that the Maid of Orleans crossed the Loire on her way from her native village, to announce her divine mission to "Charles the Dauphin" at Chinon.

1. A mound of earth, called *La Motte du Leon*, is supposed to be a Celtic tumulus.

About 15 m. below Gien lies

1. *Sully*, a town of 2503 Inhab., possessing a wire suspension bridge, and an old *Castle*, resting its front upon the

Loire, and separated from the town by a deep ditch. It was built by Maximilian de Béthune, first Duc de Sully, the celebrated minister of Henri IV., who purchased the site from the family of La Trémouille. He passed here the latter years of his life, after his disgrace under Louis XIII., maintaining considerable state with his regiment of lancers, and occupying himself with the preparation of his work '*Sur les Economies Royales*,' which he printed at a press set up in one of the towers. It remained in the possession of his descendants until 1807, when the last Duc de Sully died, the line becoming extinct. One of the Dukes fitted up a little theatre in the château, and was visited by many literary men of his time, among others by Voltaire, who wrote in it some cantos of the *Henriade*. The building is now falling into decay, and is no longer inhabited: in one corner a few bits of tapestry, old portraits, &c., have been brought together; also a statue of Sully.

rt. The *Ch. of St. Benoît*, one of the oldest and finest in the Dépt., was originally attached to a monastery, said to have been founded in the 7th cent., destroyed 1792. Its tower was lowered in consequence of a revolt of the monks against the royal authority under Francis I. Obs. its N. portal, some carved stalls, and curiosities in the sacristy, amongst which a necklace worn by Madame de Montespan.

rt. *Châteauneuf*, on the N. side of the Loire. Here are remains of a handsome château.

The river is crossed by a suspension-bridge at

1. *Jargeau*, a town of 2578 Inhab., 12 m. from Orleans. It still retains a portion of its old walls, within which a few hundred English soldiers, with their commander, the Earl of Suffolk, shut themselves up, after the raising of the siege of Orleans, to resist the attacks of the French led on by Dunois and the Maid. She was struck down into the ditch by a stone while mounting a ladder to scale a breach made in the walls by the besiegers' cannon; but, recovering herself, instantly rose, and

encouraged her followers by her voice and waving her banner. The town was taken, and almost all the garrison put to the sword, in spite of the endeavours of the Maid to prevent the shedding of blood. Suffolk was made prisoner. The *Ch. of St. Etienne and St. Vrain*, though injured by the Huguenots 1562, is still a fine building.

rt. A little below Checy, at Combleaux, is the opening of the Canal d'Orléans, which connects the Loire with the Seine.

rt. ORLEANS, Rte. 48.

ROUTE 53.

THE LOIRE. — ORLEANS TO TOURS, BY
BLOIS AND AMBOISE — RAILWAY. —
CHAMBORD AND CHENONCEAUX.

	Kil.	Miles.
Orléans (Aubrais Junct. Stat.)		
St. Ay.	12	7½
Beaugency	26	16
Mer (for Chambord).	38	23
Blois	57	36
Onzain	72	43
Amboise	90	56
Vouvray	102	64
Tours	113	70½

The *Railroad* runs parallel to the rt. bank of the Loire.

10 trains run daily in 2½ to 3½ hrs.

Steamers on the river have been superseded by the railway.

The course of the Loire from Orleans to Tours lies for the most part through a wide valley, slightly varied by hills of moderate height: its scenery, therefore, consisting chiefly of slopes covered over with vineyards, of low banks and islands, fringed with willows and poplars, is somewhat monotonous, though of a sunny character, and relieved now and then by a frowning old

town such as Blois or Amboise, or by a formal château. Lower down a yellow streak of cliffs hollowed out into caves and subterranean dwellings frequently forms the bank. The river winds much: its shallow waters occupy a bed too large for them to fill in summer, and it is obstructed by shifting sandbanks.

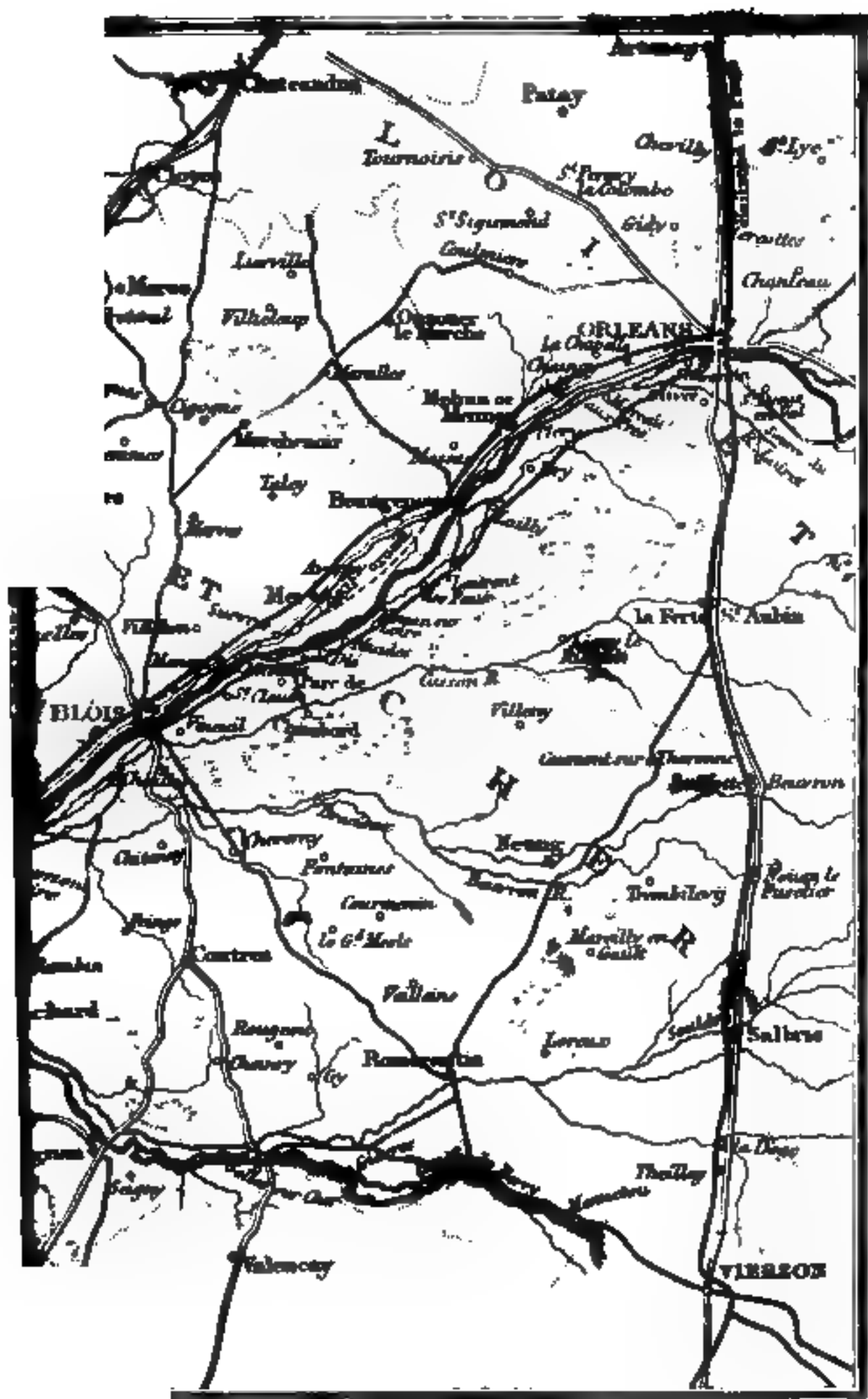
The first object worth noticing after quitting Orleans is,

The outlet into the Loire (on its S. bank) of the Loiret. (Rte. 48.) On the peninsula between the rivers once stood the abbey St. Mesmin, whose fertile territory was a gift of Clovis to the monks. A part of the ch. and traces of the gardens remain.

4 m. *Meung*, or *Mehun sur Loire Stat.*, a town whose name occurs in the annals of the English campaigns. It has a *Romanesque church*, and a red ruined *Castle*, partly concealed by trees, and backed by a hill.

In the churchyard of Lailly, near here, Condillac was buried without any memorial to mark the spot.

[Opposite to Meung the square and heavy mass of *Notre Dame de Cléry* may be perceived about 3 m. from the Loire, on its l. bank. The fine *Church* of this little town, 9 m. from Orleans, is remarkable for the veneration in which its image of the Virgin was held by Louis XI., who was buried within its walls. Its name must be familiar to every reader of 'Quentin Durward.' Louis, passing this way in his frequent journeys into Touraine, always performed his devotions to our Lady of Cléry, whose leaden figure he carried in his cap. The existing church was almost entirely built by him, in place of an older one ruined by the English under Salisbury, 1428. He selected it as his burial-place in preference to St. Denis, because he believed he had recovered from a severe illness by the intercession of the image. A grave was made for him in his lifetime, in which he used to lay himself at full length: but this, as well as the statue in bronze which adorned his tomb, was destroyed by the Huguenots 1563. The existing



Drawn and Engraved by J. & W. Walker

monument is said to resemble the preceding one, except that the statue is in marble: it was executed by Michel Bourdin, an artist of Orleans, for Louis XIII. Louis is represented bare-headed, on his knees in an attitude of prayer, upon a black altar-tomb with four angels in the corners. The black image of the Virgin is said to be the identical one before which Louis spent so many hours in prayer. Independently of its fine proportions, the ch. possesses several objects of interest,—the sculptures of the Sacristy, much mutilated, the carved wood-work of its stalls, the fine painted glass of the E. window, 16th cent., and the Chapel of the family of the Counts of Dunois, in which Tanneguy du Châtel, who murdered the Duke of Burgundy on the bridge of Montereau (1477) was buried.

5 m. *Beaugency* Stat. (*Inn*: l'Ecu de Bretagne, good), an antique town of 5029 Inhab., prettily situated between two hills. Conspicuous above its old houses rises the square *Donjon tower*, of the 10th or 11th centy., and solid construction, 115 feet high, adjoining the *Castle* built by le beau Dunois. The *H. de Ville*, designed by Viart, 1526, has an elegant front ornamented with the arms of the Card. de Longueville and of the Comtes de Dunois. The bell-tower of St. Firmin is all that remains of the ch. of that saint, and is now attached to the Hôtel Dieu. Beaugency gives its name to one of the best wines of the Orléanois.

The rly. runs at the back of the town, skirting without entering it, and for the next 3 stages separates itself from the Loire, to avoid its windings, and passes the little towns of Avary and Tavers.

7 m. *Mer* Stat. The *Château de Chambord* (see below) may be reached from this by a good road, crossing the Loire by a suspension bridge.

4 m. *Suèvres* Stat.

3 m. *Menars le Château* Stat., so called from the château, which belonged to Madame de Pompadour. It is now the property of the Prince de Chimay, who has established a college here.

[France, 1867.]

6 m. *BLOIS* STAT. — *Inns*: Hôtel d'Angleterre, best; close to the bridge, comfortable, cheerful, and reasonable; civil landlord. H. de Blois, in the centre of the town. H. de la Tête Noire; much improved, civil people.

This ancient and picturesque town, chief town of the Dépt. de Loire et Cher, containing 20,008 Inhab., is built upon a steep slope, crowned by its historical castle at one end of the ridge, and by the cathedral at the other.

The quarter of the town which reaches down to the river consists of modern houses, forming a handsome quay lined with rows of trees, and along it, between the town and the river, the high road passes. A bridge of 11 arches, surmounted by an obelisk in the centre, unites Blois with its suburb Vienne on the l. bank of the Loire.

Numerous streets of stairs running up the hill, and winding narrow lanes lined with picturesque old houses, form the bulk of the town, and must be threaded to reach the

**Castle*, for ages the residence of kings and princes, and the scene of momentous events. It had been converted into a barrack, and was allowed to go to ruin until 1845, since which the government, with laudable zeal, has restored a part of it to its pristine condition, with excellent taste, under the direction of M. Duban. The interior is well worth visiting, on account of the splendid manner in which it is decorated. The joists and underside of the floorings are gorgeously painted, and the walls covered with stamped canvas of brilliant patterns, said to be taken from those upon leather originally used for the same purpose. The E. front, of red brick, facing the square, is of the time of Louis XII., who rebuilt the château, in which he was born.

The fine Gothic portal, surmounted by a niche or oriel; is not in the centre of the façade: it leads into a court, the E. side of which is lined with a cloister, resting on pillars carved with a net-like panelling. In the N. corner tower is a grand staircase with

groined roof. On the rt. hand (N. side) is the pile raised by Francis I., corresponding in style (Renaissance) with part of Chambord, and overhanging the precipice behind. The W. side of the quadrangle was commenced under Gaston Duc d'Orléans from the designs of Mansard, but never finished, and is sadly out of character with the rest; that on the left (S.) is the most ancient, the work of the early Dukes of Orleans. An elegant winding staircase of stone, on whose rich roof the Salamanders of Francis I. have been replaced, leads into the suite of rooms in which the tragedy of the Guises was consummated. Tradition has preserved the memory of the minutest particulars connected with it; and, though the interior was stripped of almost all its decorations at the Revolution, and the walls whitewashed like those of a prison, points out the chamber and oratory of Catherine de Medicis, the originator of the plot,—the *cabinet of Henri III.*, where he distributed the daggers to his 45 gentlemen in waiting, who were to rid him of his rival, the hero of the barricades,—the *Vieux Cabinet*, at the entrance of which the victim, sent for by the king, was set upon by his assassins as he was turning aside the tapestry hung over the door, and fell pierced with more than 40 wounds,—the outer chamber where the body lay for 2 hours with a cloak and a cross of straw thrown over it, until the royal murderer, issuing from his den to look at the corse of the once mighty Henri le Balafre, spurned it in the face with his foot, saying, “*Je ne le croyais pas aussi grand*,” and then ordered it to be burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. During the progress of the murder, prayers were being offered up for its success in the adjoining chapel. This happened Dec. 23, 1588:—on the following day the Cardinal de Lorraine, brother of the Balafre, was murdered in another part of the castle.

On the ground floor at the N.E. angle of the building is the *Salle des Etats de Blois*, to attend the meeting of which the Guises had been enticed

from Paris, their stronghold. It was while seated at the council-board in this hall, that the duke was summoned by the royal page to attend the king. This hall is supposed to be as old as the 13th centy.: a row of pointed arches supports its double, barn-like roof of wood. The king's throne was placed against the wall on one side.

One other memorial of that age of crime and superstition remains to be noticed,—it is a sort of *pavillon* raised upon an old tower, detached from the S. side of the castle, projecting over the Ch. of St. Nicholas towards the river: this was the *Observatory of Catherine de Medicis*, to which she used to retire, with her astrologer, to consult the stars. It bears the inscription “*Uranie Sacrum*.” A stone slab, like a tombstone, in front of the pavillon, served as a support for the astrolabe. The beautiful porcelain floorings in the rooms of Catherine de Medicis deserve notice.

A good general view of the gloomy château is gained by turning to the l., on issuing from the great gate, through a vaulted passage into the Place du Collège, above which it rears aloft its sombre mass from a basement of grass-grown buttresses. Here we may see the window from which Queen Marie de Medicis let herself down to escape when banished to Blois by her son, Louis XIII., on the murder of the Maréchal d'Ancre.

In the *Eglise St. Vincent*, now belonging to a sisterhood, facing this Place, is the tomb of Gaston d'Orléans, who passed here, in a kind of exile, the last 8 years of his life.

The **Ch. of St. Nicholas* is a fine Gothic edifice, chiefly belonging to the 12th centy., surmounted by a central tower (pyramidal roof) and 2 W. towers (one rebuilt). The choir ends in an apse of 7 arches resting on single shafts; there are 3 apsidal chapels behind. The manner in which the capitals are executed, the regularity of the arches, and the elegance of the circular half Gothic half Byzantine

dome deserve notice. This ch. has lately been restored.

The terraced *Gardens* attached to the former *Étréché* form a very agreeable walk, commanding a fine view of the town and river, extending to the distant towers of Chambord and Chaumont. The *Cathedral*, or Ch. of the Jesuits, said to have been built by Mansard, has been repaired. Not far from it a Lunatic Asylum, a handsome edifice, has been erected. A vaulted sewer, partly cut in the rock, by some attributed to the Romans and called an *aqueduct*, runs under a considerable part of the town. It is known among the people as the *Pont de César*.

The principal square has on one side the Préfecture, on another the Palais de Justice, and on a third the Halle au Blé.

In the old streets of Blois may still be found some interesting specimens of domestic architecture of the 16th centy. The Hôtel d'Alluye retains an elegant portico in its inner court, and some rooms on the ground floor, but little altered. There is a curiously-carved house in the Rue Pierre de Blois, leading to the Evêché; and an elaborately-sculptured staircase of wood representing St. George and the Dragon, with a central balustrade corded to the top, and compartments filled with various compositions.

Among the celebrated *natives* of Blois may be named the learned divine and chronicler, Peter of Blois, who died in England A.D. 1200; Louis XII.; and Denys Papin, for whom the French have claimed the invention of the steam-engine. A *Statue* of the latter has been erected here.

In 1814 the Empress Marie Louise, with her son the King of Rome, and the remnant of the Imperial court, government, and army, were despatched hither by Napoleon I., when he appointed his wife regent.

[The excursion to the *Château de Chambord* may be conveniently made from Blois, whence it is about 12 m. distant, a 2 hrs.' drive. *Omnibus* daily to and fro; a carriage with 1 horse will cost 12 fr., with 2, 20. The

road runs up the l. bank of the Loire in sight of the *Château of Meunars* on the opposite bank, on an embankment or *Levéé*, nearly as far as St. Dié, a village with a small *Inn* (au Grand Chambord), 1½ m. distant from the château. A cross road leads thence, crossing the Cosson before reaching Chambord. (*Inn*, H. St. Michael, built by the Comte de Chambord, very good.) The Forest of Chambord is not well preserved: the deer have been kept down for the sake of the young wood. Guests at the inn readily obtain permission to fish in the streams, which abound with pike. Few fine trees remain in the forest, which displays now little sylvan beauty.

**Chambord*, the Versailles of La Touraine, until Louis XIV. deserted that beautiful province to fix the royal residence close to the metropolis. It has no beauty of site to recommend it, being placed in the midst of a sandy flat, surrounded by a park 21 m. in circumference. The château itself, though somewhat fantastic, is on the whole a grand edifice, surmounted by a vast group of turrets, minarets, and cones, which rise conspicuous at a distance from a solid basement, the chief features of which are 6 prodigious round towers, 60 ft. in diameter, which seem the types of all those which characterise French châteaux. Its architecture marks the transition between the fortified castle and the Italian palace, and is a fine specimen of the age and taste of Francis I., who built it, after his return from captivity in Spain, on the site of a favourite hunting lodge of the Counts of Blois, engaging Primaticcio to furnish designs for it. He laid the foundation of it 1526, and employed 1800 men constantly on its construction until his death. It was afterwards continued, though with less zeal, by Henri II. and Charles IX.; and even Louis XV. added the low screen at the back, which, though from Mansard's designs, is ugly, and of course inappropriate to the style of the original. It is at present the property of the Comte de Chambord, the last descendant of the elder branch of the house

of Bourbon, having been purchased and presented to him by public subscription. He has been confirmed in his possession, though the Bourbons have forfeited their other estates in France. Its 440 chambers, though uninhabited, are undergoing judicious repairs in good style and taste, the rental of the estate, amounting to about 3000*l.* a year, being entirely applied by its present possessor on its restoration.

Enclosed within the building a *central* tower rises above the rest, called *Donjon*, or *Tour de la Fleur de Lis*, from the lily of France, in stone, 6 ft. high, which surmounts it. After having escaped the hammer which defaced all its minor brethren so profusely scattered over the building, at the first Revolution, this monster lily was destined to fall at the second, but has been since replaced.

In the interior of this tower is a very beautiful double spiral staircase so contrived that parties may pass up or down at the same time without meeting, scarcely even seeing each other. It opens on each floor upon 4 vaulted corridors, branching from it like the arms of a cross. The compartments of their roof were once filled with the Salamander and F. of Francis I. One of these corridors was converted under Louis XIV. into a theatre, for the first performance of Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, in which Molière and his troop performed before the King, for the first time, 1670. The device of Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers, the H. and D. entwined with the crescent, are distributed over the parts built by that sovereign, but left unfinished.

It will be worth while to ascend to the terrace and top of the tower to examine the details of the building, its solid masonry inlaid with morsels of black slate cut into the shape of lozenges, crescents, &c. Its rich niches, its classic chimneys converted into ornaments instead of being eye-sores, its balustrades and flying buttresses, are all curious specimens of the style of the Renaissance, resembling somewhat the Elizabethan architecture at Bur-

leigh. The roof is like the hull of a ship, and must contain a forest of timber. From the top of the tower we look down upon the wide forest and wilderness of a park with its avenues.

Since the commencement of the recent restorations, it is once more a pleasure to traverse the labyrinth of rooms, though showing no traces of the paintings with which they were decorated by Jean Cousin. The intellectual traveller, in imagination, can repeople their halls and corridors with the brilliancy and beauty of the courts of Francis I. and Henri II., recalling the time when Charles V. was entertained here on his passage through France, 1539, by his generous rival, or that when Mademoiselle de Montpensier here lost her heart to the unprincipled Lauzun.

Among the occupants of Chambord since it was deserted by its royal owners, was Marshal Saxe,—that veteran of a hundred fights, to whom it was given by Louis XV. He brought with him 6 cannon taken from the enemy in battle, and a regiment of lancers, whom he reviewed daily from the terrace, although with one foot already in the grave. He died here 1750. It afterwards became the asylum of Stanislas King of Poland, and his queen Maria Leczinska. It was plundered and dismantled by the mob of 1792, and sold as national property. Napoleon bestowed it in 1809 upon Marshal Berthier, from whose widow it was purchased for 1,542,000 francs raised by a national subscription, and presented to the Duc de Bordeaux.]

[Another excursion may be made from Blois to Valençay (36 m.) by Salles, an old town on the Cher. The *Château of Valençay*, built by Philibert Delorme in the reign of Francis I., is interesting architecturally as a specimen of the style of the Renaissance, and historically as the prison-house allotted by Napoleon to Ferdinand VII. of Spain from 1808 to 1814, and still more as the country residence of the late Prince de Talleyrand during the latter years of his life. The larger rooms contain

portraits of monarchs (Napoleon and Louis-Philippe presented by themselves) and of statesmen, his contemporaries.

Talleyrand's last resting-place is in a vault beneath the chapel of a small nunnery, in a narrow street off the Place at Valençay. It is entered through an iron door in the floor, and in one corner a dark stone sarcophagus contains all that remains of the wily minister of so many sovereigns. By the marriage of a niece of the Duc de Talleyrand, it now belongs to a member of the Montmorency family.

Returning to Selles, the traveller may proceed down the valley of the Cher by the town of Montrichard to Chénonceaux, and thence to Amboise. Between Selles and Montrichard, but on the opposite side of the Cher is St. Aignan, where there is a magnificent *Château* of various ages, formerly belonging to the Ducs de St. A. It is inhabited and kept up with beautiful gardens and terraces, fine trees, and profusion of flowers; the gardens are open to the townspeople.]

At Blois begins the colossal dyke called *La Levée*, commenced under the Carolingian monarchs, and augmented and strengthened by different kings of France, to restrain the Loire within its bed, and check its destructive inundations. It runs along the rt. bank as far as the mouth of the Mayenne, below Angers, a distance of about 100 m. It is faced with masonry, and the railroad is carried along its summit. It is a considerable work, though inferior to the dykes of Holland, and was burst through by several inundations in the present centy.

The first portion of the rly. beyond Blois runs close to the Loire, through rather pretty country.

6 m. *Chouzy Stat.* Near here stood the Abbaye de la Guiche, the burying-place of the Counts of Blois, of the house of Châtillon.

3 m. *Onzain Stat.*

[*Château de Chaumont*, opposite to Onzain, beyond the Loire, a conspicuous building picturesquely situated on a height, with machicolated towers, forming 3 sides of a square. It was the residence of Cath. de Medicis, whose chamber is shown, and who here spent her time in plotting and in studying the stars until the death of her husband, Henri II., when she obliged his mistress, Diane de Poitiers, to exchange her bijou château of Chénonceaux for this, which, however, Diane does not appear to have inhabited. It was the birthplace of Cardinal George d'Amboise, 1460, the wise minister of France under Louis XII. The arms, still visible, cut in the masonry, are a blazing hill,—*chaumont*. The Prince de Condé, after the battle of Dreux, was confined in it. Voltaire is said to have written a part of his 'Pucelle' here.

7 m. *Limeray Stat.* The rly. from here traverses a fertile plain. The castle of Amboise, on the opposite side of the Loire, is seen. A little beyond *Veuves* the line enters the province of La Touraine, and the Dépt. de l'Indre et Loire.

4 m. *Amboise Stat.*—*Inns*: Lion d'Or; cheap and homely. At the Cygne, on the rt. bank of the river, a good horse and cab will cost to Chénonceaux 10 fr., or, including an excursion to Loches, 15.

Amboise, an old and languid town of 4188 Inhab., stands on the l. bank of the Loire, here divided by an island, upon which the 2 bridges which cross the river rest. In the chapel of *St. Florentin* is a celebrated *Holy Sepulchre*, formerly in the ch. of St. Amboise. It consists of a group of figures of life-size, well executed in terracotta and coloured, representing the entombment of our Lord. The figures are said to be portraits of the family of an intendant of the palace named Babou, the three Marys being likenesses of his daughters, who were in turn favourites of Francis I., as the story goes!! Marie de Beauvilliers and Gabrielle d'Estrées, favourites of Henri IV., were daughters of 2 of these ladies.

The most conspicuous object is the *Castle*, long the residence of the Kings of France, and until 1852 the property of King Louis Philippe. Its buildings, flanked by round towers with conical roofs, reduced to a small portion of their original extent, occupy the platform of a lofty rock, nearly vertical in front and rear. Louis Philippe, who inherited the castle as the descendant of the Ducs de Penthièvre, caused the old houses to be swept away from the base of the rock, so as to form an opening from the bridge to a *tunnel* under the castle. It is vaulted with masonry. Two enormous towers, 90 ft. high and 42 in diameter, spring from the ground at the base of the rock, and rise to the level of the others. They contain winding, inclined passages of so gradual a slope that horses and even carriages can ascend to the summit of the rock. The one in front has been closed to form a saloon, but that behind, on the l. as you emerge from the tunnel, still gives access to the castle, and is remarkable for its elegant florid Gothic doorway and groined roof. This and most of the other existing buildings date from the time of Charles VIII., who was much attached to Amboise, having been born in it, 1470; he also died here, 1498.

The Arab chief Abd-el-Kader and his family were confined in the castle. He was released from his captivity by Louis Napoleon in 1853.

In the interior of the *château* there is little deserving of notice. The improving hand of the late possessor had pierced holes as large as the embrasures of a battery in its massive walls, to admit daylight into vaults once perhaps *cachots* or *oubliettes*, but now converted into kitchens, larders, pantries, and cellars; while the upper rooms, papered, polished, and filled with modern furniture, preserve no traces of antiquity. Yet in them perhaps was decided the bloody doom of those 1200 Huguenot prisoners concerned in the celebrated "*Conjuration d'Amboise*," which had for its object to extricate the young king Francis

II. from the clutches and influence of the Guises, 1560. The secret of the plot was betrayed to the Duc de Guise by one of the conspirators, and its leader, La Renaudie, seized and hung on a gibbet on the centre of the bridge. The remainder of the conspirators were dispersed and everywhere seized; the castle walls were decorated with the hanging bodies of the criminals, and the courts and streets of the town streamed with blood, until the wearied headsman, resigning his axe, consigned the remainder to other executioners, who drowned them in the Loire. Such was the extent of the carnage that the court was driven from Amboise by the stench of the dead bodies. This butchery formed the prelude to the still more horrible tragedy of St. Bartholomew. It was from the balcony, that still exists, that Cath. de Medicis, her 3 sons, afterwards kings Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., with Mary Queen of Scots, witnessed in Court costume the execution of the Huguenots. In 1470 the exiled Queen Margaret of Anjou and her son, through the intervention of the cunning Louis XI., were reconciled in this castle to her quondam foe, the Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, by whom her own husband had been dethroned. Hatred to Edward IV. became the bond of union, and they agreed in vowing vengeance on him.

The *Gardens* are well kept, and the view from their terraces is as good as that from the *château* itself. Within the garden stands the *little *Chapel*, one of the most exquisite morsels of profusely florid Gothic in France, restored by Louis Philippe in a manner creditable to French taste. It is in the form of a cross, was built for Anne of Brittany, and is dedicated to St. Hubert, whose miraculous meeting with the stag, having a cross growing between its horns, is curiously carved over the rich doorway. This and the interior are panelled throughout, or decorated with foliage of the most delicate sculpture. The leaves, showing all their fibres, crisped and curled

round the edges like kail, are cut behind in a style more common in ivory than stone. Interspersed among the foliage are singular and grotesque figures; along the wall runs a sort of frieze of stone-work; the roof is elaborately groined, and the pendants hanging from it carved with grotesques, the whole reminding one of the richness of Henry VII.'s chapel, without its arrangement.

The *Ch. of St. Denis*, restored, will be interesting to the architect and antiquary.

In the cliff a little above the castle, and entered from the garden behind a private house, are some singular caverns called *Les Greniers d' César*. They consist of a lofty, narrow excavation running in a line into the rock, evidently once divided into 3 stories, as the broken edges of the vaulting which formed the roofs and floors still remain; and by their removal the three are now thrown into one. The walls are covered with cement. At the extremity is a round, vaulted chamber lined with masonry; at one side runs a staircase cut in the rock, descending towards the river and ascending to a level with the roof of the excavation, where it leads to three other similar vaulted chambers, constructed, it is supposed, to hold corn. There is a tradition that Cæsar, after conquering the Gallic confederation, reached the Loire at this spot, and formed a camp, traces of which still exist on the cliff above, together with these excavations below it, to serve as store-houses.

Leonardo da Vinci spent the last 2 years of his life in the Château de *Cloux-Luci*, still existing in the outskirts of the town, and died there 1519. He is supposed to have been buried in the ch. of *St. Florentin*, of which only the foundation remains.

[A very pleasant excursion may be made from Amboise to **Chénonceaux*, 10 m. S. (2 public conveyances daily from the rly. stat.). The road lies through the forest of Amboise (till 1852 a domain of the Orleans family),

passing on the rt. the pagoda in the park of *Chanteloup*, whose magnificent château, the retreat of the Duc de Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., when banished from court to his estate, has disappeared. After the Revolution it belonged to Count Chaptal, the distinguished chemist and minister of Napoleon I., who established here a refinery of beetroot sugar, which he first brought to perfection. The château was pulled down and sold about 1830 for its materials.

At *La Croix* we reach the valley of the Cher; from which a road, turning to the l. up the rt. bank of the river, covered hereabouts with vines, leads to the village of Chénonceaux (possessing a poor auberge), which is connected by an avenue with the *Château*.

In front of the building extends a stately terrace lined with stone balustrades, approached by a flight of steps; adjoining is a pleasure garden.

The **Château de Chénonceaux* has nearly as many *souvenirs* as Amboise, but not of so tragical a kind. It was built in the more joyous days of Francis I. Its picturesque round towers, bartizans, and bridged moat, though still preserving the form of a castle, were not meant for defence; and its front is covered over with graceful and delicate ornaments in the Italian style, such as are seen at Longleat, at Audley End, and in edifices raised by Inigo Jones. It stands on the Cher: literally *on*, for it is built partly upon a bridge, and the river passes under it. At a distance it is most picturesque, with its green court, its single advanced round tower, intended for the *Concierge*, and pretty formal gardens. Its interior is almost unaltered since the day it was built; besides, what is so rare in France, it has been well and carefully kept up, retaining its old furniture, cabinets, china, enamels, and glass. Its vaulted hall is hung with armour, its walls are covered with stamped cloth, its doors are screened by tapestry curtains which draw aside, and the rich ceilings are of blue ground studded

with stars. The very glass out of which Francis I. drank, and Mary Queen of Scots' mirror, are shown. But its chief interest arises from the persons who have lived in it. It was given by Henri II. to Diane de Poitiers, who enlarged it by extending the bridge, previously constructed over only part of the river, quite to the other side, and raising upon it a handsome, but less quaint and interesting building, of two stories. Hither her royal lover used to repair after hunting in the neighbouring forest of Loches. Her initial D is plentifully introduced combined with his H, thus **DH**. She was, however, dispossessed of her fair mansion, on the death of the king, by the unscrupulous Catherine de Medicis, whose bedroom, with the original furniture, remains. It was bequeathed by her to Louise de Lorraine, widow of Henri III., whose chamber is still hung in black. It descended to the Duchesse de Vendôme and the Condés. Nor does the list of distinguished inmates cease here, for towards the end of the last centy. all the literary men of the time used to assemble here, drawn together by the owner of Chénonceaux, Madame Dupin, widow of a *fermier général*, who died 1799. In her time, Voltaire, the exiled Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and many others, were her constant visitors; and in the little, dusty, faded theatre, which occupies the end of Diana's gallery, Rousseau's opera, 'Le Devin du Village,' was performed for the first time. The collection of historical portraits, including all the persons who have lived here, is curious; among them a whole-length portrait of Diane de Poitiers, said to be by Primaticcio, in the costume of her namesake, the goddess, with a dog in a leash, a bow at her back, and wearing a taffeta petticoat, embroidered with fleurs-de-lis. Here are also portraits of Henri IV., of Sully, of Rabelais, and a cast of the sweet face of Agnes Sorel from her monument at Loches. The most remarkable circumstance connected with Chénonceaux, perhaps, is that it escaped the ravages of the Revolution, owing to

the respect which Madame Dupin, its owner, commanded. The Château, which passed by inheritance into the paternal keeping of Count de Ville-neuve, was purchased, in 1864, by M. Pelouze, son of the late celebrated French chemist. Strangers are obligingly permitted to see the interior.

Loches (Rte. 56) is about 18 m. S. of Chénonceaux; the road runs partly through the forest of Loches. It is a dreary drive.]

On leaving Amboise the country becomes exceedingly populous and fertile, and is known as *la belle plaine*, but to an English eye is somewhat monotonous. Many of the houses are partly excavated in the soft limestone rocks.

4 m. *Noisay Stat.*

2 m. *Vernou Stat.*

2 m. *Vouvray Stat.* Here the rly. describes a great curve, and crosses the river to the l. bank on a fine bridge 80 feet above the Loire.

[5 m. beyond Vouvray, following the post-road, and on the top of a projecting promontory, stands, conspicuous from afar, the feudal beacon-tower called *Lanterne de la Roche Corbon*, not unlike a great factory-chimney. It anciently communicated by telegraphic signals with the Castle of Amboise. It is about 50 ft. high, and rises on the very verge of the cliff, above the village of Roche Corbon, remarkable because most of its habitations are excavated out of the limestone (*craie tuffeau*). They are sometimes faced with walls, at others with partitions of the rock, and are prettily festooned with vines. These habitations seem comfortable, and are mostly provided with little gardens in front. Some large excavations which belonged to the castle of Roche Corbon, with fragments of masonry, remain. It will be worth while to climb up to the top of the rock, beside the *Lanterne*, to look down upon the Loire—a pleasing prospect. It is possible to scramble through the vineyards along the top of the cliff nearly to St. Radegonde, and so to

reach Tours (4½ m.), but there is no path.]

1 m. *Mont Louis Stat.* on the S. bank. This village, composed partly of excavated dwellings, was the place of meeting of an ecclesiastical assembly, convened to witness the reconciliation of Henry II. with Thomas Becket 3 months before his assassination at Canterbury.

The river Cher and the canal of the Cher are traversed by bridges, and the cathedral towers of Tours come into view.

St. Pierre de Corps Stat. Passengers for Tours here change carriages and are conveyed along a branch-line to

6 m. *Tours Stat.*, on the S. side of the town.

TOURS.—*Inns*: H. de l'Univers, very good and clean, *w. c.*; H. de Bordeaux; H. d'Angleterre—all three are near to the railway terminus; H. du Faisan, good; H. de Londres, comfortable; H. du Croissant, quiet; La Boule d'Or, in the Rue Royale. English boarding-house kept by Miss Forbes, at No. 5 in the Rue de Buffon.

Tours, chief town of the Dépt. d'Indre et Loire, and once capital of La Touraine, is situated in the midst of the fertile but flat valley of the Loire, on its l. bank, and between it and the Cher; it has 42,450 Inhab. The highway from Paris to Bordeaux here crosses the river by its *bridge* of 15 arches, 1423 ft. long, and the whole extent of the town through its main street, the *Rue Royale*, a fine avenue in a direct line from the bridge: near the latter a statue of Descartes has been erected. At the entrance of the Rue Royale from the bridge stands on the rt. the *H. de Ville*, and on the l. the *Musée*, while parallel to the river run quays and planted platforms, serving as promenades. The town is no longer remarkable for the many objects of curiosity which it possessed before the first Revolution; and the charms of its situation, in an unvaried plain, have been greatly overrated. The Loire, though a fine river at certain seasons, contributes less to its

beauty than might be expected, owing to a great part of its channel being left bare in summer, so that only three or four of the arches of the bridge bestride the shrunken stream, while the rest span wider beds of bare gravel. Owing to the flatness of the surface and the dust there are few interesting walks or rides in its immediate vicinity. The place being hot, dusty, and glaring in summer, and cold in winter, it is difficult to understand why it should have been so favourite a residence for English, except that there are an unusual number of good houses to let. In our description of the town we shall assume the form of a walk which may occupy a long morning or a short day.

Starting from the main street, the Rue Royale, a turning on the l. (Rue de l'Archevêché) will lead to the Archevêché, approached by a handsome Italian portal, at the side of which rises the **Cathedral of St. Gatien*. The W. front consists of 3 lofty portals enriched with florid ornaments, niches, and foliage, surmounted by a window having a 4-pointed head, remarkable for its size: it dates from about 1510, and displays the character of the Flamboyant style. The 2 towers which flank it are 205 ft. high; their domed tops, carved as with scales, are somewhat later than the rest, and in a debased style, out of keeping with the lower part.

The interior, 256 ft. long and 85 ft. high, is in a mature and noble style of Gothic resembling early English, with varied capitals on the columns. There are double aisles round the nave only. The choir, situated beneath the cross, and before the high altar, was begun 1170, and the nave completed in the reign of St. Louis; the W. end is still later, of the 15th century. In the beautiful old painted glass surrounding the choir, and shedding a venerable gloom about the high altar, may be seen the arms of St. Louis, of his mother, Blanche of Castile, and of the town, consisting of a group of towers. The effect of the fine rose-window in the N. transept is im-

TOURS.

1. Cathedral. 2. Church of St. Julien. 3. Church of Notre Dame la Riche. 4. Museum. 5. Mairie. 6. Statue of Descartes.
7. Prefecture. 8. Palais de Justice. 9. Grand Marché. 10. Tour de l'Horloge. 11. Tour de Charlemagne.
12. Botanic Garden. 13. Hôtel Gouin. 14. House of Tristan l'Hermite. 15. Hôtel de l'Université.

paired by a thick stone prop carried through the middle to support the roof. At the angle of the S. transept and aisle is the monument of the 2 children of Charles VIII. and Anne de Bretagne, in consequence of whose early deaths the succession to the French throne passed to the branch of Valois Orléans. Figures of the 2 princes, watched by angels, recline on a sarcophagus decorated with the arms of France, with dolphins, bas-reliefs, and ornaments in the style of the *Renaissance*: it is the work of 2 native artists named Juste, contemporaries of Jean Goujon. Near the choir 2 ancient frescoes have been uncovered from beneath the whitewash.

It will be worth while to ascend the towers for the view, which includes Amboise, Plessis les Tours, and the course of the Loire and Cher. The woodwork of the roof, a masterpiece of carpentry, covering the stone roof, and the elegant, light, spiral staircase, which rests on a crown of open groins or ribs, in the N. tower, can be seen at the same time.

Passing from the cathedral towards the quay, a circular and machicolated tower is seen on the rt., enclosed within the Infantry Barracks: it is the only part remaining of the *Castle* built by Henry II. of England in the 12th centy. From this tower Charles de Lorraine, the son of Henri Duc de Guise (le Balafre), imprisoned by Henri III. after his father's murder at Blois, escaped by letting himself down by a rope. Turning to the l. and following the line of the quay, the iron *wire suspension Bridge*, erected by M. Seguin in 1847, is reached, and lower down the stone *Bridge*: several of its arches have given way at different times, owing to the river undermining its foundations.

The *Musée* contains a collection of nearly 200 mediocre paintings, chiefly copies, and some casts; it is open to the public only on Sundays, 12-4. A *Last Judgment*, brought from the chapel of the castle of Plessis, may be noticed.

A little way up the Rue Royale,

on the l. in going from the bridge, is the *Ch. of St. Julien*, until 1847 desecrated and turned into a coach-house for diligences, but happily rescued by a subscription raised among a few private persons amounting to 80,000 frs., and again opened for divine service. It is a fine pointed edifice, date 1224, except the lower part of the W. tower, which is founded upon circular arches, with Romanesque capitals belonging to an older church.

The 2nd street on the rt. is the Rue de Commerce; here, at No. 35, is the handsomest specimen of domestic architecture in the town, and a perfectly preserved specimen of the *Renaissance* style of the 15th centy.: its front is richly decorated with coats of arms, scroll-work, &c.; its dormer windows are terminated by crocketed gables; a turret projects in front, below which is the entrance, and round the bottom runs a light trefoil balustrade. It was built by Jean Xaincoings, Contrôleur des Finances to Charles VII., in 1400, and has been restored by M. Gouin, its present owner, an eminent banker.

Continuing our walk along the Rue de Commerce we come to the Rue des Trois Pucelles, where the house No. 18 is supposed to have been that of *Tristan l'Hermite*, the ill-omened executioner of Louis XI. (see 'Quentin Durward'); there is little authority for the designation. It is a brick mansion, apparently of the 15th centy.: its front terminates in a gable, and is flanked by a stair turret, 70 ft. high, curiously vaulted with brick, overtopping the neighbouring houses and commanding a view of Plessis. Its door and windows are surmounted by florid canopies, that over the entrance supported on twisted columns; but the remarkable feature, to which alone the house owes its name, is that the string-courses dividing the 3 stories are in the form of ropes in relief, ending in fantastic knots, so as to resemble the noose of a halter. The same ornament occurs on the tomb of Anne of Brittany, and on her chantry at Loches, and was adopted by her as an heraldic cognizance in her widowhood. This house

may have belonged to her or to some of her retainers. On the wall may be read the inscription, "Assez aurons, et peu vivrons," and "Priez Dieu pour—." The walls in the court-yard are similarly decorated, and on the ground floor is an elegant vaulted recess for a lavatory. In the same street, on the opposite side, is a house of evidently greater antiquity, having a vaulted ground floor, and an arcade of pointed arches running along its first floor.

In going from here to the Grand Marché, a corner house, now a shop, is remarkable for carvings on the front, representing the Holy Family.

In the centre of the market-place itself is a white marble fountain, *la Fontaine de Baune*, of considerable elegance, in the *Renaissance* style, executed by the brothers Juste. Among its ornaments are the porcupine, the crest of Louis XII., and the ermine of Anne of Brittany.

Two Towers, rising on either side of the Rue St. Martin, are conspicuous objects in all views of the town: one, containing the clock, having a domed summit, is known as the *Tour de St. Martin* or de l'Horloge; the other, *la Tour de Charlemagne*, was so named, it is said, because his wife Luitgarde lies buried beneath it. They deserve notice as the only remaining relics of the vast *Cathedral of St. Martin de Tours*. The treasure of this celebrated building was the shrine of St. Martin, the first metropolitan of Tours (A.D. 340), which became to the barbarians of the dark ages what Delphi was to the Greeks—the oracle which kings and warriors came to consult in the beginning of the 7th centy. The concourse of pilgrims to this shrine occasioned the Roman town, the *Cesarodunum* of the *Turones*, to swell to ten times its original extent. The great ecclesiastical establishment, to which this church was annexed, spread civilization and religion through the country, and its archbishop became the patriarch of France and one of the most influential personages in the state. At the heads of the chapter even the kings

of France were proud to enrol themselves.

Its treasures in the precious metals, jewels, &c., amounted to 575 marcs of gold and 2200 marcs of silver in 1562, when it was pillaged by the Huguenots, who broke the images, melted the ch. plate, and burnt the relics deposited here. After flourishing for 12 centuries, the church, an enormous edifice, was utterly destroyed at the Revolution in 1790, excepting two towers out of the five which adorned it. On viewing the space which now intervenes between them, some idea may be formed of its extent. One of these stood at the W. end, the other at the N.W.; both seem from their style to date from the 12th centy. Attached to that of St. Martin may be seen Romanesque pillars and capitals of an earlier edifice. In 1861 the rock-hewn tomb, believed to have been that of St. Martin, was discovered under a house which occupied the place of the high altar. A chapel has been built over it. Louis XI., through gratitude for supposed benefits derived from the Saint's intercession, surrounded St. Martin's shrine with a railing of silver which weighed nearly 6776 marcs. His needy successor, Francis I., had it converted into crown-pieces.

Bishop Gregory of Tours, a native of the city, was buried in the church of St. Martin.

A florid Gothic portal, forming the front of a house in the street running from the market to the Rue St. Martin, was one of the residences of the canons.

The *Halle aux Blés* has been formed out of a church dedicated to St. Clement. It is a building of the 16th centy.; its florid N. porch, though mutilated, still retains portions of elegantly sculptured foliage. There is nothing to be seen within.

The ch. of *La Riche* contains some old painted glass.

The *Palais de Justice* is a splendid building. There are extensive *Barracks* on the river-side near the suspension bridge.

On the N. of the Paris road, crossing the river and turning to the l. are

2 round towers, with a gatehouse and a few crumbling foundations of walls, the sole remains of the once magnificent *Abbey of Marmoutiers* (*Majus Monasterium*), one of the richest in France, founded by St. Martin, in which the *sainte ampoule*, or vessel of holy oil, given by an angel to St. Martin to rub a bruise which he had received, was preserved, an object of great veneration with pilgrims. It was sent to Chartres to anoint Henri IV. at his coronation. A nunnery and ch. have been built within the precincts. Two chapels have been fitted up in subterranean chambers adjoining the ruins of the N. transept, dedicated to St. Martin and St. Brice.

There remains little else to notice at Tours. Under the mutilated church of *Notre Dame la Riche* (originally called *La Pauvre*) is a cave, vaulted, with pillars in the corners, where it is said St. Gatien, the predecessor of St. Martin, first preached Christianity to the Gauls (A.D. 251); it is now shut up.

In a handsome building erected in 1862 is the *Public Library* of 40,000 volumes, including some curious MSS.; a copy of the Gospels in gold letters on vellum (8th centy.), which belonged to the church of St. Martin, upon which the Kings of France took the oaths as first canons of that church; *Les Heures* of Charles V. of France and of Anne de Bretagne; and numerous Missals. The library is open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 12–4.

The most frequented *Café* is that of *la Ville de Paris*, in the *Rue Royale*.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is in the *Rue de la Guerche*, and the *Theatre* in the *Rue de l'Archevêché*.

The *English Church service* is performed every Sunday at 11½ and 4½ in a chapel, *Rue de la Préfecture*, and at No. 5, *Rue Levée*.

The *promenade du Mail* on the old ramparts, now planted with rows of trees, forms a favourite evening lounge.

One of the chief mints of France was established in the middle ages at Tours, whence come the *lires Tournois*,

silver pieces (*libra* of the Romans), which were coined here.

Le Roi Hugon, who plays the part at Tours of the Boghie of English nurseries, is said to have given the name of Huguenots to the Protestant party in France, who, being very numerous in the town, but checked and watched by their enemies, used to meet beyond the walls, issuing out stealthily through this gate at nightfall. A more probable derivation of Huguenot is from the Swiss *Eidgenossen*, i. e. Confederate. Another memorial of the days of persecution of the Protestants is retained in the name *Rue Renard*, persons suspected of heresy being pursued in the streets by the Romanists about 1562, hunted down with the cry “au Reynard,” and often massacred.

Tours was long famed for its manufacture of silk stuffs, established 1480 by Louis XI., who settled here Italian weavers. This branch of industry, however, was ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by which the population was reduced from 80,000 to 42,450. This tyrannical act transferred 3000 families, with their wealth and industry, from France to Holland, and the manufacture dwindled away at Tours to take root at Lyons. Tours has now no manufacture of importance. The dried plums, *pruneaux de Tours*, once so celebrated, are now less esteemed than those of Gascony and Provence.

Tours is a city of some importance in history. The *Turones*, its ancient inhabitants, joined the league of the 64 Gallic towns under Vercingetorix against Julius Cæsar, and are mentioned by Lucan, as the “*Instabiles Turones*.”

Railways:—To Angers and Nantes; to Poitiers, Angoulême, and Bordeaux; to Paris, by Orleans, and by a more direct line through Vendôme and Châteaudun; to Le Mans, and from there to Caen, Rennes, St. Malo, and Brest.

Diligences daily, to Loches and Chinon.

Touraine was bestowed as an *apanage* on Mary Queen of Scots and her short-lived husband Francis before his acces-

sion to the throne; she is said to have drawn revenue from it, as Duchess of Touraine, even while in captivity in England; it was afterwards given to the Duc d'Alençon, brother of Henri III.

[The *Lande de Miré*, about 9 m. to the S.W. on the road to Azay-le-Rideau, is supposed to be the place where the Saracens under Abderahmen were defeated by Charles Martel, and Europe saved from the Mahomedan yoke, A.D. 732.]

Plessis les Tours, the castellated den of the tyrant Louis XI., with which the world is familiar through the admirable descriptions in 'Quentin Durward,' is situated in the commune of La Riche, W. of Tours, adjoining a hamlet of scattered cottages, on a flat marshy plain, between the Loire and Cher, and about a mile distant from the Halle au Blé, passing the Barrière des Oiseaux, and beyond the Hospice Générale. Visitors to Plessis must not expect anything in the shape of a feudal castle, for it was built at a time when fortresses were giving place to fortified mansions. When complete, it must have been somewhat like the older parts of Hampton Court and St. James's Palaces, which were built not many years after Plessis, with this difference, that the avarice of Louis, and his apprehension of danger, caused it to be raised in so plain a style, and with so many defensive precautions, walls, drawbridges, battlements, and wet and dry ditches, that its outer appearance must have given it more that of a prison than of a palace. The small fragment now remaining is of red brick, and consists of an audience hall and smaller apartments, with a round tower adjoining, in which is an elegant staircase, with a small room on the summit, where Charles VIII. passed his neglected youth. The whole has been recently restored in good taste by the present owner, M. Petit, an advocate of Tours. Originally a cloister ran along the front. All traces are gone of the pitfalls, fosses, &c., which surrounded the castle; but on

the l., as the house is approached, are seen the foundations of walls of masonry; and a door, below ground, leading into a range of vaulted chambers barely lighted by small windows, which may once have served as prisons, as they now do for cellars. At the end of the small terrace walk in the garden is another vault, called the prison of Cardinal de la Balue, who was immured in it for 11 yrs. for betraying his master's secrets to Charles of Burgundy: it has been repaired, but the steps of a stair, the lower part of the fireplace, the grated bars and shutters are old. At the back of a cottage, nearly facing the garden gates, is a small vaulted chapel, said to be the Oratory of Louis XI., where he passed hours in prayer to the Virgin and Saints for the cure of his complicated maladies; he died at Plessis in 1483. Plessis was converted into a Dépôt de Mendicité in the last century; it was pulled down at the Revolution.

Between Plessis and the Hospice Générale is an old house, called *La Rabaterie*, having a square turret at the back, which passes for the residence of Olivier le Daim, the barber and minister of Louis.

[The *Colony of Mettray*, about 4½ m. from Tours, near a station on the railroad to Le Mans, established by two philanthropic French gentlemen, the Vicomte Bretignères de Courteilles and le Conseiller Demetz, deserves very high praise, and will be visited by all who take an interest in the improvement of their fellow-men. The objects which its founders and directors have in view are, the education and restoration to society of juvenile offenders who while in the public prisons have distinguished themselves by good conduct and by signs of repentance. This is sought to be effected by teaching them a mode of gaining an honest livelihood, chiefly by agricultural labour. The ground on which the establishment stands was given by M. de Bretignères; it is conducted by him and his friend, and is supported by voluntary donations and annual subscriptions.]

More distant and highly interesting excursions may be made from Tours to Amboise, Chénonceaux, 24 m. off, 4 hrs.' drive (both described in Rte. 53); Loches (Rte. 56); and to that curious and unexplained monument of antiquity La Pile de St. Mars (Rte. 58).

M. Souillé will furnish good horses and carriages.

ROUTE 54.

PARIS TO TOURS, BY CHATEAUDUN AND VENDÔME—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Paris to Bretigny	32	20
Dourdan Stat.	56	35
Châteaudun "	131	80
Vendôme "	177	109
Tours "	234	135

The Terminus at Paris is the same as that of the Orleans Rly. beyond the Jardin des Plantes.

On leaving Paris the line follows that of the Orleans Rly. as far as Bretigny (Rte. 49), where it branches off on rt., passing by

3 m. *Arpajon Stat.*, near the village of that name.

3 m. *Breuillet Stat.*

4 m. *St. Cheron Stat.*

16 m. *Dourdan Stat.*, a large town in a rich agricultural district, on the high road from Etampes to Rambouillet. Diligences to Chartres.

16 m. *Abis-Paray Stat.*

15 m. *Allonnes-Bosivilles Stat.*; good road of 7 m. to Chartres; farther on are the stations of *Voves* and *Gault St. Denis*.

17 m. *Bonneval Stat.*, a considerable

village on the *Loir*; from here the line follows that stream as far as Vendôme.

9 m. *Châteaudun Stat.*, a town of 6781 Inhab., on the banks of the *Loir*. Its most conspicuous building is the ancient *Castle* of the Comtes de Dunois, surmounted by a tower, 90 ft. high, built by Thibaut le Tricheur in the 10th centy. The ancient name of the town, whence is derived the modern, was Castellodunum.

During the next 27 m. the rly. descends by the side of the *Loir*, passing

7 m. *Cloyes Stat.*

6 m. *Morée St. Hilaire Stat.*

3 m. *Freteval Stat.*

4 m. *Pezou Stat.*

7 m. *Vendôme Stat.*—*Inns*: H. Gailarde, good; Lion d'Or, fair. A town of 9470 Inhab., on the *Loir*, at the foot of vine-clad slopes. Above it rise the picturesque ruins of the *Castle* of the Ducs de Vendôme, demolished at the Revolution, when the tombs of Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henri IV., and of several princes of the House of Bourbon were destroyed. Near the Lion d'Or is a fine flamboyant *Ch.*, containing good painted glass, with elaborate wood carvings in the stalls of the choir. It has an early Gothic tower and spire. Nearly opposite to it are very curious remains of a *Norman* domestic edifice of an early date. Several smaller churches merit the notice of a lover of ecclesiastical architecture.

On leaving Vendôme the rly. crosses the *Loir*, and quits its valley to traverse a monotonous plain to

16 m. *Château-renault*, a town of 3978 Inhab.

8 m. before reaching Tours the line joins that from Le Mans, near the *Mettray Stat.* (see Rte. 31), which it follows for the rest of the journey.

St. Symphorien, nearly opposite Tours, forms a sort of suburb to that city; and not far from it is the pretty hamlet of St. Cyr, where a cottage, called La Grenadière, was long the retreat of the poet Béranger.

17 m. *Tours*, in Rte. 53.

ROUTE 56.

TOURS TO LOCHES AND CHÂTEAURoux.

	Kil.	Miles.
Tours to Loches	40	25
Châtillon	61	38
Buzançais	84	52
Châteauroux	108	67

108 kilom. = 67 Eng. m. to Châteauroux, which can be more conveniently reached however by Orleans and Vierzon. (Rly.)

Diligences, daily, to Loches, in about 4 hrs.

Continuing along the rly. to Poitiers (Rte. 64) for about 2 m., the road turns to the l. Several villages are passed whose houses consist of caves cut in the soft rock, the fronts built up with masonry, the roofs covered with vines, from the midst of which peer the chimneys. After passing the Cher it reaches the prettily situated village of

12 m. *Cormery* (2 interesting Churches, and a detached spire of a ruined abbey): we then reach the borders of the Indre, which flows through one of the most fertile valleys of Touraine; the road follows the S. bank of the river to

13 m. *Loches*. *Inns*: H. de la Tour, moderate, and obliging landlord; H. de France; H. de la Promenade. This is one of the most picturesque towns of La Touraine, more striking than Chinon or Amboise; its buildings are huddled together round the base of a lofty rock, from whose summit the romantic ruins of its historic *Castle* still frown over the landscape, forming a grand and striking feature in every view. In and around the town the number of ecclesiastical foundations, which clustered around the castle, is remarkable. any of the buildings remain. The

town still retains several of its old gates, grooved for the portcullis, and provided with holes for stockade beams; in its streets are some old houses. Pop. 5154.

On the opposite bank of the Indre lies the suburb of Beaulieu, connected with Loches by a row of bridges. The river winding through the vale overspreads its bottom with a carpet of the richest verdure, fringed with willows and poplars, and turns the machinery of some mills.

The **Castle of Loches*, long a royal palace, in which James V. of Scotland was married to Magdalene of France, and where Francis I. held his splendid court, and received the Emperor Charles V. on his way from Spain to Ghent, is better known and has a more tragic reputation as a prison of state, especially during the reign of Louis XI., when the sound of the name of Loches was more dreaded than Plessis itself, as a place destined to the workings of those secret acts of cruelty with which even Louis shamed to pollute the interior of his own residence. There were in this place of terror dungeons under dungeons; living tombs, to which men were consigned with little hope of further enjoyment during the rest of their life than to breathe impure air, and feed on bread and water. At this formidable castle were those dreaded places of confinement called *cages*, in which the prisoner could neither stand upright nor stretch himself at full length; an invention, it is said, of Cardinal Balue. Louis appointed Olivier le Daim, the barber, who was also his prime minister, governor of the stronghold, and gaoler. The castle is composed of a pile of buildings of various ages, partly in ruins. The most conspicuous is the tall white *Donjon* tower, rising at the extremity of the platform of rock to a height of 120 ft., and overhanging the verge of the precipice. Its walls of even and perfect masonry, supported by buttresses in the form of circular pillars, pierced by scanty round-headed windows above, and by mere slits below, show that it is a work of the Norman period, pro-

bably of the 12th centy., though some attribute its construction to Foulques Nera, Comte d'Anjou, in the 11th. In its size, form, and arrangement of the entrance stair, within a projecting lower tower, it is not unlike the White Tower of London, and the castles of Newcastle and Rochester. Its walls, 8 ft. thick, are now empty, gutted of the four stories into which they were divided. It stands within the precincts of the town gaol, a part of the castle having been converted into that ignoble purpose. Beside it rises a picturesque group of less ancient towers, in one of which, circular in form, are the *Cachots* of Louis XI., extending downwards in four stories. Two of them contained the iron cages invented by Cardinal Balue, who himself expiated his treasonable betrayal of his master's secrets to the Duke of Burgundy by a confinement of 8 years in one of them. In another, Ludovico il Moro, Duke of Milan, the prisoner of Louis XII., was confined from 1500 until 1510, when death released him from his sufferings. Here Philip de Comines, the historian, was shut up in 1486; the Duc d'Alençon in 1456; Charles de Melun, who was beheaded, in 1468; and many more victims. These dungeons are vaulted, and dimly lighted by small windows, whose deep recesses, in walls 10 or 12 ft. thick, are closed by double iron gratings. The cages existed down to 1789.

At the other end of the castle platform, on the l. on ascending from the town through the arched gateway, is a more modern pile of building, now the *Sous-Préfecture*. At one end of the terrace behind it, within a small tower, is the monument of *Agnes Sorel*, favourite of Charles VII., who was born, 1400, in the neighbouring château of Fromonteau. Upon a base of black marble reclines the effigy of *la Belle des Belles*, in white limestone, her hands uplifted in prayer, with two angels bending over her head and shielding her with their wings, and two lambs at her feet. She is gracefully attired in long robes, a simple circlet surrounds her brow; her countenance exhibits a refined character of

beauty, modesty, sweetness, and gentleness, not unworthy of the Madonnas of Raphael, and befitting one whose influence over a king was never exercised but for good. On the death of Charles, the ungrateful monks of Loches, whom the bounty of Agnes had cherished and her bequests had enriched, wished to eject her remains and tomb from their church, on the score of scruples as to the purity of her life; but even Louis XI., much as he hated Agnes, reprobated such ingratitude, telling them that if they abandoned her body they must also resign her benefactions: so the bones remained in their place until the Revolution, when the grave was violated; the monument was preserved from destruction only by the interference of the local authorities of the day.

Between the Sous-Préfecture and the Norman keep stands the **Ch. of St. Ours*, a very interesting monument of ecclesiastical architecture, meriting in a high degree the attention of every student of Gothic architecture. Its earliest part dates from 962. It presents 4 conical roofs, 2 of them raised on towers, and 2 intermediate, covering the nave with cupolas of stone. To the W. of the belfry-tower is a low square porch, out of which opens a large and very perfect Romanesque W. doorway, rich in mouldings and sculptured figures. Beyond the other tower is the E. apse: the transepts are short. A pointed arch divides the nave into 2 square compartments, each covered with an octagonal cupola of stone. According to existing records, the building was completed, as it stands, in 1180, but the E. apse and crypt are older, probably of the 11th centy. The sculpture throughout—the capitals, the corbels in tiers supporting the domed roofs of the nave, the cylindrical font—merit particular notice. The crypt, beneath the choir, was one of the places of devotion of Louis XI.

In the Beaulieu suburb, 1 m. E. of Loches, is a ruined Church, with a fine Norman tower. The view of Loches

* This church is perfectly delineated in Petit's 'Architectural Studies in France.'

hence is very fine. The *Ch. of St. Laurent* will interest the architect.

The rest of the road to Châteauroux lies up the vale of the Indre to

14 m. *Châtillon-sur-Indre*, 3875 Inhab., in the Dépt. l'Indre, and ancient province of Berry.

14 m. *Burançais*, 5145 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the river, whose branches are here crossed by several bridges.

14 m. *Châteauroux*, on the rly. from Orleans to Limoges (Rte. 70.)

15 m. *Azay-le-Rideau* (which can be reached from Langeais Stat. on the rly., dist. 7 m.), a small town prettily situated on the Indre. On the l. of the road, nearly concealed by trees and surrounded by branches of that river, is the *Château*, one of the best preserved specimens in France of the semi-castellated manor-house, in the style of the Renaissance. It was built by Gilles Berthelot in the reign of Francis I., and over the chief portal, enriched with sculpture and combinations of three classic orders, is the Salamander, the emblem of that king, with the motto "Nutrio et extinguo," and the initials of Diane de Poitiers. The sculptures have been thought worthy of Jean Goujon; the entire façade and the staircase are very elegant, the wall partly panelled, and the compartments filled with diversified patterns. The interior has been preserved nearly unaltered, and contains old furniture and a collection of portraits. A bed, supported by 4 carved figures, is of elaborate workmanship. A neatly kept garden surrounds the house. The present owner is M. de Biancourt.

A considerable tract of forest is traversed on the road beyond Azay, before it descends by the hollow way behind the castle of

ROUTE 57.

TOURS TO SAUMUR, BY CHINON.

	Kil.	Miles.
Tours to Azay-le-Rideau . .	24	15
Chinon	46	28
Saumur	72	45

The places on this route may now be more easily reached from stations on the Rly. to Nantes; Chinon from Port Boulet Stat. 8 m., from which 2 *Diligences* daily.

The carriage-road on leaving Tours is lined by avenues of poplars, and crosses at the distance of 1½ m. the Cher, a little to the E. of Plessis les Tours (Rte. 53). The Cher runs for about 15 m. below this nearly parallel with the Loire, before uniting itself with that river. Along its N. bank runs a considerable levée or dyke constructed by Madame de Vermandois, abbess of Beaumont les Tours, to protect the land between it and the Loire from inundations. After crossing this flat tract, passing numerous white villas and hamlets, the road ascends and traverses an extensive table-land before entering the valley of the Indre, on whose banks stands

15 m. *Chinon*.—*Inns*: H. de France, best, but miserable. — *Chêne Vert*, dirty. A deserted and dull town (6895 Inhab.), which yet deserves a visit, owing to its pleasing position on the rt. bank of the Vienne, and on account of the numerous and interesting historical associations attached to its ruined *Castle*, the French Windsor of our Plantagenet kings, as it has been termed, where Henry II. breathed his last, uttering curses on his sons, whose disobedience had hastened his death. It was the favourite residence, also, of the French monarchs, from Philippe-Auguste to Henri IV., and the scene of Joan of Arc's first appearance in public. The remains are of vast extent. They occupy the summit of a lofty platform of rock, rising nearly 300 ft. above the town and river. A natural escarpment surrounds it on

3 sides; where the cliff was not naturally vertical, it has been cut away, and huge walls of smooth masonry have been built up from below to a level with the top of the cliff, so as to render it hopeless, before the days of gunpowder, to scale or batter such a fortress. Between the river and the rock crouch the buildings of the town. Behind the castle, in a deep hollow, runs the road to Tours, originally commanded by the castle's embrasures; and a deep gully or fosse is cut through the rock on the 4th side, to isolate the promontory from the ridge of which it forms the termination.

Several of the tall flanking towers remain tolerably perfect; the rest is all crumbling walls. The 3 divisions into which the castle was separated by deep dry ditches may still be made out. In the central division, above the entrance on which rises the tall Donjon, the only part now inhabited, are shown the royal apartments; and among them that in which Joan the Maid, the simple shepherdess of Domrémy, recognised Charles the Dauphin, though disguised in plain attire, and, singling him out from among the crowd of courtiers, led him apart to the recess of the window, where she unfolded to him "secrets known only to himself (query, "herself?") see Lord Mahon's 'Life of Jeanne d'Arc') and to God." The scene of that interview, and of the splendours of the court of the careless and luxurious Charles, whom even the loss of a kingdom could not recall from indolence and pleasure, is now a ruin open to the sky, with one or two transoms remaining in the windows, and a few traces of paint upon the walls. Close to it is a very deep square tower, adjoining one of the ditches, and without openings, said to have been the Oubliettes into which prisoners were cast.

Crossing a bridge into the 3rd court, we find around it the towers of *la Glacière*, in which Jacques de Molay, Grand Master of the Templars, is said to have been confined; the *Tour du Moulin*, so called because it was surmounted by a windmill, standing at

the farthest extremity, and of very solid structure; and the *Tour d'Argentau*, from which, as the story goes, a secret passage led beyond the walls to the Maison Robardeau, the retreat of Agnes Sorel. Among all these fragments, the only trace of the original Norman castle is to be found in the round tower du Moulin; the rest seem not older than the 15th centy.

The view from the walls extends for a long distance up and down the fertile valley,—“a glowing and glorious prospect; a green expanse of groves and vineyards all blending into one,”—with the winding Vienne sparkling and flashing among the green meadows, or foliage of poplars, walnut-trees, and vines, nearly as far as its junction with the Loire. Fontevrault, the last resting-place of Henry II. and of the Lion-hearted Richard, is concealed from view by intervening heights.

There is not much worth noticing in the town of Chinon itself. The *Ch. of St. Maxime* dates from the 11th to the 14th centy. No tradition is preserved of the hostelry in which the Pucelle was lodged on her arrival from her native village, and where she was kept two days before she could obtain admission to the king, until his councillors had ascertained whether she was a sorceress. Nor can the ch. be pointed out in which she spent the greater part of each day in prayer while she resided here. It was at Chinon that she first received from the king her suit of knight's armour, and an escort of a squire, a confessor, and 2 pages. Here she first girt on the mysterious sword (supposed to have been that of Abderraman, taken by Charles Martel at the defeat of the Moors) found in the ch. of St. Catherine of Fierbois, and here she unfurled her white banner sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis, made expressly under the direction of her mysterious “voices.”

The rocks behind the town, underneath the castle, have been extensively quarried for ages to supply building materials; these excavations are called *Les Caves Peintes*. There is nothing worth seeing in them, nor is it a task of pleasure to explore them.

Chinon is the country of Rabelais, who was born 1483, in the farm-house called *la Devinière*, in the commune of Seully, a little way on the l. of the road to Saumur, on the opposite side of the Vienne. He commenced his education in the school of the neighbouring abbey, whose monks he afterwards ridiculed in his writings. An old house at the corner of the Rue de Lamproye at Chinon is pointed out as his residence.

It is a delightful drive from Chinon to Saumur, through a country teeming with fertility, amongst orchards, and walnut groves, and acacia hedges, while beneath the fruit-trees springs up a crop of corn, without exhausting the soil. The valley of the Vienne terminates at Candes, remarkable for its fine ch. (Rte. 58), where that river falls into the Loire; and our road, emerging upon its l. bank, is carried along it, through most pleasing scenery, to

19 m. Saumur, described, with the rest of the road, in Rte. 58.

At *Montsoreau*, near Candes, our road passes within 3 m. of the *Abbaye of Fontevault*, by the post-road from Saumur to Loudun and Poitiers. The excursion thither is described in Rte. 58.

ROUTE 58.

THE LOIRE: TOURS TO ANGERS, BY SAUMUR—RAILWAY.

Tours.	Kil.	Miles.
Cinq Mars	18	11
Port Boulet	44	27
Saumur	61	37½
La Menitré	82	51
Angers	105	65½

Trains in 2 h. 50 min. and 3 h. 44 min.

—5 trains daily.

From Tours the rly. follows the l. bank of the Loire as far as Cinq Mars,

The prettiest part of the course of the Loire lies below Tours, in the neighbourhood of Saumur, and thence to Nantes. For some distance below Tours, however, its banks continue low, and its bed, everywhere too large for its stream, is left bare and unsightly in summer. In winter the river sometimes rises 20 ft. above its ordinary level; and from these irregularities it is unfit for the permanent establishment of water-mills or manufactories on its banks. It is confined on both sides by embankments as far as Angers.

The *carriage-road* is on the rt. bank, along the *Levéé*, or river dyke, often on a level with the tops of the houses and cottages, which, together with the fertile fields, orchards, gardens, and vineyards, it protects from the inundations of the Loire, commanding, both on the river and land side, an extensive view.

7 m. *Savonnières Stat.* On the hill beyond the Loire is seen

[*Luynes*, a town of 2047 Inhab., at the opening of a valley on the N. of the Loire, backed by a limestone cliff, pierced with numerous cave dwellings, on the top of which stands the *Castle*, commanding the country around. It was the residence of the seigneurs of Luynes, and among them of the first duke, the favourite of Louis XIII. and Constable of France, who gave his name to the castle and town, previously called *Maillé*, 1619. Not far off are the ruins of an *aqueduct*, said to be Roman, of which nearly 50 piers and 8 arches remain. Luynes was the birthplace of Paul Louis Courier, the political writer; he was found shot near his own residence, Veretz, on the banks of the Cher, not far from here, 1825.]

The rly. crosses the Loire on a bridge of 19 arches before reaching

4 m. *Cinq Mars Stat.*, or, more correctly, *St. Mars*, since the name is supposed to be a corruption of *Campus Martius*. Near this village, whose ruined castle gave a title to another favourite of Louis XIII., who fell under the executioner's axe during the

relentless rule of Cardinal Richelieu, is the curious monument called *La Pile de Cinq Mars*, a square brick tower, 95 ft. high and 13 ft. wide on each face, surmounted originally by 5 pinnacles, one of which was thrown down by a storm 1751. It is probably a Roman work of the 3rd or 4th centy., attached to a Camp or Station, whose *Castellum* was the neighbouring castle of Foulques Nera at Langeais, where a Norman edifice was raised on Roman foundations. It is destitute of door, window, or other opening, and is perfectly solid. On the S. face the bricks are arranged in a pattern so as to form 12 compartments. It may have been a funereal monument.

The traveller continues to pass entire villages, cut in the yellow chalk rock, or *tuffeau*, whenever it rises into cliffs favourable for human habitations.

The Cher, after running parallel with the Loire for about 15 m., enters it a little above Cinq Mars, but sends off a branch which continues to run parallel with it until it joins the Indre, 9 m. lower down.

3 m. *Langeais* Stat., a town of 3604 Inhab., having also a *Castle* in tolerable preservation, in which took place the marriage of Charles VIII. with Anne of Brittany—an event which united that important province to France. It is well preserved and furnished in antique style. The gate-house serves as a gaol. This castle was built, in the 13th centy. (on the site and plan of one erected in 1150 by Foulques Nera), by Pierre de Brosse, minister of Philippe le Hardi, after having been barber to his predecessor, St. Louis. He ended his career on the gibbet of Montfaucon, being hung for high treason in poisoning his master's son, and accusing the queen of the crime.

6 m. *St. Patrice* Stat. Near this is the *Château of Rochecotte*, where the Chouan leader of that name was born; it belonged subsequently to the Duchesse de Dino, or Talleyrand, who was often visited here by her uncle, the Prince de Talleyrand, of whom it contains interesting memorials. On the Duchess's

death it passed to her relative the Duchess of Montmorency.

Nearly opposite this, backed by a wooded hill, is the *Château d'Ussé*, belonging to one of the family of La-rochejacquelin. It was partly built by Vauban, its original owner.

4 m. *La Chapelle sur Loire* Stat.

The Loire is crossed by a suspension wire bridge of 5 spans, leading to

Candes, opposite to which place we pass from Touraine into Anjou.

The river Vienne here empties itself into the Loire.

5 m. *Varennes-sur-Loire* Stat.

3 m. *Port Boulet* Stat. Omnibus to Chinon, about 8 m. up the valley of the Vienne (Rte. 57).

The approach to Saumur is marked by the number of windmills on the heights, below which stands the domed church of Notre Dame des Ardilliers. Beneath its cupola runs an inscription celebrating the suppression of heresy throughout his dominions, and the expulsion of its followers, by Louis XIV.; a subject rather of shame than of boast, on a spot which suffered in turn the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the atrocities of the Dragonnades, and finally ruin from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The convent attached to this ch. is now the *Hospice de la Providence*, attended by Sisters of Charity: a portion of the patients, including the insane, are lodged in cells and vast dormitories in the cliff behind.

In La Croix Verte, a suburb of Saumur, at the extremity of the bridge opposite to the town, is situated the

6 m. *Saumur* Stat.—*Inns*: Hôtel Budan, very good; H. de Blois: both facing the river. H. de Londres. H. de France. A very pleasant light effervescing wine grown in the vicinity may be had here. H. Belvédère, on the quay.

This cheerful white town of 13,663 Inhab. is one of the most picturesque on the Loire. Seen from the river or the bridge, its quaint Hôtel de Ville, near the water-side, surmounted by a tent-like roof and pinnacled turrets, its church spires and towers, overhung by the castle behind, have a very pleasing

effect. The town itself, however, is dull, and it does not possess many objects of interest. There are two fine bridges across the Loire, each about 300 yards long.

On the quay which borders the river stands a modern edifice which combines theatre and market-house, and the antique *Hôtel de Ville*, a square building of black and white stone, with a peaked roof, a cornice of trefoiled machicolations running under it, and turrets or bartizans in its corners. It was anciently included in the fortifications, and joined the town walls, and, therefore, has few openings in the lower part. The front towards the court-yard has not the same castellated character, but is enriched with florid Gothic ornaments, very elegant, and recently restored. The date of the building is probably the 15th centy.; it has been enlarged of late years by the addition of an edifice in the same style by a talented native architect, M. Joly. The upper story is converted into a *Museum*. The part of its limited collection which will interest the traveller are the *antiquities* found in the department; such as Roman vases, statues, spear-heads, axes, &c., of bronze; a complete set of Roman carpenter's tools, Roman weights, glass, cinerary urns (30 of them dug up in one spot), pottery, &c. But its chief curiosity is a Roman trumpet of bronze, 5 ft. long. Among the Celtic remains are several stone axes, dug from under one of the Dolmens in the neighbourhood, and a knife of flint, from that in the Bois Berard.

St. Pierre, the principal Ch., in the centre of the town, is disfigured by a modern Italian façade, and its massive tower is surmounted by a recent spire. It is in the pointed style. Its interior, originally built without aisles, in the Angevine fashion, has had side chapels added.

More curious for its age and architecture is the Ch. *Notre Dame de Nantilly*, on the outskirts of the town. The oldest parts, the N. side, the nave, and E. apse, in the Norman style,

although supposed to date from the 5th or 6th, cannot be older than the 11th centy. The S. aisle is an addition of the 15th, nearly as wide as the nave itself; the pillars between are the old buttresses. The roof of the nave is slightly pointed, with plate-bands running across from pier to pier. In the S. aisle is the oratory of Louis XI. Against one of the piers is a bas-relief of St. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness. The ch. is hung with antique tapestries, probably of the 16th centy., productions of Flanders, if we may judge by the style of art. In one, representing the siege of Jerusalem, a soldier appears to be discharging an instrument like a matchlock, but all the others are armed with bows and arrows. In this ch. are buried Gilles Archbishop of Tyre, keeper of the seals to St. Louis, whose crozier is preserved here.

The *Castle*, standing conspicuously on the top of the ridge which rises like a wall above the town (*Sous-le-mur* is a fanciful derivation of its name), is only worth visiting for the view, from its terraced bastions, over the valley of the Loire. The tall *Donjon*, circular below, octagonal above, and flanked by four turrets, now a magazine for powder and small-arms, is not shown to visitors.

Duplessis Mornay, the Protestant leader, was appointed governor by Henri IV., and under his prudent care Saumur became a stronghold of the Protestants, and a flourishing town of 25,000 Inhab. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes annihilated its prosperity, by expelling the industrious Huguenots, reducing its population to *one-fourth*.

One of the greatest exploits of the Vendéan army was the capture of Saumur (June 10, 1793) by storming the heights, on which the Republican army, 15,000 strong, had formed an intrenched camp, defended by 100 pieces of artillery. Henri de La-rochejacquelin forced the intrenchments of the town from the side of the meadows of Varen, exciting his followers to the capture of a redoute

by throwing his hat, conspicuous for its white plume, into the midst of the enemy, crying, "Qui va me le chercher?"—an appeal not lost upon his followers, especially when enforced by his own example in taking the lead. Foremost of his band, with only 60 of his men to back him, he burst his way into the town, clearing the streets as far as the bridge. Here, seizing two cannon, he turned them against the enemy, drove them across the river, and on the road towards Tours, thus separating them from the garrison of the castle, which surrendered on the day following. The Vendéans obtained this victory with a loss of only 60 killed and 100 wounded, and with a gain of 60 pieces of cannon, 10,000 muskets, and 11,000 prisoners, who were released after having one side of their head shaved, and promising not to serve against the Royalists—humane conditions, contrasting strongly with the atrocious system of massacring their prisoners, already adopted by the Republicans at the command of the Convention.

Detached from the town, to the S.W., on the rt. hand on issuing out of the main street, is the *Ecole de Cavalerie*, for instruction in all branches suited to their profession: it can receive between 3000 and 4000 subaltern officers, who are drafted hence into different regiments to instruct their corps. There are large *riding-schools*, in which the various exercises are performed.

Some remains of the old fortifications may be seen in the Rue du Petit Mail; they consist of two feudal towers and a prison-house. In the quartier *des Ponts*, the suburb which fills the island on which the bridge rests, is a house built by King René, and called *Maison de la Reine Cicile* (de Sicile). Its once highly ornamented front, in the latest Gothic, not unlike that of the H. de Ville in style, has been so deplorably defaced that it retains little interest.

[a. Within about 1½ m. of Saumur, on the S., stands one of the largest

and best preserved Druidical monuments in France, the *Dolmen of Bagneux* (§ 4). It is a chamber composed of huge blocks of unhewn stone set upright to form the walls, with others laid across them for a roof, in the manner of a house of cards. This rude cot measures 64 ft. in length, yet consists of only 14 stones, 4 on each of the sides and on the roof, one at the W. end, which is closed, another at the E., now thrown down, serving as a threshold to the present entrance, formed by bricking up the mouth. The largest block measures 24 ft. by 21 ft., and 2½ thick. The stones are set so close, that originally a man could not force his body between them. They are of the sandstone found in this district, but not near at hand. Among the adjoining vineyards stands an upright stone, also of Celtic origin. Not ¼ hour's drive from Saumur, on rt. of road to Poée in going to the larger Dolmen, another *pierre-couverte* is passed, formed of only 6 stones, in the manner of Kits Coity House in Kent. The road to these Druidic stones, on issuing out of Saumur, crosses the small river Thoue by a handsome new bridge of 3 segmental arches, called Pont Fouchard, thence by cross roads proceeds to the village of Bagneux, beyond which they are situated.

b. The *Abbaye de Fontevrault* is about 1½ hrs. drive by a road along the l. bank of the Loire, passing, but at some distance, the pretty town of *Candes*, where St. Martin of Tours breathed his last. It stands on the Vienne, just above its junction with the Loire. It has an interesting ch., of which the apsidal choir is of the 12th centy., and the nave of the 13th (1215). Its S. porch is remarkable, though much mutilated; 14 statues in trefoil-headed niches adorn the façade, with smaller niches below them filled with heads. The porch itself is a vestibule supported by a light central column, in the manner of the chapter-houses of English cathedrals. The W. end is flanked on either side by a machicolated buttress, and includes a circular window,

now closed. The tomb of St. Martin is shown in this ch. The possession of his remains was warmly contested between the inhabitants of Poitou and Touraine.

A small brook alone separates Candes from *Montsoreau*, whose *castle*, now parcelled out among poor people, was the seat of that cruel Comte de Montsoreau who became the executioner of the Protestants of Anjou by carrying out the sanguinary decrees of Charles IX.

3 m. up the little retired and wooded valley behind Montsoreau lies the town (3581 Inhab.) and *Abbey of Fontevrault*, in ancient times one of the richest in France, where 150 nuns and 70 monks submitted to the rule of an abbess, who was always a lady of high degree. This singular establishment, which thus united members of both sexes, was founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, a Breton monk, in 1099; who by his powerful preaching converted and led after him a multitude of followers of both sexes, amounting to 3000, whom he at length settled here, in a sequestered forest, on the borders of Touraine and Anjou. In spite of the scope for scandal, the convent maintained its existence for 9 centuries, down to the French Revolution. It has a particular interest to Englishmen, from having been the burial-place of our earliest Plantagenet monarchs. A tolerably good road leads to the village of Fontevrault, where the *Inn* (Croix Blanche) does not look promising.

The *Abbaye* is now converted into a prison (*Maison Centrale de Détention*); one of the largest in France, covering 30 or 40 acres with its courts and ranges of building, occupied by 1500 men and boys; the entrance is from the little *place* close to the inn. The prison is not shown without an order from the *préfet*; and this is necessary for the present even to admit strangers into the ch. to see the tombs, which they can do without coming in contact with the prisoners. Above the abbey building rises a singular *octagon*,

which was the *Kitchen* of the monastery,* called *la Tour d'Evrault*; it dates from the 12th cent. It nearly resembles in form and construction the well-known Abbatial kitchen at Glastonbury.

The *church*, approached by a covered way, from which one looks through loopholes into the prison-yards, is an interesting building of pointed architecture. It is supposed to have been begun by Foulques, 5th Comte d'Anjou, 1125. It became the burying-place of his family, and hence of Henry II., who, as descended from the Conqueror, became King of England, and first of our Plantagenet line of sovereigns. It is in the form of a Roman cross, the nave without aisles, the transepts short, having 2 chapels; the choir ending in an apse with 3 apsidal chapels. Its nave is now partitioned off, and, by the introduction of 2 floors, is converted into dormitories for the prisoners. The *Royal monuments* have been removed to the S. transept, enclosed by bolts and bars and railings, and badly preserved, in a dark corner, mutilated and broken by the Vandals of the Revolution, who rifled the graves of their contents, and scattered the royal ashes to the winds. The royal effigies, in spite of the injuries they received, are interesting from their evidently being portraits; they retain still a little of the colouring with which they were ornamented. They consist of recumbent statues of Henry II. and Richard Cœur-de-Lion, in their royal robes; the draperies of complicated execution. Richard is remarkable for his lofty stature (6½ ft.) and broad forehead; he wears moustache and a beard; his hair is cut short. The two female effigies are in better preservation; they represent Eleanore de Guienne, queen of Henry II., who brought him one-third of France, and who died here; and Isabelle d'Angoulême, widow of King John, who ended her days as a nun at Fontevrault; the last a statue of considerable beauty. All these figures, except that of Eleanore, which

* It is described in Turner's 'Domestic Architecture.'

is in wood, are in sandstone of the country. The body of Henry II. was brought hither from the royal residence at Chinon, and laid in the sanctuary previously to interment. When Richard, his undutiful son, approached, the corpse is said to have shuddered convulsively, and to have sweated drops of blood while he remained in its presence; "the very corpse, as it were, abhorring and accusing him of his unnatural conduct." The Cloisters and *Chapter-house*, a fine hall with old wall-paintings, are also preserved. At a short distance from the abbey is a sepulchral chapel, called *La Lanterne des Morts*.

The Ch. of Fontevault is about to be restored, and the royal monuments replaced in their original sites, at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon III.

Souzé, a little below Montsoreau, contains a castellated mansion, behind which are vast excavations in the rock, which is pierced through and through like a rabbit warren to furnish dwellings for people of the poorer sort.

Still lower down is the picturesque château of *Dampierre*, where Margaret of Anjou ended in misery a life of ambition and sorrow, in a house granted to her by Louis XI., who had ransomed her at the price of 50,000 crowns from the hands of Edw. IV., after 5 years of imprisonment subsequent to the battle of Tewkesbury.]

Anne Lefèvre, who became Madame Dacier, the learned translator of Homer, was born at Saumur.

Diligences daily from Saumur to Chinon and Chollet.

The whiteness of the houses about Saumur is remarkable, and arises from the pure colour of the stone, which, being readily cut, is formed into smooth, nicely jointed masonry, and gives even to humble cottages the aspect of villas. They add much to the pleasing character of the country, peering from amidst the luxuriant foliage. Acacia hedges, vines, and walnut-trees, with orchards and rich crops of corn, cover this really beautiful district, upon which all the

bounties of nature seem to have been lavished.

The village of *Tuffeau* receives its name from its quarries of loose limestone, worked into vast subterranean catacombs, which have furnished building materials for the surrounding district.

Trèves is conspicuous owing to its pretty high Gothic tower. It was built by Foulques d'Anjou, 1016, and given by Charles VII. to his Chancellor, Robert-le-Maçon, for saving his life at the capture of Paris by the Burgundians: it is carefully kept up by its present owner. Not far off is the Ch. of *Cunault*, attributed to King Dagobert, and, though not of his time, at least of great antiquity (11th to 13th century).

Leaving Saumur, the rly., following the Loire, passes by

5 m. *St. Martin-sur-Loire Stat.*

5 m. *Les Rosiers Stat.* 1. Nearly opposite, the very ancient Ch. of Gennes rises on the top of a hill: it is dedicated to St. Eusebius, and is said to have been used by the early Christians. The ruined nave is built of small stones, alternating with bands of tiles in the fashion of Roman masonry. The N. door is arched with bricks intermingled with stones, and in the wall above is a row of small semicircular arches. Gennes lies in a pretty situation, on a streamlet called Avort.

3 m. *La Menitré Stat.*

A wire bridge of 5 openings has been constructed at

3 m. *St. Mathurin Stat.*, nearly opposite to St. Maur. At *Daguénière*, a little lower, the *Levés de la Loire* terminate, after running by the river-side from Blois, a distance of nearly 100 m.

[On the opposite side of the Loire from St. Mathurin is *St. Maur*, the vast conventual buildings of which deserve to be looked upon with respect as the retreat of those learned and laborious Benedictine monks who, in the 17th centy., under the patronage of Richelieu, 1621, compiled those stores of learning and erudition,—‘*L'Art de*

vérifier les Dates,'—the 'Gallia Christiana,'—the Collection of French Historians—the Monumental Antiquities, &c. "Works of general and permanent advantage to the world at large; showing that the revenues of the Benedictines were not always spent in self-indulgence, and that the members of that order did not uniformly slumber in sloth and indolence."—*Sir W. Scott*. Among the most eminent names which distinguished this society of learned monks were Felibien, Montfaucon, Vaissette, Lobineau, and Mabillon.]

Near this the railroad to Angers and Nantes turns away from the Loire, to rejoin it about 20 m. lower down, passing by

4 m. *La Bohalle Stat.*

3 m. *Trélazé Stat.* Vast slate quarries.

[On l. of Trélazé, but upon the carriage-road, is the town of *Les Ponts de Cè*, of 3557 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Loire, here 2 m. wide, the river being split into numerous channels by intervening islands. The two banks have been connected by 4 bridges of wood and stone, very inconvenient for boats passing under, and for the vehicles that traverse them. *Ponts de Cè* is 4 m. from Angers; it has always formed an important military position. It witnessed a sanguinary combat between the royalists and republicans in 1793.

About 7 m. S.E. of *Ponts de Cè* is the town and *Château de Brissac*, seat of the ancient family of that name, consisting of a handsome Italian villa, between two older castellated round towers, of such solid construction that it was found impossible to remove them when the centre was built; they were in consequence amalgamated with it. It is conspicuous for the red colour of the stone. The general effect of its façade is stately and good, but the carvings have been mutilated. The château was ransacked and dismantled during the Vendéan war, and returned a mere shell to the Duc de Brissac at the Restoration. It is still uninhabited.]

4 m. *Angers Stat.* (Rte. 46).

ROUTE 59.

ANGERS TO NANTES—THE LOIRE—RAILWAY.

Angers	Kil.	Miles.
La Polissonnière	16	10
Ingrandes	34	21
Varades	42	26
Ancenis	55	34
Nantes	88	55

Express trains in 2 hours, ordinary in 3½.

ANGERS (Rte. 46).

The rly. after leaving Angers crosses the *Maine* near

5 m. *La Pointe Stat.*, where are numerous villas and walled gardens of the citizens of Angers.

Below the junction of the *Maine* the Loire is sensibly augmented in expanse and depth, and its banks attain a more considerable elevation than above, rising into hills, often in abrupt precipices from the water's edge. One of these heights, called *La Coulée de Serrant*, is clothed with vines, the growth of which is much esteemed. The *Château de Serrant*, the mansion of Count Walsh, is one of the finest on the Loire, and is situated 3 m. from the river, between it and the road to Nantes. Its gardens, park, and orangery are well kept up. In the chapel is a marble monument by Coysevoix to the Marquis de Vaubrun, killed at the passage of the Rhine. The family of Walsh is of Irish origin, having emigrated with James II. A portrait of the Pretender, still in their possession, was a gift from him to their ancestor, who fitted out the vessel which conveyed Charles Edward from Nantes to Scotland in 1745.

The pretty wooded *Ile de Béhuard* contains a *chapel* of Our Lady, founded on a rock, whose uneven surface forms its floor, and projects upwards in a point 4 or 5 ft. high. It was for ages a place of pilgrimage, and was visited with superstitious veneration by Louis XI., whose faded portrait, a contemporary work in fresco, remains on the wall. Both he and his son lavished on it considerable gifts. By accident it was forgotten at the Revolution, and remains undespoiled, retaining many ex-votos, some church plate, &c. Its walls, still displaying the fleurs-de-lis and other coats of arms with which they were painted, are hung with the chains of Christian captives rescued from Algiers.]

2 m. *Les Forges* Stat., opposite the influx of the Maine into the Loire.

2 m. *La Poissonerie* Stat., near which is the town of *Savenières*, the ch. of which is interesting, some parts of it probably as old as the 6th or 7th century; the choir and apse of the 11th or 12th.

The rly. to Chollet (36 m.) branches off here on l., crossing the Loire to Chalonnes (Rte. 61).

4 m. *St. George* Stat., a picturesque town surmounted by the square tower of its castle. Near here is a small *coalfield*, which has been worked to a considerable extent of late, though it produces an inferior quality of coal. This bed, extensively developed throughout the Dépt. de Maine et Loire, occurs at the bottom of the true coal formation, and is fit only for burning lime; but that lime, being employed as manure, has converted much barren land into corn-fields, and this part of France, since 1849, into a granary whose surplus contributes to supply Great Britain with wheat. At Chalonnes another suspension-bridge has been thrown over the Loire, connecting it with *Savenières*.

The eminence on the l. bank crowned with a modern-looking ruin, through whose numerous windows and roofless walls the sky appears, is Mont

Jan; whose name, according to etymologists, has something to do with Janus, though they cannot exactly agree what the connection is. The ruins are those of a convent of Cordeliers: it had been converted into a sort of state prison, of which the friars were the gaolers; it was burnt during the Vendéan war.

5 m. *Champtocé* Stat., a village opposite Mont Jan, is surmounted by the imposing ruins of a feudal castle, celebrated from the crimes of its owner in the reign of Charles VII., Gilles de Retz, a monster in human form, the bugbear of the surrounding country, called Barbe Bleu, and the original of our well-known *Blue Beard*. His history affords a remarkable instance of the superstitions of the 15th centy., and of the impunity for his atrocities which a feudal seigneur enjoyed in that age. Having run through an enormous fortune by extravagance, and impaired his health by excesses in his youth, this Sieur de Retz sought to renovate both by magic. He kept in his pay an Italian alchemist and magician, who induced him to believe that a charm could be produced from the blood of infants, which would restore him to health and fortune by using it as a bath. For this end children and young persons were spirited away and murdered in the deep dungeons of his castles or in the solitude of his forests, to the number, it is said, of more than 100; he, himself, in most cases, plunging the poignard in their breasts. At length the whole country rose up against the monster; and his suzerain, Duke Jean V. of Brittany, having heard the charges against him, caused him to be seized and tried: he was found guilty, condemned, and burnt at the stake in Nantes in 1440, after making full confession of his misdeeds. The peasant still regards with horror the ill-omened walls and vaults in which the monster raised the demon, and sold himself to Satan, according to the popular belief.

3 m. *Ingrandes* Stat., a long line of houses raised upon a terraced wall

stretching along the river, is on the boundary of ancient Brittany and Anjou, the modern Départements of La Loire Inférieure and Maine et Loire. The name was originally "Ingressus Andium," the entrance of the country of the Andes, i.e. the Angevines.

At Montrelais are extensive coal-mines, some of the pits extending under the river. The coal, of inferior quality, is used chiefly for burning lime.

5 m. *Varades Stat.*, opposite which are

[The heights of *St. Florent*, marked by two piles of building; the vast but not picturesque ruins of the Abbey of Montglonne, whose foundation has been traced to Charlemagne, and which was burnt down by the Republicans in the Vendéan war; and a little below it the church of *St. Florent*, surmounted by a modern-looking tower, by the side of which rises a *Pillar* to the memory of the Vendéan general, Bonchamps. Wounded mortally in the fatal fray of Chollet, he was brought hither by the routed Vendéans. He closed his career with an act of mercy in saving the lives of 4000 Republican prisoners, who had been taken and shut up in the church, and against whom the irritated Vendéans were already pointing their cannon, worked up to madness by defeat, by the mortal wound of their general, and by terror for their wives and families. The commands and entreaties of the dying hero, and nearly the last words he uttered—"Grâce aux prisonniers"—had the effect of preventing their military execution, when nothing else could have rescued them. Bonchamps expired in the island of Meilleraye, on the opposite side of the Loire, but is interred in the ch. of *St. Florent*, where a monument in marble by David d'Angers has been erected to his memory. *St. Florent* was the scene of the most memorable event in the war of La Vendée, which all who have read Madame Larochejacquelin's *Memoirs* will remember—the passage of the Loire by the Vendéan army after

their rout at Chollet, 1793. They reached the narrow strip of level ground at the base of the semicircle of heights on the l. bank, in number nearly 100,000, half of them unarmed, old men, women, and children; the enemy pressing on in the rear, the country behind smoking with the conflagration of their homes by the Republicans, who, to use their own words, "left behind nothing but ashes and piles of dead." The tumult of such a multitude crowding down to the 25 small barks which alone could be mustered to ferry them over, the cries of children seeking parents or relations, the groans of the wounded, the alarm caused by the enemy, formed a scene of pain, confusion, and despair, which Madame de Larochejacquelin compares with the awful spectacle that the world must behold at the Day of Judgment. The whole multitude, however, were transported across in safety before the arrival of the enemy, whose advanced posts reached the river the day after.]

4 m. *Anetz Stat.*

4 m. *Ancenis Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de France; small, but comfortable), 4148 Inhab. Here a *suspension-bridge*, supported by wire stays, of 5 openings, crosses the Loire, more than 1300 ft. long, leading to La Vendée. There are remains of a castle of the Ducs de Béthune at the water-side, above the bridge, now reduced to a few ruined walls and towers. The large barracks have been formed out of a suppressed convent of Ursuline nuns.

Near this a remnant of the Vendéan host, which had crossed at Varades, endeavoured to recross a few weeks after, shattered by the recent defeat at Le Mans. Larochejacquelin, on this occasion, volunteered to pass the river in the only boat which could be found on the l. bank, to bring over some hay-barges moored on the opposite shore; but while so engaged he was attacked by the enemy and driven into the woods. A gunboat of the enemy sunk the barges destined to transport his followers, and thus cut off

all communication between them and their general.

On the top of a hill covered with brushwood on the l. bank of the Loire stand the ruins of the castle of *Champ-toceaur*, in which Jean de Montfort was kept a prisoner by Marguerite de Clisson; and at the foot of the hill a bridge or pier of 2 arches projects into the river, designed by the owner of the fort above to facilitate the levying of toll on the vessels which passed.

The tall black octagonal tower of

6 m. *Oudon* (Stat.), 5 stories high, surmounted by machicolations, overlooks the flat land and a series of islands which here intersect the river. It was built probably in the 13th centy.

After passing a group of pseudo-castellated modern constructions, worthy of a tea-garden, and called after their founder, a citizen of Nantes, *Les Folies Siffait*, we reach the

2 m. *Clermont-sur-Loire* Stat., the *Castle*, on the top of an abrupt and lofty escarpment, forming one of the picturesque scenes on the Loire.

La Seillerie, at a little distance from the river, was several times visited by *Madame de Sévigné*, who dates some of her letters from it. Its gardens were laid out by *Le Nôtre*. The apartment and portrait of *Mad. de Sévigné* are preserved; the mansion contains other portraits by *Mignard*, *Le Brun*, &c.

4 m. *Mauves* Stat., on a monotonous plain, out of the midst of which, in the distance, the towers of the cathedral of Nantes may be seen.

3 m. *Thouars* Stat.

2 m. *St. Luce* Stat.

4 m. NANTES STATION (Rte. 46) is at the E. end of the city, near the old castle and the Loire. Omnibuses and fiacres in abundance. The Terminus is a large and handsome building. There is a second Stat. for passengers going farther W., on the Quay, near the *Bourse*.

ROUTE 60.

NANTES TO POITIERS, BY CLISSON.

	Kil.	Miles.
Nantes to Clisson, Rail.	24	15
" Tarfou . .	38	24
" Mortagne . .	53	33
" Châtillon . .	71	43
" Bressuire . .	93	57
" Parthenay . .	124	77
" Ayrion . .	139	86
" Poitiers . .	164	109

This route is now seldom taken, as Poitiers can be reached much more expeditiously, although making a considerable détour, by rly. to Tours, and thence to Poitiers. Rly. from Nantes to Clisson by the line to *Napoléon Vendée*. The road beyond Clisson offers mediocre interest, although it traverses sites rendered celebrated during the Vendean war.

On leaving Nantes the rly. crosses the Loire, following the valley of the *Sèvre Nantaise* by

10 m. *Le Pallet* Stat.

The village *Le Pallet* is celebrated as the birthplace of *Abelard*; the crumbling brier-grown foundations of a square tower on a hillock above the stream of the *Sanguéze* are called the remains of the house of his father *Béranger*. Hither he brought *Eloise*, and here she bore him a son.

5 m. *Clisson* Stat. — Inns: *Poste*, beyond the bridge, fine view; *H. de France*. Pop. 2830.

This small town is celebrated for its very romantic situation on the *Sèvre*, over one side of which towers the old *Castle*. The scene has a somewhat Italian character, the houses having been all built under the influence of *Cacault* (who had resided at Rome as French Envoy) and in the Italian style. The town was destroyed during the Vendean war, and utterly abandoned

for some years, until the brothers Cacault rebuilt it. Remains of the former houses in the shape of mouldering walls are abundant. A handsome *Bridge* of 12 arches, 54 ft. high in the centre, rising on very lofty double piers, now spans the valley, carrying the road across, without descending the very steep slope which leads to the river. The perspective of the interior of the bridge from below, through its piers, forms a vista like that of a cathedral. There are now some large mills in the valley of the Sèvre, which take away from the beauty, but no doubt add to the prosperity, of the town.

The *Castle of Clisson*, the cradle of that noble family from which sprang the famous Olivier de Clisson, the successful antagonist of the English in the wars of the 14th centy., stands on the l. bank of the river. It is based on the rock, or, where that was wanting to furnish a foundation, huge sustaining walls have been raised from the bottom of the valley, on a line with the natural escarpment, to support its towers and bastions. Where not protected by an escarpment, it was surrounded by a fosse. On the l. of the grass-grown courtyard, after entering by the gateway of the Tour des Pélerins, so called from a crusader Clisson, who built it after his return from Palestine, is a vast pile separated by ditches from the rest, entered by several gates in succession, and containing the great hall, the tall donjon, of which one side only remains, and the kitchen, with its wide fireplace. From some of the windows a fine view is obtained over the two valleys of the Maine and Sèvre. All this part of the building is in a state of complete ruin. Before 1793 the castle belonged to the family of Rohan-Soubise, and had fallen into neglect, but its destruction was completed by the Republican army in that year. When the town was set on fire and destroyed by them, a number of its unfortunate inhabitants, chiefly old men, women, and children, sought refuge within the castle walls, and re-

mained in its gloomy vaults and dungeons, whither they had conveyed some of their cattle, for a little time unnoticed. But no sooner was their retreat discovered by the army of Kleber, than they were dragged from their hiding-places and hurled *alive* into a deep well in the second court, now closed up, and marked by a cypress planted near it. For many hours the feeble and half-stifled cries of these unfortunate creatures were heard issuing from its depths, before they perished. The number thus destroyed is variously stated from 30 to 405; the latter, it is to be feared, is nearest the truth. The story of the well of Clisson is one of the blackest spots in the history of the civil war. In the old part of the castle are shown the feudal prisons, one for men and one for women; gloomy vaults with iron hooks in the arch above, said to have been used for hanging the prisoners. The castle was formerly of great extent, but a part has been removed to make room for the road into La Vendée.

The pretty grounds of *La Garenne*, once highly extolled, perhaps too highly, as "a show-place," are indebted for the beauty which they possess to the stream of the Sèvre, which flows past them, to the fantastic rocks piled one above another near its margin, and to the fine trees dipping their branches in its waters, alternating with rich flat meadow land, which here gives variety to the valley, and to the glimpses of the old castle. Winding walks are carried through the park, decorated at intervals with monuments and statues, a temple of Vesta, a grotto called after Heloise, and a Roman milestone of the age of the Antonines found on the road to Poitiers. The Garenne owes its embellishment to the brothers Cacault, who deposited their collection of paintings here, now removed to the museum at Nantes, and to M. Lemot, a sculptor; successively its owners, who began the unfinished mansion on the height.

The *Villa Valentin* is part of a convent now modernised: the grounds,

which are shown, are pretty. Close to it is the *ch.*, a very ancient building.

On leaving Clisson the road passes over the hill on which is the little *Chapelle de toute Joie*, so called by a lord of Clisson who received on this spot the joyful news of the birth of a son, and built it in consequence.

The road from Clisson to Poitiers is part of a network of lines of communication formed to facilitate not only commercial intercourse, but the passage of troops. These, with the two lines of railway nearly completed, will contribute more than anything else to alter the primitive state of society in this part of France. Clisson is on the margin of La Vendée, which begins on the l. bank of the Sèvre; but our road, running parallel with the river, skirts, but does not enter it. (See *Introd. to Sect. III.*)

9 m. *Torfou*, a village almost exclusively composed of new houses, the old having been destroyed in the civil war. One of the greatest victories of the Vendéan peasantry was gained on Sept. 19, 1793, near this over a Republican army superior in numbers by 10,000 men,—veterans and reputed the best soldiers in France, and commanded by Kleber. A pillar set up on the road, about a mile beyond Torfou, at the junction of four highways, marks the battle-field. Its four sides bear the names of Charette, D'Elbée, Lescure, and Bonchamps, the Vendéan leaders who took part in it. The day would have been lost for the cause of the Royalists, soon after the action began, had not Lescure rallied around him 1700 peasants of the village of Echanbrognes, who stood the brunt of the assault for two hours, until the division of Bonchamps came up.

[About 4 m. from Torfou by the post-road, passing the column (where turn to rt.), is the *Castle of Tiffauges*, an extensive ruin on a table-land between the Sèvre and a small rivulet (la Crume). The donjon stood on the rocky height overlooking and commanding the gap through which the road to Les Herbiers is carried. The

inner courts, now separated merely by a few ruined walls, are converted into corn-fields; but behind two cottages, in the midst of them, runs a pile of building skirting the brow of the cliff, originally occupied by the seigneur, more perfect than any other part. The most picturesque bit is a round tower projecting over the rivulet, containing a vaulted apartment and a spiral stair, probably of the 16th centy. Round the top runs a covered gallery, resting on the corbels of the machicolations. These chambers now serve as store-rooms for farm produce; the inner wall is prettily draped with vines. By a little postern there is a path descending into the valley of the Crume. This castle is said to have been one of the residences of the notorious Gilles de Retz, the Bluebeard of the Loire (Rte. 59); it was dismantled by Card. Richelieu. A cotton-mill has been built under the castle. There is no inn.]

[Near St. Aubin is Larochejacquelin's castle *La Durbellière*, now deserted, having been burned by the Republicans. Henri de la Larochejacquelin was born here 1772. He and his brother Louis, and their friend Henri de Lescure, are buried in the *Ch. of St. Aubin*, where a marble monument bears medallion portraits of them, and is ornamented by 3 graceful statues, the work of Rauch and Tieck, the gift of an association of Prussian officers.]

9 m. *Mortagne*, on the Sèvre, was burnt down, like Torfou, in the Vendéan war, and has been since rebuilt. It was long the headquarters of the Royalist army. [At *Chollet*, 8 m. N.E. of this, a manufacturing town of 13,360 Inhab., entirely rebuilt since its destruction in the civil war, two actions were fought in 1793; in the first of which the Vendéans lost one of their bravest leaders, M. Lescure, who was shot through the head, and in the second suffered a more fatal defeat, which, in fact, decided the war, and drove them across the Loire (see Rte. 59). Before this battle began, on the 13th of October, 1793, the whole Ven-

déan army heard mass by torchlight, performed by the curé of this parish. On the first attack, the peasants, who here, for the first time, marched in close column, succeeded in driving back the enemy, and a party, headed by Larochejacquelin and Stofflet, even captured a park of artillery; but a charge of the Republican cavalry, and an attack from the garrison of Mayenne, the so-called "invincibles," turned the scale; the Vendéans were utterly routed, and their best general, the brave Bonchamps, was carried off the field mortally wounded.

At a short distance from Nouaillé, on the road from Chollet to Saumur, a third leader of the Vendéans, Henri Larochejacquelin, fell, March 4, 1793. For a long time after the wreck of the Royalist cause, he had carried on a successful partisan warfare, issuing out from the fastnesses of the Forest of Vezins at the head of a few determined followers, and spreading dismay among the Republican outposts. He was shot by a grenadier, while in the act of offering him quarter. At his death the Convention could, for the first time, with truth, proclaim that La Vendée had ceased to exist. An apple-tree is pointed out as marking the spot where he fell.]

4 m. beyond Mortagne, at St. Laurent, our road quits the valley of the Sèvre, to ascend the high ground of La Vendée, on which stands

10 m. *Châtillon-sur-Sèvre*, destroyed also, except three houses, in the civil war, now rebuilt. It was called Mauléon down to 1737. At the windmill, S. of the town, the peasants surprised and defeated Gen. Westerman at the head of 10,000 men.

14 m. *Bressuire* (Pop. 2820) (*Inn*: H. de France), a new town also, built on the site of one ruined by the same disastrous war. The ch. has a tall spire. 5 m. off is *Clissé*, once a seat of the Lescures, now of the Larochejacquelins. A modern château replaces that burned down by the troops of the Republic under Westerman. The small Gothic chapel alone is old.

We now reach the verge of the

Bocage, the most primitive part of La Vendée.

20 m. *Parthenay* (*Inn*: H. des Trois Piliers), a town of 4844 Inhab., though carried by storm by the Republican forces under Westermann, escaped destruction, and retains some fragments of antiquity, in the ruins of its castle, the gate of *St. Jacques*, and the *Ch. of St. John*, said to be a structure of the 9th centy. The town stands on the rt. bank of the Thoue, a tributary of the Loire, in a hilly district. Our road enters Poitou before reaching the hamlet of *Chalandry*, 5 m. before

16 m. *Ayron*.

16 m. **PORTIERS.** (Rte 4.)

ROUTE 61.

ANGERS TO NIORT.—(RAIL.)

Angers	Kil.	Miles.
La Poissonnière	16	10
Chalonnès	21	13
Chemillé	36	22
Chollet	58	35
Bressuire	100	62
St. Maixent	160	92
Niort	183	113

This line, only as yet open to Chollet, will be completed in its entire extent of 112 m. in all 1868; it will pass through the heart of La Vendée and the Bocage, and complete the continuous line of rly. communication between Caen, Cherbourg, and Brest, with Bordeaux and the Pyrenees, avoiding the long détours by Tours and Paris.

The first part of the line, as far as 10 m. *Poissonnière* Stat. on the rly. from Angers to Nantes, is described in Rte. 59; here the rly. crosses the Loire and enters La Vendée,

3 m. *Chalonnnes Stat.*, a town of 6505 Inhab.

5 m. *La Jumellière Stat.*

4 m. *Chemille Stat.*, a town of 4414 Inhab.

7 m. *Trementines Stat.*

6 m. *Chollet Stat.* (see Rte. 60). Public conveyances to Mortagne (6 m.).

12 m. *Châtillon Stat.* (see Rte. 60). An excellent road leads from this to Argenton, Thouars, and Saumur, through a fine hilly country.

[*Thouars* (2569 Inhab.) is beautifully situated on a hill, with the river Thouet running round it at a very considerable depth, so as to give it the appearance of an island. Here is a very fine old *château*, which belonged to the family of La Tremouille. It was sold at the Revolution, and was to have been pulled down, but the town authorities purchased it; it is now the *Mairie*. Here is also an old Romanesque church, the front handsomely decorated with images of saints, but they are all mutilated.]

14 m. *Bressuire Stat.* (see Rte. 60). Roads and public conveyances from here to Parthenay.

34 m. *Parthenay* (Rte. 60). The road to Niort separates from that to Poitiers.

10 m. *St. Maixent*, on the Sèvre (4147 Inhab.). Here is a very fine church of the early Gothic, and an old chapel under the principal altar, where are deposited the remains of St. Maixent, who founded the church, and St. Leger, &c. To it is attached a fine originally Benedictine monastery, now a seminary for priests. There are in the ch. some very beautiful wood-carvings.

14 m. *Niort* (Pop. 20,775), a station on the Poitiers to Rochelle Rly. (Rte. 66.) Inns: H. du Raisin de Burgogne, good and clean, the best;—H. de France, fair (Rte. 66). The country in the immediate neighbourhood of Niort is very picturesque and rich, growing vines which produce a fine vin ordinaire. The adjacent plain is famed for its breed of mules.

There is a more direct road from Bressuire to Niort of 3 m., avoiding

St. Maixent, and passing by Secoudigny and Champdeniers.

ROUTE 62.

NANTES TO NAPOLEON VENDÉE, LA ROCHELLE, AND ROCHEFORT.

Nantes to	Kil.	Miles.
Clisson	24	15
Napoléon Vendée	74	46
Luçon	106	66
Marans	133	83
La Rochelle	157	96
Rochefort	190	118

Railroad completed by Napoléon Vendée to Sables d'Olonne: after crossing the Loire the line makes a considerable détour to follow the valley of the Sèvre, passing by Vertout, Le Pallet, and Clisson (see Rte. 60).

A little beyond this the rly. enters the department of la Vendée, and thenceforth traverses the district which was the theatre of the civil war of 1792-93.

7 m. *Montaigu Stat.*, prettily situate on a height above a stream called the Maine, has fallen from the condition of a town to a village since the war, when two-thirds of its houses were burned, and a large part of its inhabitants massacred. The terrace of the *château*, now uninhabited, commands a good view.

After crossing the Maine, a wild, open, heathy country succeeds, covered with furze, broom, producing only a little barley and buckwheat, as far as

6 m. *Herbergement Stat.*
10 m. *Belleville-Vendée Stat.*

8 m. *Napoléon Vendée* (Inns: H. des Voyageurs; H. de l'Europe—both com-

fortless), a town of right-angled streets and fresh-looking houses, founded by Napoleon in the centre of the rebellious province la Vendée, first called Napoléon-Vendée, altered under the Restoration to Bourbon-Vendée, is now the chief town of the Dépt. La Roche-sur-Yonne, an ancient appanage of the Bourbons, occupied nearly the same site, and, united with it, forms a suburb. It has 8710 Inhab. Destitute of commerce or manufactures, in a situation deficient in any advantages required to render a town flourishing, in the midst of a district of barren open heath, it is about the dullest town in France. "It is exactly what one might expect it would be from the hasty and arbitrary manner of its creation. A huge oblong 'Place' forms the centre and principal part of it. From the sides and corners of this 8 or 10 streets branch off at right angles. The buildings which compose this square are almost all public edifices, each looking more mesquin and meagre than the other, and all having the appearance of being stretched out at the least possible expense to the greatest possible extent of front, for the purpose of making them go as far as possible towards the composition of the proposed town. A *theatre*, on the steps of whose portico the grass was growing, forms part of one side. A huge *Hôtel de Ville*, which seems deserted and shut up, stands opposite to a great barn of a church. A *préfecture*, a court-house, a *mairie*, and enormous barracks, surrounding a court in which a dozen regiments might manoeuvre at once, occupy the most of the remaining space. The barracks have been constructed so much in haste and with so little solidity that they are already beginning to fall to ruins—new ruins, the most unsightly spectacle. They are deserted, and apparently abandoned to their fate."—*Trollope, W. France.*

Conveyances go to Saumur, by Les Herbiers, Mortagne, and Chollet; to La Rochelle, by Luçon and Marans. Rly. to Sables d'Olonne.

[About 4 m. to the W. (2 of them only fit for the pedestrian) are the ruins of the *Abbaye de Fontanelles*; a

Gothic chapel remains in excellent preservation.]

Les Sables Stat. (Pop. 7352) (*Inn*: H. de France, fair, and civil people), 22 m. S.W. of Napoléon Vendée, on the sea, is a town of some interest, curiously placed on a narrow sand-ledge, at the margin of a bay forming a large crescent. The sands are smooth and extensive. A fleet of fishing-vessels may be seen at times entering the roads, sweeping from the sea into a deep narrow channel between two piers, and so entering the large harbour at the back of the town. There are two peculiarities in the female costume here,—a small bell-shaped laced cap, and an enormous blue hood of cloth-shreds or wool, giving to the upper part of their persons the form of a bee-hive.

8 m. E. of Sables is the village of *Talmont*, with a very picturesque feudal castle.]

Returning to Napoléon Vendée (rly. in progress to La Rocelle), the same dreary, unenclosed, and heathland extends to

14 m. *Marcuil*, a town of 1870 Inhab., on the Lay, a small river that enters the sea lower down at l'Aiguillon, in the Pertuis Breton; beyond the river a fine corn country commences.

6 m. Luçon, a dull town of 6003 Inhab., in a situation which is unhealthy on account of its vicinity to the marshes: it is connected with the sea by a canal. Luçon was the episcopal see of Cardinal Richelieu, into which he, though bred up for a soldier, was inducted at the age of 22. Its Gothic *cathedral*, surmounted by a tall spire of open-work, is the principal building.

[15 m. E. of Luçon is *Fontenay le Comte* (*Inns*: H. de France; H. du Chapeau Rouge), a handsome town of 8062 Inhab., on the Vendée, from which the province takes its name, in a narrow plain separating the Bocage from the Marais de la Vendée. In the heart of the old town rises the Ch. of

Notre Dame, a very good Gothic edifice, with a rich portal, surmounted by an elegant spire of open work.

In the *Ch. of St. Nicolas* was buried in 1590 the Cardinal de Bourbon.

The *Hôtel de la Tremouille*, built in 1563, contains a grand hall, with a carved chimney-piece in the Renaissance style.]

6 m. *Moreilles*. Our road now lies across a district which may be called the Fens of France, a series of marshy flats, traversed by numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Vendée and Sèvre Niortaise; it is intersected also in all directions by canals, and, notwithstanding the drainage effected by them, is unhealthy from malaria. A solitary conical mound rising out of the flat on the l. of the road is crowned by the village of *Chaillé*. The S. boundary of la Vendée and the stream of the Sèvre Niortaise are crossed shortly before reaching

11 m. *Marans*, a town of 4534 Inhab., on the Sèvre, rendered navigable to Fontenay and Niort, and 9 m. from the sea, by which it exports corn and flour from la Vendée and Niort.

Between this and the next stage the marshes of la Vendée terminate, and the marly lands of the Pays d'Aunis begin.

9 m. *Groleau*.

A picturesque group of towers and spires, visible from a considerable distance, announces the approach to

6 m. *La Rochelle* (Rte. 66). We here again join the railway, which extends to Rochefort, 16 m., traversing an uninteresting tract of flat and marshy land, passing by

7 m. *La Jarrie Stat.*

4 m. *Aigrefeuille Junct. Stat.* Here the line from Poitiers and Niort to La Rochelle joins (Rte. 66)

3 m. *Cires Stat.*

2 m. *Rochefort*, for description of which see Rte. 66.

[A *Steamer* runs 4 or 5 times a-week from Royan, a small port on the N. side of the estuary of the Gironde; the voyage to Bordeaux takes 7 hours. Coaches convey passengers twice a day

between Rochefort and Royan, dist. 26 m.; fare 5 fr. 50 c., total to Bordeaux 8 fr. In going to Royan (a frequented watering-place opposite the lighthouse of the Tour de Cordouan [Rte. 74]), the Charente is crossed by a ferry. The road traverses an uninteresting flat, only redeemed by drainage from the state of a pestilential marsh, called Les Marennes.]

ROUTE 63.

ROCHEFORT TO ANGOULÊME, BY SAINTES AND COGNAC—RAILWAY.

Rochefort to	Kil.	Miles.
Tonnay-Charente	7	4
Taillebourg	35	22
Saintes	45	28
Cognac	71	44

[A *Steamer* ascends the Charente to Saintes (35 m.) every morning, returning in the afternoon: the voyage takes 4 hours. The voyage up the Charente is agreeable, though somewhat monotonous, from the windings of the river and the unvaried nature of the green flat pasture-lands on its banks. Near to Saintes it passes the ruined *Castle of Taillebourg*, on an isolated rock, near which St. Louis defeated the English in 1242.]

Railway between Rochefort and Angoulême, open as far as Saintes and Cognac, will be the most convenient mode of performing the remainder of our route.

Those who travel by land from Rochefort to Bordeaux cross the Charente by a magnificent suspension-bridge, in the place of the old ferry, close under the town of Tonnay-Charente, which Louis XIV. had fixed upon for the site of his dockyard, a design which was defeated by the enormous demands of its owners for the purchase of the land. The Gothic *Castle*, having a park and gardens attached to it, is the ancient seat of the family of Mortemart. A great quantity of brandy is exported from this, almost all the vineyards on the banks of the Charente being cultivated for the manufacture of spirits (see next page).

7 m. Bords Stat.

6 m. St. Savinien Stat.

4 m. Taillebourg Stat., ruins of castle.

4 m. Tonnay-Charente Stat.

6 m. *Saintes* (*Inns*: H. du Bateau à Vapeur, best and very good; H. des Messageries) — 11,570 Inhab., — formerly capital of the province Saintonge: it betrays in its name the antiquity of its origin. Mediolanum Santonum was chief city of the *Santones*, and of the province of Aquitaine, and has many traces to show its importance under Roman rule.

The principal and best preserved ancient monument is the *Roman Triumphal Arch* upon the bridge over the Charente, serving as one of the principal entrances to the town, constructed of a coarse limestone, much injured by the weather. It is a heavy mass of masonry, pierced by two arches, and destitute of all architectural beauty, 38 ft. high. Five inscriptions upon it, half effaced, record that it was raised in the reign of Nero to the memory of Germanicus, of Tiberius his uncle, and of Drusus his father, by Caius Julius Rufus, priest of Roma and Augustus. It was saved from destruction in 1665 by Blondel the architect, who at that time rebuilt the bridge; and it was repaired in 1844, when the arch was pulled down, but the separate stones were marked for re-erection, and carefully replaced as they stood. It is said to have been erected originally on dry land, and that the river has since altered its bed, and isolated the arch.

There are also considerable remains of a *Roman Amphitheatre*, near the church of St. Eutrope, in the faubourg. Though nearly equal in size to the circus of Nîmes, it is very inferior in an architectural point of view, being built of small stones squared, and destitute of ornament: it is now reduced to a few fractured vaults and arches. The oval of the arena measures 70 ft. in its greatest length, and 57 ft. in width. The dens destined for the wild beasts still remain, and here are fragments of an aqueduct,

intended, it is supposed, to convert the arena into a naumachia. Many antique fragments, capitals, inscriptions, sarcophagi, &c., are preserved in the garden of the sous-préfecture.

The *Ch. of St. Eutrope* is of the 11th centy.: its huge crypt is the most remarkable part of it; some of the capitals of columns have quaint carvings. The spire was built in the 15th centy.

The detached tower of the *Cathedral*, a fine Flamboyant structure, conspicuous from the pinnacles which surmount it, occupies the site of the church built by Charlemagne in fulfilment of the vow of his father Pepin, after defeating on this spot Gaiffre Duc of Aquitaine. The portal is ancient.

The public *Library* contains Fénelon's Bible, with his MS. annotations.

Saintes is the country of Bernard Palissy, the celebrated pottery artist of the 17th centy.

A Diligence runs from Saintes to Mortagne on the Garonne, to meet the steamer to Bordeaux.

4 m. Chamers Stat.

6 m. Brives-Cheroc Stat.

7 m. *Cognac* Stat. (*Inn*: H. d'Orléans, comfortable), which gives its name to the best brandy in France, produced from vineyards in its vicinity, and along the banks of the river, between Jarnac and Angoulême (Rte. 64), in the department of La Charente. The quantity produced annually does not exceed 6000 butts (tierçons), but the number sold under the name "les fines Champagnes," by which the best quality is distinguished, exceeds 15,000. Cognac contains numerous distilleries, and is the staple market for the brandy produced in the surrounding districts. The vines cultivated for its manufacture are allowed to grow to greater luxuriance than those used for wine-making, and run along the ground, whence they acquire strength, while the earthy flavour which is inseparable from wine produced from creeping vines is dissipated in the process of distillation.

Francis I. was born at Cognac, while his mother Louise de Savoie, Duchesse

d'Angoulême, was residing in the castle there; but, according to tradition, he first saw the light under an elm-tree, where his mother was unexpectedly confined. A stone now marks the spot.

The rly. from Cognac to Angoulême (30 m.) will pass by Jonzac and Chateaufort, both on the Charente.

The road from Saintes to Bordeaux is carried through

7 m. *Le Jard*.

6 m. *Pons*, a town of 4969 Inhab. Its castle, distinguished by a high keep-tower, built in the 11th century, is now a prison.

7 m. *St. Genis*. Road of 8 m. on l. from here to *Jonzac*, and of 22 m. to *Barbezieux*.

7 m. *Mirambeau*.

11 m. *Etauliers*.

The road reaches the banks of the Gironde at

8 *Blaye*, described in Rte. 74.

Steamers (several) ply daily between *Blaye* and *Bordeaux*.

9 m. *St. André de Cubzac*, on the old post-road from Paris to Bordeaux. (Rte. 64.) On leaving *St. André* our road crosses the Dordogne, by a superb suspension bridge, erected in 1839, at an expense of 3 millions of francs (see p. 239.)

6 m. *Carbon Blanc*.
9 m. *BORDEAUX*. } (Rte. 64.)

ROUTE 64.

TOURS TO BORDEAUX, BY POITIERS AND ANGOULÊME—RAILWAY.

Tours to	Kil.	Miles.
<i>St. Maure Stat.</i>	32	20
<i>Châtellerault</i>	65	40
<i>Poitiers</i>	98	61
<i>Ruffec</i>	162	102
<i>Angoulême</i>	211	132
<i>Coutras</i>	293	183
<i>Lisborne</i>	309	193
<i>Bordeaux</i>	315	217

This railway passes through pretty country and within view of numerous old or modern châteaux; and in the first part of its course crosses 4 or 5 rivers, tributaries of the Loire, in succession,

on viaducts, and the ridges separating their respective valleys in deep cuttings. Soon after quitting Tours it passes the Cher, on an embankment and the bridge of Granmont, of 6 arches, 590 ft. long; next it is carried over the valley of the Indre on a viaduct of 59 arches, 30 ft. span, 70 ft. high, 2664 ft. long.

7 m. *Monts Stat.* 2 m. on l. is *Montbazou*, a town of 1090 Inhab., with a castle-keep on a rock, a fief of the Rohan family.

6 m. *Villeperdus Stat.* A mile or two on the l. is the Chapel of *St. Catherine de Fierbois*, whither Joan of Arc sent from Chinon to fetch the sacred sword, "marked with 5 crosses, lying in a vault," which she afterwards bore in all her battles. She had previously passed through the village, however, on her journey from Lorraine to Chinon, and had doubtless then remarked the weapon; but the vulgar belief attributed its discovery to divine inspiration. Near this is a handsome modern Gothic château, built, 1850, by the Marquis de Lussac.

7 m. *Ste. Maure Stat.*; here roads to Chinon and Loches branch off (Rte. 58), the latter passing *Ile Bouchard* (7 m.), whose interesting Ch. has a flamb. hexagon tower and spire, and an early pointed chancel. Here are ruins of a Castle which belonged to the Princes de Craon. The plain around *Ste. Maure* is thought to be the site of the battle between Charles Martel and the Saracens under Abderahmen in 732.

The river Creuse is crossed at

7 m. *Port-de-Piles Stat.*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its junction with the Vienne. [Higher up, on the rt. bank of the Creuse, is the village of *La Haye*, the birthplace of Descartes. The house in which he was born (1596) is preserved. About 7 m. S. of *La Haye*, also on the Creuse, is the *Château de la Guerche*, built by Charles VII. for Agnes Sorel, where she resided when the king kept his court at Loches, and where he used to visit her on his way to and from the chace in the neighbouring forest. It is a massive pile, rising above the water-side, flanked by towers at the 4 angles. It retains

some traces of fresco-painting and the initials of Agnes' name, an A over L (*A-Sur-Elle*). In the chapel is a statue of her.]

3 m. *Les Ormes Stat.*, on the Vienne. —The château belongs to the family d'Argenson, and has fine gardens.

The railroad runs parallel with the Vienne by

2 m. *Dange Stat.*, and

5 m. *Ingrandes-sur-Vienne Stat.*

4 m. *Châtellerault Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de l'Espérance, good; Tête Noire, fair dining-place), a smoky town of mean houses, on the rt. bank of the Vienne, is one of the chief seats of the *Manufacture of Cutlery* in France, which gives employment to about 600 families, out of its 14,278 Inhab., who work for large houses. There is also a Government manufactory of small arms.

The Duchy of Châtellerault was bestowed by Henri II. upon James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, 1548, to induce him to promote the marriage between his ward, the infant Queen Mary, and the Dauphin Francis, afterwards Francis II. The duchy, although forfeited to the crown by failure of male issue, in spite of this continued to be claimed and the title borne by the Duke of Hamilton, a Douglas, in consequence of his descent in the female line, although the claim of the Marquis of Abercorn was perhaps more legitimate. A decree of Napoleon III. has removed all doubt by a new creation in favour of the Duke of Hamilton, who married a relative of His Imperial Majesty; whilst a decree of the French Council of State has declared Lord Abercorn's pretensions unfounded, on the plea of the original one in favour of the Regent Arran having escheated to the Crown in the same century, and the revival of the title being an act of grace of the present Sovereign of France.

The Vienne is navigable for a short distance above Châtellerault. A portion of a gateway flanked by turrets, erected by the Duc de Sully, stands at the extremity of the bridge. Leaving Châtellerault, we pass by

6 m. *Les Barres Stat.*

3 m. *La Tricherie Stat.*

3 m. *Dissais sur Vienne Stat.*

2 m. *Clain Stat.* For the last 3 stages the railroad has continued to ascend the valley of the Clain. That stream traverses a rocky and wooded ravine, of much picturesque beauty; passing by

2 m. *Chasseneuil Stat.*, a bridge and viaduct are crossed before arriving at

5 m. *Poitiers Junct. Stat.* nearly a mile from the town by the road, but much less by a pathway.—*Inns*: H. de France, excellent;—H. de l'Europe, good;—Trois Piliers.

POITIERS, the capital of ancient Poitou, an early possession of the kings of England, who were its dukes down to the time of Charles V. (1371), stands on a rounded eminence of considerable height, the summit of which is occupied by the Préfecture and Palais de Justice. From this its streets sweep down in steep slopes, to the small river Clain, which encompasses nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of its circuit, while the smaller river Boivre encircles another part, so that they formed, in ancient times, a natural fosse round its ramparts, now almost entirely swept away by modern improvements. The number of Inhab. is 31,034: it has neither commerce nor manufacture of any great importance, as might indeed be surmised from its dull and empty streets, excepting the marketplace, at times a scene of much bustle and densely crowded.

Poitiers has a *Law Faculty*, with an *Ecole de Droit*, numbering between 200 and 300 students, but of greater celebrity in former times than at present. Lord Bacon in his youth is said to have studied here. The town contains several *nunneries*, chiefly serving as establishments for the education of young females.

The objects of interest of Poitiers are chiefly of an antiquarian nature. It possesses a large number of churches, and, as some of them date from a very early period, and others were commenced later, and continued down to comparatively modern times, they form a very instructive series, by

which the progress and change of style in ecclesiastical building may be followed.

The principal sights may be visited in a very few hours in the following order, entering by the *Porte de Paris* :—

Ch. of Notre Dame, Palais de Justice, the Cathedral and Prefecture, Ch. of St. Radegonde, Temple of St. Jean, College and Library, Site of Roman Amphitheatre, Promenade de Blossac, Chs. of St. Hilaire, St. Porchaire, and Montierneuf, Ruins of Château; and, if time will permit, drive round the Ramparts to the Botanic Garden and les Cours.

**Notre Dame de Poitiers*, in the market-place, presents a remarkable example of the florid Romanesque style in its W. façade, which is covered with sculpture from top to bottom. It rests on 3 arches; the central one, forming the entrance, being circular, the two side ones pointed, but all decorated with mouldings and capitals of the same character. The rest of the façade, on each side of a tall round-headed window, is occupied by arcades filled with statues and with bas-reliefs beneath; above all, upon the summit of the gable, is the pointed almond-shaped niche (*vesica piscis*) containing 2 sta-

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Les Arènes { | Roman Amphitheatre. |
| 2. Evêché. | |
| 3. Hôtel de la Préfecture. | |
| 4. " de Ville. | |

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|-----------------------|
| 5. Palais de Justice. |
| 6. Temple St. Jean. |
| 7. Post. |
| 8. Notre Dame. |
| 9. Montierneuf. |

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|--------------------|
| 10. St. Hilaire. |
| 11. Cathedral. |
| 12. St. Porchaire. |
| 13. St. Radegonde. |

tues. The façade is flanked by 2 round turrets. The probable date of this façade is the middle of the 12th centy. The interior is in a more severe style, but sadly defaced by modern painting: it has an apsidal E. end, with circular arches and hooped vaulting. The chapel of St. Anne in the S. aisle, an addition in the florid style of the 15th centy., contains in a rich recess a group of the Entombment, of the 16th centy.

The Salle des Pas Perdus, in the *Palais de Justice* (close to Notre Dame), which originally formed part of the palace of the Comtes de Poitou, is a vast hall, with an open wooden roof; its walls are decorated with arcades, circular on one side and pointed on the other, yet both perhaps nearly of the same date, the 12th centy. The fireplace, richly ornamented with sculpture and arms, conceals a fine flamboyant window. The front is said to have been built by Comte Jean de Berry in the 14th centy. The Castle of the Counts, adjoining (rest'd.), has much old sculpture on the outside. It was here that Charles VII. was proclaimed king in 1422, and that Joan of Arc was examined by a council of matrons and lawyers in 1429.

From the Place d'Armes a crooked street leads to the **Cathedral* (St. Pierre), founded by Henry II. of England. The choir, with its square E. end of transition Gothic, seems to be of his time, though the rest may be of later date. Obs. the handsome triple W. porch and its sculptures; the 2 towers, similar in style, but unequal in size; and the semicircular N. doorway, in which the capitals of the pillars are human figures, stiff, but good in style. The plan is nearly that of a Roman Basilica; with 2 rows of columns extending from end to end, and forming a nave and 2 aisles, the nave ending in a shallow apse, while N. and S. small chapels are thrown out. The walls and aisles converge towards the E. The transepts short, mere chapels. The vaulting is domical. The piers, composed of 4 engaged shafts, surmounted by sharply-cut capitals, are

elegant. There are several painted windows, and a fine rose one at the W. end, hid by the organ. Very solid buttresses support the walls and roof.

A little way behind the E. end of the cathedral stands the *Ch. of St. Radegonde*; the lower part of whose elegant Norman tower, though masked by a florid porch, is probably of the 11th centy., as well as the white marble *bénitier*, shaped like a horse-trough, within it. Above it is a curious niche, containing an antique bas-relief of our Saviour. The Romanesque choir is raised upon a very old *crypt*, partly excavated in the rock, perhaps older than any part of the upper structure. In this is deposited the black marble Coffin of St. Radegonde, resorted to, in the month of August, by thousands of devotees, chiefly of the lower orders, who throng the low vault to kiss the worn marble Sarcophagus (on which some curious ornaments of an early age may be discerned), and to bring their sick children to be cured, studding the walls with dirty tapers. The saint's empty coffin, it appears, still retains the virtue of healing possessed by her body before it was burnt by the Huguenots in 1562. In the S. wall of the nave is a small chapel, fenced with iron bars, called "*Le Pas de Dieu*," because it contains the stone impressed by the footmark of our Saviour, who here appeared to St. Radegonde, according to the legend! It is covered over by an iron case to protect it. Part of the internal decorations of this ch. are, like the porch, of the 15th centy., and some of the sculpture is by no means appropriate to a sacred edifice.

Close to the S. transept door of the Cathedral is the building called the **Temple de St. Jean*, originally a baptistery, then a church, next a *Musée*, restored 1860. It is the oldest edifice in Poitiers, and one of the most ancient Christian monuments in France, on which account, as well as from the style of its architecture, it deserves particular attention from those who take an interest in antiquities. It

measures about 40 ft. by 25, its greatest length being from E. to W., and its walls on these sides terminating in obtuse gables. The masonry is very neat; on the W. end are traces of Roman *opus reticulatum*, and on 3 of the walls, inside as well as out, a sort of arcade is introduced, consisting of a circular arch, flanked and surmounted by small triangles resembling pediments. This debased style of building, not unlike our Saxon, arising from want of skill in the architects, and of funds in the founders, followed the Roman, at the fall of the Empire, and preceded the Romanesque. It is probable, therefore, that the Temple de St. Jean dates from the 6th or 7th centy. It appears to have been a *Baptistery*, judging from the well in the centre of its floor, about 8 ft. deep, having a pipe running obliquely into it. The style of construction is decidedly post-Roman. To convert it into a ch., a semicircular apse was thrown out from the E. wall, and a sort of porch raised before the W., probably not later than the 10th centy.; and the frescoes, still visible on the inner walls, are perhaps nearly as old. The bull's-eye windows by which it is lighted were originally round-headed ones, the lower part of which has been bricked up. This edifice was once condemned by the municipal authorities to be pulled down, because it stood in the way of the road to Limoges. Luckily there were found in Poitiers some admirers of ancient art to save it from destruction.

The following churches will deserve the notice of the antiquary and architect, in addition to those already mentioned. **St. Hilaire*, finished 1049, has lost a portion of its original nave. The apsidal choir rests on 7 lofty columnar piers. In an open crypt under the high altar is the tomb of St. Hilary. *St. Jean de Moutiersneuf*, founded 1086 by Count William VII. of Aquitaine, whose monument restored is in the S. aisle, is also Romanesque, but has been much altered and spoiled since the Revolution. *St. Porchaire* has a Norman tower.

In the *Public Library* are some good illuminated MSS.

The Romans have left traces of their settlement here, on the site of Gaulic *Limonium*, a city of the *Pictavi*, in the remains of an *Amphitheatre*, of which scanty fragments only exist at the back of the Rue d'Evreux. Great part of the vaulted corridor which ran round the building on the ground-floor has been removed to give space for a market, which now occupies the oval interior of the Circus. The hardness and regularity of the masonry, in the portions of the wall exposed to view, are such as characterise all Roman constructions.

M. Moitre, a chair-maker, No. 7, Rue St. Etienne, has a curious collection of Limoges enamels, ivory-carvings, &c.

Poitiers is surrounded by narrow valleys or ravines on all sides except on the S.W., where a neck of land connects it with the high ridge whose extremity it occupies. In ancient times it was defended on this side by strong walls and a deep ditch dug across the isthmus. The space within these walls is now converted into the *Promenade de Blossac*, so called from an intendant of the province in the last centy. by whom it was made; a very agreeable walk, the terraces, resting on the foundations of the old walls, commanding a pleasing view into the valley of the Clain below.

From the heights on the rt. bank of the Clain there is a good view of this picturesque town, but no path runs along them. "The writer took an agreeable but scrambling walk, issuing out of Poitiers by the Paris gate, crossing the bridge over the Clain, then ascending through vineyards behind the Faubourg, and keeping along the edge of the cliff as far as the road to Limoges, where he recrossed the Clain by another bridge, at the back of St. Radegonde."

About 1½ m. out of the town, a little to the l. of the road to Limoges, on a height, is a *Dolmen*, or Druidic monument, known as *La Pierre Levée*. It is a block of calcareous sandstone, about 13 ft. long and 3 thick, resting

at one end upon upright stones. It is well preserved. Rabelais attributes its erection to Pantagruel, "pour le divertissement des escoliers de l'Université," who resorted hither to carouse.

At about an equal distance in another direction, a little to the l. of the road to Angoulême, are remains of a *Roman Aqueduct*, which supplied water to the town and circus. 4 or 5 of its arches are tolerably perfect.

Poitiers is historically celebrated. The invading tide of the Saracenic hordes penetrated in the 8th centy. thus far into W. Europe, at a moment when the fate of Christianity seemed trembling in the scale. At that epoch, having already conquered Spain, they poured through the defiles of the Pyrenees, overspread Aquitaine, advanced to the walls of Poitiers under their famed chief Abdelrahmen, and burned the ch. of St. Hilaire to the ground. They were even threatening to pass the Loire, when they were met, somewhere between Poitiers and Tours, by Charles Martel, in 732. This contest between the E. and the W., between the Gospel and the Koran, ended in the defeat of the Saracens, 300,000 of whom, it is said, but on the doubtful authority of a single chronicler, were left dead on the field; and the remnant retired, never more to trouble Christendom in the W. The site of the battle-field has never been exactly ascertained, although supposed to have been at St. Maure near Tours, and no discovery of bones has been made, which would surely mark the scene of so enormous a slaughter. At an earlier period (507) the plains of Poitiers had witnessed the defeat of Alaric King of the Visigoths, by Clovis.

Poitiers is celebrated in English history for the signal victory gained under its walls, in 1356, by the army of the Black Prince, consisting of English and Gascons, who early in that year had invaded the S. of France, and spread desolation through Languedoc, Limousin, and Auvergne, as far

as the gates of Bourges. The prince's whole force did not exceed 12,000 or 14,000 men, and the expedition had no other design than that of a foray to "harry" the fair fields of France. On his way back to Bordeaux, however, unexpectedly, on 9th September, he encountered the army of John King of France, amounting to 60,000 men, of whose vicinity, and even of their march to meet him, he had been entirely ignorant. "God help us!" said the prince, "we must now consider how we can best fight them." The Pope's Legate, Cardinal Talleyrand, assuming the office of peacemaker, in vain endeavoured to prevent the impending strife; even Edward himself offered to acquiesce in any reasonable terms, consistent with his honour, to be permitted to go free. He offered to give up all the towns and castles he had taken, together with the prisoners, and not to bear arms against the French king for the space of 7 years. The French, however, confident in numbers, would listen to no conditions but the surrender of the Black Prince and 100 of his principal knights. The result is well known. The English owed the success of the day, under Providence, to their well-chosen position, to the deadly and skilfully aimed arrows of their yeomen, which availed more than the lances of their knights, and to the stout hearts of their leaders, the Black Prince and Lord Chandos, and of all the English under them. On that day France beheld the flower of her chivalry laid low, while her king, John, was led into captivity. The noble dead were buried by the townsfolk in the churches of the Cordeliers and Jacobins within the town. The field of battle is fixed by Froissart near the village Maupertuis. There is difficulty in identifying it at present; but it was probably near Cardemère on the road to Limoges.

Railway to Niort, Rochefort, and Rochelle (Rte. 66), to join the line from Limoges, by Gueret and Moulins, to Lyons, thus forming a continuous line from Rochelle to Geneva. The country traversed by the railway to

Angoulême possesses little interest. On quitting Poitiers, it leaves l. the old town walls under the church of St. Hilaire, and through a short tunnel returns into the valley of the Clain, which it crosses several times. It was on the plain over the Clain, near the *Abbaye de Nouaille*, that was fought the battle generally known as that of Poitiers.

3 m. *St. Benoist Junct. Stat.* The rly. to Niort and La Rochelle branches off on rt. from here (Rte. 66).

2 m. *Ligugé Stat.*

4 m. *Iteuil Stat.*

4 m. *Vivonne Stat.*, passing another tunnel.

The celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet was born here. Beyond Vivonne, near the village of Voulon, is the battle-field where Clovis defeated Alaric in A.D. 507.

9 m. *Cohé-Verac Stat.*

6 m. *Epanvillers Stat.*

5 m. *Civray Stat.* This old town lies 2 m. l. on the rt. bank of the Charente. It has a Romanesque *Ch.* whose façade is curiously ornamented with sculptures, including signs of the zodiac, somewhat like Notre Dame at Poitiers, dating probably from the early part of the 12th centy.

[At Charroux, 8 m. farther E., are remains of an *Abbey*, now reduced to a tower about 80 ft. high, rising from 2 circular arcades, one above the other, supported by piers formed of bundles of shafts. This was originally the central tower of a very curious church, consisting of a circular choir, preceded by a rectangular nave: but all the rest is destroyed. The abbey was founded by Charlemagne, but these ruins belong to edifices not older than the 11th or 12th centy.

22 m. N. of Civray, but nearer Vivonne, is Gençay (H. du Lion d'Or). Here is a very fine and picturesque *Castle* of the 12th or 13th centy., the walls in good preservation. And near it is the *Ch. of St. Maurice*, a Romanesque structure, with central tower, apsidal chapels, and the other usual characters of a fine ch. of the 12th centy.]

The Railway enters the valley of the Charente beyond Civray Stat., which it follows to

9 m. *Ruffec Stat.*—*Inns*: H. des Ambassadeurs; the pâtés de perdrix aux truffes unrivalled. Poste, very good. The church is old and curious; the porch of the 11th cent. Ruins of the castle which belonged to the Counts of Broglie in the 17th centy. Pop. 3175.

6 m. *Moussac Stat.*

5 m. *Luxe Stat.*

Beyond here the Charente is crossed, and the Castles of la Terne and la Titerne are passed.

6 m. *St. Amand de Boix Stat.*

4 m. *Vars Stat.*

The cultivation of the vine now becomes general. The wines produced about Angoulême and along the borders of the Charente are of inferior quality, chiefly used for being converted into brandy. Between Pontouvre and Bourgets we cross the Touvre.

[A few miles up this stream is the Imperial cannon-foundry of Ruelle; charcoal is employed as the fuel in the smelting furnaces, and is abundantly supplied by the neighbouring forests.

13 m. in the same direction is La Rochefoucauld, a town of 2775 Inhab., whose castle was the ancient residence of the family of that name, its most noted scion being François, author of the celebrated 'Maximes.' The castle escaped destruction at the Revolution, and still belongs to the family, though no longer inhabited by them. It is a huge pile, flanked by round, cone-roofed towers at the angles, forming 3 sides of a square, and, with the exception of the more ancient donjon, was erected, in 1527, by Antoine Fontan, in the style of the Renaissance. A range of arcades serves as a passage along the inner façade, and a curious and richly ornamented spiral staircase leads to the upper stories. Below the castle are extensive *Caves*, not now entered, which served as a refuge to the Huguenots in the wars of Religion. There are similar natural caverns all along the valley of

the Tardonère, the largest of which, les Grottes de Rancogne, are about 3 m. above La Rochefoucauld. They are traversed by a streamlet, and contain stalactites.]

8 m. *Angoulême Junct. Stat.*—Inns: La Poste, "very comfortable," 10 min. from station;—H. de France;—H. du Palais, in the upper town, good. *Buffet* at the Stat.

Angoulême, the ancient capital of the Angoumois, now of the Dépt. de la Charente, occupies a situation, not unlike that of Poitiers, on the top of a hill, terraced round with remains of the ancient ramparts above, while below it is nearly encircled by the Charente. The town is distinguished by far more activity, industry, and trade, than Poitiers, and possesses, with its suburbs, a population of 25,116. Though planted on the top of an isolated hill, more than 200 ft. above the river, it is abundantly supplied with fountains of water, pumped up by machinery. Its houses, being of a white stone, easily cut, give to it a cheerful appearance: it has many new streets and a few old buildings. Its most pleasing features, however, are the series of *Terrace-walks* running round it, on the sites of the old ramparts, and commanding a charming view of the deep valley below, of the winding Charente fringed with verdure, of the suburbs, and the *paper-mills* on the river-banks, which furnish the staple article of manufacture here. By far the finest portion of these terraces is the *Promenade Beaulieu*; from which a series of walks and shrubberies extend down the slopes to the bottom of the valley. In the midst of them stands a column erected to the Duchesse d'Angoulême in 1815.

In the irregular *Place*, in the centre of the town, stands the old *Castle*, distinguished by its 3 picturesque feudal towers and tall donjon, now converted into a prison; the other towers have been incorporated in the handsome *Hôtel de Ville*. It contains a number of vaulted apartments, but possesses nothing of interest,

save the recollection that it was the residence of the ancient Counts of Angoulême; that Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Navarre, was born in it,—the most accomplished princess of her day, "La Marguerite des Marguerites," as her brother François I. called her; and that its walls gave shelter to Marie de Medicis. She retired hither, after her husband's assassination, under the protection of the Duc d'Epéron, governor of the Angoumois, who has been suspected of being the accomplice of Ravallac; while the queen-mother herself was not entirely free from suspicion—"The death of Henry did not sufficiently surprise her."

The **Cathedral* is rather a curious than a beautiful edifice, in the Romanesque style, rebuilt from its foundations in 1120. It suffered during the Revolution, but has been restored. It is surmounted by a fine tall tower, of 6 rows of semicircular arcades, rising on the N. side. The W. front is in the style of some of the churches of N. Italy; almost the whole space being divided by circular arcades, resting on elegant columns, enclosing statues much mutilated; in the centre of the pediment forming the upper tier of arches is a statue of the Saviour surrounded by symbols of the Evangelists. The interior is in the form of a Latin cross; the *nave* has no side aisles; its roof is formed of 3 vaulted cupolas, a style of building not met with N. of the Loire. Over the cross rises an octagonal tower. The choir, which is not separated from the church, ends in an apse. Numerous additions and repairs were made in the interior, after the devastations committed by the Huguenots in 1562 and 1568; those recently carried out have deprived it of much of its primitive character.

Among modern buildings, the *Palais de Justice* deserves notice. In the attic has been placed the public *Library*, containing 14,000 vols., and a small collection of Natural History.

Outside the town, to the N., in the escarped rock below the ramparts, is the *Grotte de St. Cybard*, a hermit,

whose real name was Eparchus, who occupied it as his cell, and died here in the 6th century.

Ausonius mentions this town under the name *Iculisma*, fancifully derived from "In collis summa," and gradually softened down, as some conjecture, into the modern Angoulême.

Angoulême and the surrounding province were governed, from the 8th down to the beginning of the 14th century, when they were united to France, by a line of independent counts, 19 in number; first of the family of Taillefer, and, after 1180, of the house of Lusignan. It also belonged to the English, and was the residence of the Black Prince after the battle of Poitiers. One of the town gates, not pulled down until 1808, was named *La Porte de Chandos*, from the English knight who built it, while Constable of Aquitaine for Edward III. A house in the Rue de Genève is pointed out as that inhabited by Calvin, who sought refuge here 1533, and taught Greek to maintain himself. The *Place du Murier* receives its name from a mulberry-tree which stood in the midst of it while it was the garden of a Dominican convent. During the outrages committed by the Calvinist soldiery 1562, the monk Michel Grillet was hung to its boughs, in the presence of Admiral de Coligny, whose end he is said to have foretold in his dying words, "You shall be thrown out of the window, like Jezebel, and shall be ignominiously dragged through the streets."

The *Naval School*, established here in 1816, was suppressed 1830, and transferred to Brest, and the building in the Faubourg l'Houmeau converted into the Rly. Stat.

The manufactures of Angoulême consist of paper, made in numerous mills in the neighbouring valleys, and brandy. It is celebrated among gourmands for its *pâtés de perdrix aux truffes*.

The Charente is navigable to the sea at Rochelle from the quay below

the town. A *Steamer* runs to Saintes (Rte. 62) 3 times a week.

Railway to Cognac, from which it is open to Saintes and Rochefort, following the course of la Charente (Rte. 63).

[18 m. W. of Angoulême, on the rly. to Cognac (Rte. 63), is *Jarnac*, where a handful of Protestants, commanded by the Prince de Condé, engaged the royal army commanded by the Duc d'Anjou, double their force in number, and were defeated. Condé fell, after giving the signal for a third charge, which he led, with one arm in a sling, and his leg shattered. Young Henri, Prince of Béarn, afterwards Henri IV., his nephew, was a spectator of the bloody affray, but was not permitted to take part in it.]

The railway on leaving traverses a tunnel through the hill on which stands Angoulême.

Many cuttings and embankments occur before we reach

5 m. *La Couronne* Stat., near to which the ruins of the *Abbaye de la Couronne* are seen on the l., in the midst of a valley abounding in paper-mills. After escaping destruction at the Revolution, it was demolished for the sake of the materials: the part remaining includes the W. front with a fine doorway, and part of a rose-window over it. The railway leaves the old post-road on the rt., and crosses on a lofty viaduct of 12 arches the valley of the Couteaubières before reaching

4 m. *Mouthiers* Stat. The Castle of Laroche Landry, on the top of a rock, has been rebuilt by a banker of Angoulême. The viaduct of Couteaubières, 990 ft. long, of 12 arches, is on a curve. Beyond

5 m. *Charmant* Stat. is the tunnel of Livernan, the longest on the line, measuring 1608 yards.

7 m. *Montmoreau* Stat. Here is a fine Romanesque Ch. restored, and fragments of a Castle.

11 m. *Chalais* Stat. This town with its château (Renaissance) belonging to the Talleyrand family, one of whose members derives the title of Prince from it.

9 m. *La Roche Chalais* Stat.

4 m. *Les Eglisottes* Stat.

6 m. *Coutras Junct. Stat.* Memorable for the battle between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, fought on the plain near the confluence of the Dronne and Isle, 1587, when Henri IV., then King of Navarre, gained a victory over the forces of the League under the Duc de Joyeuse. The Rly. to Périgueux and Limoges falls in here (Rte. 71).

5 m. *St. Denis* Stat.

5 m. *Libourne Junct. Stat.* (Inns: H. de France; des Princes), a town of 14,639 Inhab., situated on the rt. bank of the Dordogne, here a tidal river, capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons burthen, and crossed by a bridge of brick, like that of Bordeaux, at the confluence of the Isle, which is traversed by an iron suspension one. It is neat and regularly built, and was chief of the "Bastides" or free towns founded by Edward I.,* at the highest point on the Dordogne navigable for English vessels engaged in the wine trade. At one time it seemed likely to rival Bordeaux. S. of the town is *Condat*—"Condatis portus"—mentioned by Ausonius, an ancient residence of the English kings.

[Interesting excursions may be made from Libourne up the valley of the Dordogne to *St. Emilion* (Inn: H. Dusaut, "clean; civil and pretty landlady"—*Ld. D.* 1867), a venerable town of 3019 Inhab. (8 m. distant), celebrated for its wines, and remarkable for the antiquity of its buildings. It was one of the *Bastides*, or Free Towns, founded by our Edward I., and retains to this day its crenelated ramparts, watch-towers, and 6 gates still perfect; and many of its houses are not less than 3 centuries old. It is seated in a sort of ravine or quarry, and many of the dwellings are caves hewn in the rocks. It has a ruined *Castle, le Château du Roi*, built by Louis VIII., surmounted by a square keep-tower, in a style resembling the Norman. A very singular rock-hewn church of great age.

* See Introduction, Section IV.

It consists of a nave (barrel-vaulted) with aisles, and piers formed of square masses of the sandstone left standing. Over it, on the top of the rock, an early Gothic steeple has been erected, and a rich portal of the 14th cent. is applied to the face of the rock. A round Gothic ch., called the *Rotonde*; the *Parish* or *Collegiate Church*, a very fine building, limited to 3 bays of a Transition nave, attached to an early Gothic choir, and W. portal, of the 12th cent. On the S. side is a *Cloister*, and at the W. end rises a graceful tower, octagonal above, square below, commanding from its top a fine view; the ruins of several other churches and convents; and a handsome building, the *Palais du Cardinal* de Cantarac. The Girondins Guadet, Pétion, and Barbaroux sought refuge for a time in the cave dwellings here, but were captured and slain, 1794.

About 12 m. S.E. of Libourne is *Castillon*, which is reached by a road following the Dordogne, under whose walls was fought, in 1453, the battle in which valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,

"The Frenchman's only scourge,
Their kingdom's terror, and black Nemesis,"

hemmed in by a French force greatly superior to his own, was slain, at the age of nearly 80 years, gallantly fighting, along with his son, the Lord Lisle, whom his father in vain counselled to depart out of the field, seeing that all was lost,—a real incident, which has furnished Shakespeare with a fine scene. The result of Talbot's defeat and death was the capture of Bordeaux from the English, and their final expulsion from Guienne. Near *La Mothe-Montraval*, on the rt. bank of the Dordogne, a tumulus is pointed out under the name of Talbot's tomb; but it is known that his body was removed by his friends to England.

3 m. from *Castillon*, and less from *La Mothe*, on the l. of the road, but accessible only by a rough cross one, is the village and *Château of St. Michel Montaigne*, the birthplace of Montaigne, and where the philosopher and great essayist died, Shakespeare's favourite

author. It is a considerable mediæval building, and remains nearly as described by him in his *Essai des Trois Commerces*. The room which was his library is preserved in the gate tower, over the entrance, and its roof is inscribed with Greek and Latin sentences; among them—"Homo sum: humani à me nihil alienum puto." There is a pleasing view from the terrace. The ch. is near the house. The château, now classed amongst the historical monuments of France, belongs to M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance to Napoleon III.]

Rly. in progress, following the valley of the Vézère, from Libourne to Bergerac (42 m.).

The rly. quits Libourne by a bridge of 9 arches over the Dordogne, placed a little above that which carries the post-road to Bordeaux.

3 m. *Arveyres* Stat.

3 m. *Vayres* Stat.

The viaduct of Arveyres over the marshes consists of 100 small arches, and is 1290 yards long. The rly., following the Dordogne, makes a wide sweep before it arrives at

4 m. *St. Sulpice* Stat., in a country of vineyards. A few miles from this, down the river, is

The tongue of land which separates the Dordogne from the Garonne, across which our way lies—a fertile district, chiefly laid out in vineyards and corn-fields, and scattered over with country seats. It is locally known as the district of "Entre Deux Mers."

2 m. *St. Loubés* Stat.

3 m. *La Grave d'Ambarès* Stat. Diligences to Cubzac. La Grave is centre of a district celebrated for its wines. Near this are 4 tunnels.

[5 m. *St. André de Cubzac*, on the rt. bank of the Dordogne, here a wide estuary, formerly crossed in ferry-boats. For this disagreeable ferry an iron-wire *Suspension-bridge*, the longest in France, and indeed in Europe, has been substituted. It was begun 1835, and finished 1839, at a cost of 3,000,000 fr., by M. Fortuné de Vergèz, an eminent civil engineer. It is divided into 5 spans supported on 6 pair of piers, consisting of hollow columnar shafts or towers in

cast iron. The roadway of the bridge is raised 95 ft. above the water, so as to allow vessels of considerable tonnage to pass under it; and the approaches, from either bank, are by a series of 29 lofty arches, on either bank, which have a striking effect. The bridge itself has much the appearance of the Brighton chain-pier, and is of slight construction, not being warranted to stand more than forty years. The length of the central span is 1788 ft., and the 29 arches on either side, with the embankments and approaches, making a total length of 5070 ft., or very nearly a mile: the roadway is 25½ ft. wide.

The Dordogne joins the Garonne 10 m. below this bridge, and their united waters form the estuary called the Gironde, after which the department is named.]

The approach to Bordeaux is very striking; the railroad is carried along the rt. bank of the Garonne, over 3 viaducts and through 3 tunnels, to

5 m. *Lormont* Stat., until the city appears lining its opposite bank. As Bordeaux is approached the rly. makes a long sweep to the l., from the direct line, crossing the Garonne by a fine bridge, which it enters by the suburb of St. Jean, where the

7½ m. **BORDEAUX TERMINUS** is situated, and from which all the lines towards the south diverge. There is another stat., but chiefly for merchandise, in the suburb of la Bastide, on the opposite (rt.) side of the river, near the great bridge. Both stations are at a distance from the principal hotels, to each of which there are omnibuses, fare 60 centimes, with an additional charge of 75 for large packages; sacs-de-nuit and hat-boxes being carried gratuitously. Fiacres and broughams 2 francs.

Bordeaux Bridge, beyond La Bastide, is one of the finest in Europe, consisting of 17 arches of stone, the walls and spandrels being brick, with stone quoins, traversing the Garonne, from the la Bastide suburb to the city. Until 1821 the river was crossed by a ferry; and the want of a bridge had

confined the city exclusively to the l. bank of the river. One of wood was begun in the time of Napoleon, but was abandoned soon after for one of stone, which was completed, 1821, by a company of shareholders. The architects were MM. Deschamps and Bilaudel.

A vaulted passage runs under the roadway, between it and the arches, for the whole length; which gives a great height of wall between the crown of the arches and the parapet.

As the French are fond of comparing this bridge with that of Waterloo, the dimensions of both are here given in English feet.

	Length.	Width.	No. of Arches.	Width of Arch.
Bordeaux	1596	49	17	87*
Waterloo	1326	40	9	118

The view of Bordeaux from the bridge is very striking. Opposite it stands the Porte de Bourgogne, erected to commemorate the birth of the Duc de B., grandson of Louis XV.

BORDEAUX (Rte. 73).

ROUTE 65.

POITIERS TO CHÂTEAURoux, BY ST. SAVIN—MONTMORILLON.

119 kilom. = 73½ Eng. m.

A railway will supersede during the present year this little-travelled cross-road, which leads to some interesting localities, passing by all the places mentioned.

15 m. *Chauvigny*, a town of 2049 Inhab., occupies a commanding height on the rt. bank of the Vienne. It was, in feudal times, a strong fortress, and still possesses the ruins of 3 distinct *Castles* built on the same plan, a square flanked by turrets. The *Donjon*, on the top of the hill, shows on one side a

* Only the 7 central arches have this width, the rest are smaller.

breach in its wall, made during the wars of religion in the 16th century, and now filled up with bricks arranged herring-bone fashion. One of the castles, the most modern, probably of the 13th or 14th century, with pointed windows, serves as a prison. There are many old houses in the upper town dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. The *Church*, also in the upper town, is an interesting Romanesque building, decorated with ornaments of Byzantine art without and also within; the capitals of its columns being carved with mermaids, monsters, &c., as well as with Scriptural subjects.

11 m. *St. Savin* has a *Church* decorated in its porch, nave, and crypt, under the choir, with paintings, representing Scriptural subjects, the figures as large as life, and tolerably well preserved. Those in the crypt, relative to the legend of St. Savin and St. Cyprien, are of smaller proportions. They are probably the work of Greek or Italian artists in the 11th, or at earliest of the 10th century, and are certainly very valuable as specimens of early art. It has been remarked, as a proof of the antiquity or the Eastern origin of these frescoes, that the horsemen are represented riding without stirrups. The whole ch. was originally covered with paintings; those in the choir have been effaced by whitewash. The ch. itself is entered by steps leading down into it, and the W. end seems to have been separated from the rest, so as to form a narthex, like the Galilee of some English churches. The choir and shallow transepts end in apses.

Montmorillon Stat., 12 m. S. of St. Savin, "in the courtyard of what was the baronial castle, and is now a college, there is an ancient and very curious chapel. Originally it must have been the domestic chapel of the lords of the adjacent castle. It consists of a subterranean crypt, probably the family sepulchral vault, and an octagonal chapel above with a conical roof. Part of this building is in the Norman style, and part in

the pointed. That part which is in the round style may belong to the 11th cent. The pointed part cannot be older than the 13th. But the most remarkable feature in this building, and that to which it owes its celebrity, is a group of rudely sculptured figures which occupy a recess above the doorway. Various explanations of this singular group have been offered by the learned, but none of them are satisfactory, and the problem is more difficult to solve, as some of the figures are taken from ordinary life, and some are allegorical.—*H. G. K.* The most singular and inexplicable, perhaps, are two female figures, the one corpulent, having toads or scarabs hanging from her breasts; the other meagre, entwined by serpents, and suckling them. This Church has been restored by the Government. Under an arch on the rt. is the tomb of Etienne de la Hire. "A few miles (6) W. of Montmorillon is *Lussac les Châteaux* (Inn: Trois Pigeons), where there are a small Romanesque church, and the ruins of 2 castles, and of a bridge which connected them, the towers of which remain in the water, but the arches, probably of wood, have been destroyed. The scenery is very picturesque; there is a cavern in the rock."—*J. H. P.*

11 m. from Savin is *Le Blanc*, a town of 5956 Inhab., on the Creuse. The abbey of Fronquambant is again taken possession of by the Trappists. The fine ruined Ch. of the 12th and 13th centuries is being restored by them.

11 m. *Chetray*, following the Creuse by *St. Gaulthier*, to

12 m. *Lothiers Stat.*, on the rly. to Vierzon and Limoges.

11 m. *Châteauroux Stat.* (Rte. 70.) The rly. for Limoges takes a more S.E. direction than the post-road on leaving Montmorillon, passing by *Bel-lac*, and joining the line from Vierzon to Périgueux near the Stat. of *St. Sulpice Lawrière*, 25 m. before reaching Limoges, and 65 m. from Châteauroux.

ROUTE 66.

POITIERS TO ROCHELLE AND ROCHEFORT.
(RAILWAY.)

Poitiers.	Kil.	Miles.
Lusignan	26	16
Niort	78	48
Algrefeuille	127	77
La Rochelle.	145	90
<hr/>		
Rochefort	142	88

3 trains daily in 3½ to 5 hrs.

This line branches off from that between Poitiers and Angoulême at

3 m. *St. Benoit Stat.* (Rte. 64).

8 m. *Coulombiers Stat.*

5 m. *Lusignan Stat.*, on the Vonne (Inns: H. Ste. Catherine;—Lion d'Or), gave its name to the noble family which rescued Jerusalem from the Infidels and for some time occupied its throne. The castle was surprised and razed by the Catholics 1574, and a public walk occupies its site. The Church, a dilapidated building, has a portal ornamented with the signs of the zodiac.

4 m. *Rouillé Stat.*

4 m. *Pamproux Stat.*

5 m. *La Villedieu Stat.*

5 m. *St. Maixent Stat.* (Inn: L'Ecu de France—extortionate), an old walled town, 4147 Inhab., on a height above the Sèvre.

5 m. *La Creche Stat.*

9 m. *Niort Stat.* (Inns: H. du Raisin de Bourgogne; H. de France—good), a modern town, capital of the Dépt. des Deux Sèvres, on the Sèvre Niortaise, 20,775 Inhab. The old Castle, surmounted by 2 keep-towers, each flanked by 8 turrets, remarkable as the birth-place, or at least the cradle, of Madame de Maintenon, whose profligate father, Constant d'Aubigné, was confined in it, is now the *Maison d'Arrêt*. There is a good artesian well and waterworks at Niort.

6 m. *Frontenay Stat.*

3 m. *Epanes Stat.*

5 m. *Mauzé Stat.*

7 m. *Surgères Stat.*

6 m. *Aigrefeuille Junct. Stat.* The rly. divides, one branch going to *Rochelle*, the other to *Rochefort*.

12 m. *La Rochelle Stat.*—*Inn*: H. de France. This third-rate fortress, and cheerful commercial town, is situated on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, facing the *Iles de Ré* and *d'Oléron*. It was capital of the district called the *Pays Aunis*, and is now chief town of the *Dépt. de la Charente Inférieure*. Before its memorable siege of 1628, it had a population of 27,000; at present it contains only about 18,720.

Baths: *Bains de Richelieu*, and others on the shore.

Its little port is entirely enclosed by the buildings of the town, and consists of an outer tidal basin, and an inner wet dock, protected by a pier, and flanked at its entrance on either side by the round towers of *la Chaîne* and *St. Nicholas*, built in 1418 out of the remains of the castle. A quay, planted with trees, runs round the harbour, and forms an agreeable promenade.

Its chief commerce consists in the exportation of the brandy made in the adjoining districts of *l'Aunis*, the finest in France, of wine, corn, and flour.

At low water, the remains of the famous dykes, thrown out into the sea by order of *Richelieu* during the siege of 1628-29, and which contributed mainly to the surrender of the town, by interrupting all supplies and succour from England, are distinctly visible. This long pile of stones, stretching for a distance of 1640 yds. from the point of *Coreille* to that of *Fort Louis*, was built by the engineer *Metezeau*. Near it is *Le Mail*, a pleasant promenade.

Of the Gothic Ch. of *St. Laurent* there remain a ruined W. porch, rich in sculpture, and a fine tower, to which a modern ch. is annexed.

In the *Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome building in the style of the Renaissance, of the time of Francis I., is shown the chamber in which the heroic *Guiron* accepted the office of

mayor on the eve of the siege, "on condition," said he, "that I be allowed to plunge into the heart of any one who speaks of surrender the dagger which I hold in my hand, which I insist shall be placed on the table of the council-chamber where we meet, to be used against myself first, should I be weak enough to propose a capitulation." Influenced by so obstinate a spirit of resistance, the citizens held out for 14 long months against the vast force brought against them, commanded by Cardinal *Richelieu* in person, and supported by the presence of Louis XIII. At length, when famine, which followed the vigilant blockade established on the land side, by throwing up lines 3 miles long, and by the dyke before-mentioned drawn across the harbour, had reduced the numbers of the besieged from 27,000 to 5000, *la Rochelle*, the bulwark of the Protestant cause in France, which had remained in the hands of the Huguenots since the first unsuccessful siege of 1573, was yielded up to the king, and its fortifications levelled, except the two towers at the mouth of the harbour. The ill success of the two expeditions fitted out by Charles I., whose favourite, *Buckingham*, contributed to the failure of the first by his incompetence, and who was assassinated by *Felton* while about to assume the command of the second, prepared the way for its fall. The town never regained its previous prosperity, though Protestants are still numerous here. By its capture, *Richelieu* destroyed the political influence of the Calvinists in France. The chair of *Guiron*, and the council-table of marble, are still preserved in the H. de Ville. His house, in the *Rue Guiron*, is also pointed out—a building in the style of the Renaissance, flanked with *tourelles*. Six or eight of the old town gates remain: the *Tour de la Lanterne*, a conspicuous structure, surmounted by a spire, dates from 1445.

The Gothic *Porte de l'Horloge*, of the 16th centy., is another relic of the time of the siege, and there are

some old houses still standing which must also have existed at that memorable period. Such was the extreme misery to which the inhabitants were reduced, that one of them declared that for a whole week he had kept his child alive solely by blood drawn from his own veins. One of the articles of capitulation was, that Guiron should continue in the office of mayor, retaining all his dignities: he is lost sight of, however, after the siege.

The town was again fortified by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. The tower of the church of *St. Sauveur*, the loftiest in the place, now used as a shot-tower, commands from its top an extensive view. About 2 m. off the shore, is the *Ile d'Aix*, opposite the mouth of the Charente: the fort and batteries upon it, defending the entrance of the roads, were captured by the English 1757, but have been greatly strengthened since that time.

There is an *Etablissement des Bains* here, situated on the Promenade or Mail, a grove of trees stretching along the shore. Much salt is made near the town, by evaporating the sea-water.

Rochelle is the birthplace of Réaumur, the celebrated entomologist, after whom a thermometric scale is named, and of Billaud de Varennes, member of the National Convention.

A few miles from the coast, opposite Rochelle, is the *Ile de Ré*, well known to English cruisers. It contains about 5600 Inhab. The town of St. Martin resisted successfully the attacks of the English under the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. At St. Martin are the ruins of an ancient abbey and two very old churches. The strait between the *Ile de Ré* and the mainland is called the *Pertuis Breton*, and that between the *Ile de Ré* and Oléron the *Pertuis d'Antioche*. There is nothing remarkable on Oléron (10,000 Inhab.) which, however, was in early times celebrated for the enterprise of its traders.

Returning to the stat. at Aigre-feuille, we reach

3 m. *Cire Stat.*, and 2 m. farther

Rochefort Stat. (*Inns*: H. des Etrangers; H. du Grand Bacha), a fortress of 4th order, but standing third in importance among the naval arsenals of France, is built on the rt. bank of the Charente, about 10 m. from its junction with the sea; it contains 30,151 Inhab. The river is deep enough to float vessels of large size abreast of the town, having 20 ft. water at ebb, and 40 ft. at the high tides: five forts at its mouth protect the dockyard from hostile approach. Its position is well chosen, owing to its vicinity to the roadstead formed at the embouchure of the Charente, by the protection of the islands of Ré, Oléron, and Aix. In order further to defend the roadstead, a fort has been constructed at their mouth, on a sand-bank called the Boyard, between the *Ile d'Aix* and *Ile d'Oléron*. Rochefort is quite a modern town, founded in 1644 for the establishment of a dockyard by Louis XIV., or rather by his minister Colbert, who saw the necessity for a second port and arsenal on the ocean besides Brest. Its streets are built at right angles, and the only buildings of consequence are those connected with the *Port Militaire* or *Dockyard*. Admission is given by the Major de la Marine, on application of the British consul. The model-room contains some curiosities. To describe the sailmakers' shops, the cable-twisting loft, the workshops whose machinery is set in motion by steam, would be nearly to repeat what has been said of Brest and Cherbourg.

The largest and most remarkable edifice here is the *Hôpital de la Marine*, outside the town, consisting of nine separate masses of building, containing 1200 beds. It is excellently arranged, and well kept, cleanly in the extreme. There is a tolerable anatomical museum attached to it.

Within its precincts has been bored one of the deepest *artesian wells*, pierced in strata extending from the *English greensand* beds to the *trias*. It has reached 2758 English ft.; that of Passy near Paris being only 1962 ft.

The town was originally unhealthy, owing to its low situation among the

marshes ; but these have been drained, and fevers are become much less prevalent.

In the Grande Place is a *fountain* adorned with figures representing Old Ocean shaking hands with the Charente!

In 1809 Lord Cochrane penetrated into the *Basque Roads*, between the Ile de Ré and the Ile d'Oléron, with a small squadron, and burnt 4 vessels and captured 2 of the French fleet destined for the W. Indies, he himself steering the leading fire-ship, carrying

1500 barrels of powder and 400 shells, through the concentrated fire of 1000 guns !

On the 3rd July, 1815, Napoleon I, arrived at Rochefort, seeking to escape to America, and lodged at the Préfecture; but finding that the *Bellerophon*, an English line-of-battle ship, was at anchor in the Rade des Basques, and that there were no possible means of evading it, he went on board on the 15th, and sailed for England, after in vain attempting to obtain a pledge of safe-conduct from Captain Maitland.

SECTION IV.

LIMOUSIN—GASCONY—GUIENNE—THE PYRENEES—NAVARRE—
BÉARN—LANGUEDOC—ROUSSILLON.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

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§ 1. DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE PYRENEES.—APPROACHES AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES.

Several lines of Railway now convey travellers, in a few hours, from Paris to the threshold of the Pyrenees. 1. The best and quickest route is—Paris ; by Chartres or Orleans ; Tours ; Bordeaux (11½ hrs.); and thence by Dax to Pau (6 hrs.). There is also a branch rly. from Bordeaux, by Mont de Marsan, Aire, and Tarbes to Bagnères de Bigorre, in 7 hrs.—total, 17½ and 18½ hrs.

2. From Paris by Orleans, Vierzon, Limoges, Périgueux, Agen (14½ hrs.), Toulouse, and Bagnères (7 hrs.). Total 22 hrs. Or from Agen by Auch, Mirande, Tarbes, and Bagnères de Bigorre, in 4½ hrs ; in all, 19 hrs. In point of absolute distance, this will be the most direct and economical.

3. Paris, by Lyons, Nimes, Montpellier, Toulouse, St. Giron, St. Gaudens, Tarbes, to Bagnères, by rly. This is a longer, but perhaps the most interesting route, owing to the many large towns that can be visited on the way.

Travellers pressed for time are recommended to go by Bordeaux and Pau, or Limoges, Périgueux, Agen, and Auch, and return by Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Narbonne, the shores of the Mediterranean, Nimes, Arles, Avignon, and Lyons.

The best starting points for making the tour of the Pyrenees will be Pau for those coming from the W., and Toulouse for travellers approaching from the E. Those who do not intend to make a stay at any of the watering-places should dismiss their heavy baggage before they plunge into the mountains, sending it on by *railway*, from the one extreme point of their intended tour to the other, from Pau to Toulouse, or *vice versa*.

The watering-places of the Pyrenees, ensconced each in its own beautiful valley, form good halting-places for the passing traveller who visits these mountains merely from curiosity to explore their beauties, and he may thus terminate almost every day's journey in a comfortable hotel, or at least in tolerable quarters. Almost every valley is accessible by a good *carriage road*, but it stops at a certain distance, without surmounting the mountain ridge, or penetrating into Spain, except the two extreme passes at the E. and W. ends of the chain. As there are few carriage roads over even the lateral ridges from one valley into another, those who travel in carriages must retrace their steps down the valleys. Pedestrians and equestrians may pass, in most instances, by foot or bridle paths, out of one valley into another across the secondary or lateral ridges which separate them, and thus enjoy some of the finest scenery without going twice over the same ground. The great chain can only be crossed in the same way, by bridle or foot paths, over some of the many Ports or Cols, more than 50 of which are enumerated between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean.

Pedestrians should be warned not to expect on the high mountains of the Pyrenees those Châlets to which they are accustomed to resort in the Alps. Cows are not kept in the upper pastures, nor is hay stored or cheese made. The few shepherds crouch under shelves of rocks, or make a shed of a few rough stones. As a general rule, the explorer must start from a low and hot valley, and make a long ascent to reach the points of interest. Those who would shorten their journeys must be prepared to bivouac out; and to enable them to do this, should provide a sack to sleep in, as the custom-house officers do.

The length of the portion of the chain of the Pyrenees running between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay, and forming the boundary line between France and Spain, is estimated at about 270 m. The highest parts of the chain are near the centre, and it descends considerably towards the Mediterranean

and the Gulf of Gascony. The highest summits do not occur on the central ridge or main chain, but on the buttresses running from it to the S., and therefore belong to Spain. Only one summit within the French frontier, the Vignemale, attains an elevation of 11,000 ft., while 3 in the Spanish portion of the chain exceed that measure. The average length of the valleys running up from the plain to the crest of the mountains is about 36 m.

§ 2. Without doubt some of the finest scenery in France is to be found among the Pyrenees, which, though inferior in height, and on the whole in *grandeur* of scenery, number of snowy peaks, and area of glaciers, to the Alps, yet possess beauties peculiar to themselves, of which the Alps cannot boast. The sunny atmosphere, which they owe to their more southern latitude, gives a warmth or glow to the landscape which will in vain be sought farther to the N.; and this genial climate, while it banishes perpetual snow to a height of about 9000 ft. (i. e. 1300 ft. above the Alpine snow-line), also spreads a richness of sylvan decorations over these mountains unparalleled in Swiss scenery. Heights which in a more northern region would either be condemned to nakedness, or to a scanty growth of lichens, are here clothed in verdure to the very top; and precipitous rocks, elsewhere rejecting all vegetation, are tufted in every cranny and fissure with brushwood, especially with box, which thrives and spreads wonderfully.

But the pride and chief charm of the Pyrenees are their vast forests, the seas of undulating foliage which clothe their sides and tops, not merely of dark monotonous firs but oaks and beech: examples of these are presented in the upper part of the Val d'Ossau, near Gabas, in parts of the Val d'Argeles and Val d'Aure.

The meadows which carpet the lower slopes and bottom of the valleys equal if they do not surpass those of Switzerland in intense verdure produced by irrigation and sunshine, and approximate to the even surface of an English lawn; and while the plains of Languedoc and Provence are parched into a yellow desert, here the hues of spring are prolonged into summer and autumn, and the traveller is constantly refreshed by vernal gales. The valleys of the Pyrenees abound in glacier-marked rocks, which would lead the geologist to conclude that in comparatively recent epochs the glaciers must have been much more extensive than at the present day.

§ 3. The brawling rivers (*Garves* is the local name, derived from the same Celtic root as our *Avon*) are remarkable, beyond those of almost any other country, for their excessive purity, and for tints resembling beryl and chryso-prase. The waterfalls are second rate, quite inferior to those of Switzerland; those above Caunterets are pretty, and perhaps the finest. That of Gavarnie, the loftiest in Europe but one (in Norway), though 1300 ft. high, is a mere thread of water. Lakes are almost entirely wanting, and in this respect the inferiority of the Pyrenean mountains to those of Switzerland is most decided. The Lacs de Gaube, of Seculeijo (or Lac d'Oo), and the Lac Bleu, though very interesting from the adjuncts of scenery, precipices, and streamlets dashing into them, are mere mountain tarns, yet they are the finest and almost the only sheets of water.

The chain of the Pyrenees has in a considerable degree the character of a vast wall drawn from sea to sea, notched by frequent passes or cols, rarely more than 1000 ft. lower than the summit of the crest which surmounts them. From this reason, and also from the indolent nature of the Spaniards, and from the strong smuggling interest, only two high roads are practicable for carriages—the Pass of the Bidassoa, at the W. extremity, close to the Bay of Biscay, and that of the Col de Pertus, at the E., along the shores of the Mediterranean. There are however at least 50 passes known to, and used by, the

shepherds and mountaineers, most of them practicable on horseback, and several easily convertible into carriage-roads. They are here called "*Ports*," a very expressive name, for in many instances they are literally doors cut in the crest of the mountains leading from France into Spain. The most striking of these are the "*Brèche de Roland*," and the *Port de Venasque*, the passage of which reveals the grandest, and almost the only, view of the *Maladetta*, the giant of the *Pyrenees*.

The valleys of the *Pyrenees* run nearly at rt. angles with the great dorsal ridge, descending from the central spine into the plain in a series of basins and gorges: the most considerable are the valleys of the *Garonne* and *Ariège*.

The most beautiful on the French side of the chain are the *Val d'Argelez* (which no one should omit seeing), *Val d'Ossau*, and valleys of the *Garonne*, *Adour*, and *Lys*, *Val d'Aure*, and *Val d'Aran*.

The most grand gorges are those leading from *Pierrefitte* to *Cauterets* and *Luz*, and that of *Mahourat* leading to *Pont d'Espagne*, and the approach to *Eaux-Chaudes*.

§ 4. Several *Pyrenean* valleys have a termination quite peculiar to this chain—in a *Cirque* or *Oule* (a local word, meaning pot, Latin *olla*), a vast circle or semicircle, excavated in the mass of the mountain, walled round by precipices of great height, surrounding two-thirds or three-fourths of the basin, and leaving no opening but that by which the waters escape. The finest of these *Cirques* is that of *Gavarnie*, at the head of the *Val de Lavedan*: its walls are loftiest and most perfect; that of *Troumouse* at the head of the *Val d'Héas* is larger, but not so deep: another occurs at the bottom of the *Val Estaubé*. The nearest approach to this peculiar configuration of the vale head in the *Alps* is at *Leuk*; but the precipices of the *Gemmi*, which wall it round, want the semi-circular arrangement, as well as the waterfalls, the towers, and cylinders of rock, which give the grand character to the scenery of *Gavarnie*.

The valleys of the *Pyrenees* are separated from one another by lateral ridges descending like ribs or buttresses from the great chain, over which the communication is maintained by minor cols, called *Portillons*, or in some parts *Hourquettes*. Such are the passes of the *Tourmalet* and of the *Hourquettes d'Arreau* and *d'Aspin*.

Most visitors to the *Pyrenees* make a point of ascending one of the high peaks in the vicinity of the baths, either for the sake of the view, or to say they have been on such or such a peak: hence, "*Avez-vous fait quelques ascensions?*" is a common inquiry. The mountain which may be ascended with least trouble, and which repays well by its prospect, is the *Pic de Bergons*, above *Luz*. The *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, conveniently reached from either *Barèges* or *Bagnères de Bigorre*, is loftier and more difficult. Less easy still are the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau*, the *Brèche de Roland*, and the *Canigou* in the E. *Pyrenees*; while the still more lofty *Vignemale* is no easy task to surmount, and the *Mont Perdu* is both difficult and dangerous—an exploit for a practised mountaineer; and the *Maladetta* wears snow on its crest never trodden by human foot until 1842.

§ 5. *A dash into Spain*, of three or four days' duration, will add much to the variety and interest of a journey among the *Pyrenees*. The points whence it may be made with most advantage are either from *Bayonne* to *St. Sebastian*, the antique town of *Fontarabia*, the land-locked harbour of *Passages*, and the *Pass of Roncesvalles*, from *Eaux-Bonnes* or *Cauterets* to the *Baths of Panticosa*, from *Gavarnie* to *Bujaruelo* and *Fanlo*, or from *Luchon* to *Venasque* and the *Val d'Aran*. The scenery on the Spanish side of the *Pyrenees* is perhaps grander and wilder than on the French. Those who attempt to explore it must be prepared to "*rough it*;" they will encounter a rude people, poor villages, accommodation of the very worst kind yet expensive, paths scarcely pass-

able, and cookery nauseous to those unused to it, owing to oil and garlic. The sudden transition from France to Spain, the total difference of people, language, manners, habitations, food, combined with the grander features of the mountain scenery, yield the chief zest to such a journey. It is scarcely practicable to travel in Spain, away from railroads and the chief cities, without a guide or a servant who knows the country and language unless you speak Spanish. N.B. In Spain always make a bargain on entering an inn. The fare is not generally attractive, but you may generally count on tolerable bread and good chocolate. An invitation to one of the *Spanish Bullfights*, which are held every year in all the large towns of the N. of Spain, may tempt some to penetrate farther into the country. (See the *HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN SPAIN*.)

§ 6. The inhabitants of the Pyrenees, composed of various races, interesting for their antiquity, customs, costumes, &c., are worthy of the attention of the traveller. At the W. extremity of the chain, S. of Bayonne, are the *Basques*, the aborigines of W. Europe, who have seen Carthaginians, Celts, Romans, Goths, Saracens, pass before them, and still remain in possession of their mountain home, part in France, part in Spain, speaking a language, the Euskarian, which has nothing in common with any other of Europe. (See Rte. 77.)

The peasantry of Béarn, who occupy the beautiful Val d'Ossau and its tributaries, the land of Henri IV., in the midst of which he spent the years of childhood, are a fine race, retaining, with their very peculiar *patois*, much of their primitive simplicity of manners, and their ancient costumes; the men wearing the berret or cap, like the Lowland bonnet of the Scotch, and a red sash round the waist; the women covering their heads with the red hood or capulet. In the E. Pyrenees the people of Foix and Roussillon have a considerable resemblance, in character, dress, and language, to the Catalans of Spain.

The greatest antipathy exists between the French mountaineers and the Spanish; and the guides relate numerous stories to the discredit of the Spaniards, who, however, seem to have all the carrying trade in their hands.

Independently of the Basque language, the inhabitants of the Pyrenees speak different dialects or *patois*, containing a large admixture of Spanish. Most of them, however, can speak French. The French spoken S. of Bordeaux has a somewhat English pronunciation, and is pronounced much as Froissart spelt it.

§ 7. The proscribed and outcast race called *Cagots* exists at present more in tradition than in reality among the Pyrenees. Individuals of this class are no longer to be identified, although there are still families who are descended from them, but the ban of caste no longer hangs over them. They are said to have been weak in body and mind, low in stature, sallow in countenance. In many of the village churches are separate entrances, and holy-water basins, which were made for the use of the *Cagots*; also low windows, to enable them to see mass celebrated. There are various theories to account for their origin and name, none of them satisfactory—for example, that they are the descendants of the Goths, dispossessed of Aquitaine by Clovis—"chiens de Goths," whence *Cagots*, by a somewhat forced derivation. 2nd. That they sprang from the Saracens who stayed behind in France after their defeat by Charles Martel in the 8th centy. 3rd. That they were lepers, banished from human haunts for fear of infection; or, what seems more probable, fugitives tainted with heresy and driven apart from the community by the prejudices and aversion of the Romish priesthood. They are now nearly lost through intermixture with the mass of the population.*

* The best account of the *Cagots* is contained in the '*Histoire des Races maudites de la France et de l'Espagne*, par N. Fr. Michel,' Paris, 1847; an excellent work, and reliable authority.

§ 8. *The Sportsman* will find occupation among the Pyrenees in the pursuit of the bear, the wolf, the ibex or *bouquetin*, and the chamois or *izard*, though these animals are growing rarer every year. The *bouquetin*, especially, is almost extinct; if anywhere, he may be found on the Maladetta. The *izard* is not uncommon, and the best localities for enjoying this chase will be from Eaux-Bonnes, where are capital guides (see Rte. 83), the snow-fields of the Vignemale, the Mont Perdu, and the Maladetta, or in the Spanish Val de Broto.

The *izard* is hunted either by stalking, in the manner in which the red deer is stalked, though with much more difficulty and danger, amidst precipices, glaciers, and snow-fields, until, after a tedious pursuit, the huntsman may have the chance of a steady shot, or by driving the animals by guides and mountain shepherds towards the spot where the sportsman is posted. Success in this case entirely depends on the knowledge possessed by the guides of the habits and haunts of the *izard*.

The rivers are so much netted as greatly to interfere with the sport of angling; a scientific fisherman, however, would doubtless find scope for the exercise of his rod among its innumerable Gaves and mountain streams.

§ 9. *History and Antiquities*.—The passage of the Pyrenees by Hannibal, and afterwards by Cæsar, with large armies, are the earliest events of importance connected with these mountains. The pass by which they crossed was that of Pertus, at the E. end of the chain. Charlemagne's advance into Spain, in 778, was through that of *Roncesvaux*, where he received the memorable check so celebrated in history and romance, chiefly at the hands of the hardy mountaineers, the Basques, who fell upon his rear guard while entangled in the defiles, and killed many of his "paladins and peers," amongst them the renowned Roland, who has left his name upon the highest mountain ridge of the chain in the so-called Brèche, cleft through the rock, according to the tradition, by a swashing blow of his sword Durandal. The valleys and passes of the Pyrenees, like those of all other border countries, abound in castles and watch-towers, relics of feudal times, when war and rapine was the business of a great portion of the inhabitants, especially of all who claimed to be noble or gentle. Those who would know something of the history of these ruined hill forts, and of the mode of life of those who occupied them in the 14th century, of the marauding expeditions which went out from them on border forays, to harry the cattle or fair fields of some neighbouring chief, of ambuscades to rob the burgess of the neighbouring towns of his merchandise, or capture some wealthy ecclesiastic or seigneur of eminence, and clap him into the deep dungeon until a ransom was paid, must refer to the delightful pages of *Froissart's Chronicles*, the oldest and best handbook for the Pyrenees, which he traversed and threaded in various directions, picking up anecdotes for his history. In his time many of these strongholds were held by English garrisons for the Black Prince, the province of Gascony, with Bigorre, having been ceded to the English as part of the ransom of the French king, John, captured at Poitiers. The tradition of the country, indeed, attributes the building of some of the castles to the Black Prince.* He led an English army into Navarre, to

* The name of BASTIDES was given to the FREE TOWNS founded in the 13th and 14th centuries, which are very numerous in many parts of France. They are often called the ENGLISH TOWNS, and many of them were undoubtedly founded by the kings of England, especially that wise and politic monarch Edward I.; but many were also founded by the French kings and by the counts of Toulouse, it is doubtful which had the priority. They are all readily distinguished by the regularity of their plan, the streets being in straight parallel lines, with narrow lanes at the back serving for mews, and usually a narrow passage between each house, so that each plot of ground was complete in itself, and each house independent of its neighbours. The cross streets are at right angles with the others. There is usually a central market-place with a covered way or piazza round it, the covered way being often high enough and wide enough for two carts to

reinstate Peter the Cruel on the throne of Spain, through the pass of Roncevaux, the scene of the "dolorous rout" of Charlemagne.

Four centuries and a half later the Pyrenees once more became connected with English history, and in a more glorious cause.

"Many of these romantic heights are endeared to an Englishman by the recollection of gallant deeds of British valour performed at the close of the Peninsular war."—*S.* To visit the scenes of the masterly passage of the Bidassoa, and of the Adour below Bayonne, the spot where the fatal sortie took place under the walls of that fortress, the heights of Orthez, and those where the hard-contested but decisive and final battle of Toulouse was fought, cannot but add to the interest of the journey. It will augment the satisfaction of an Englishman, on visiting the theatre of the war, to know that the British commander, so far from displaying the insolence of a conqueror on entering the French territory, took measures to repress rigidly all acts of plunder on the part of his troops, by very severe discipline. No inconsiderable difficulty was at first experienced in restraining the Spaniards, smarting under the oppression and wrongs inflicted on their fatherland by the soldiery of the country which they then entered in triumph, and expecting to avenge upon its inhabitants the injuries they themselves had suffered. The firmness of the British commander, however, succeeded in alleviating, as far as possible, the horrors of war to the French: the two following extracts, one from a general order of the Duke issued after the passage of the Bidassoa, the other from a letter written by him to a Spanish officer, will show how great care he took to effect this.

General Order.—"The Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous that the inhabitants should be well treated, and private property must be respected, as it has been hitherto.

"The officers and soldiers of the army must recollect that their nations are at war with France, solely because the ruler of the French nation will not allow them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke; and they must not forget that the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal have been occasioned by the irregularities of the soldiers, and their cruelties authorized and encouraged by their chiefs towards the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country.

"To revenge this conduct on the peaceable inhabitants of France would be unmanly and unworthy of the nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself; and, at all events, would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the army at large than those which the enemy's army have suffered in the Peninsula; and would, eventually, prove highly injurious to the public interests." * * *

To General —, a Spanish Officer.—"I did not lose thousands of men to bring the army under my command into the French territory, in order that

pass; and it is usually vaulted over, the vaults often retaining their original character where all the superstructure is modern. The church generally stands in one corner of the market-place. These towns were always fortified, and in many cases the old walls with their turrets and gateways remain perfect. From this circumstance, and from their regular military plan, they are commonly considered as military stations only, built during the wars between the French and English. But this is only a part of the truth; they often were so, but they also played an important part in the history of civilization. They were pre-eminently *FREE Towns*; all their inhabitants were *freemen*, and they were endowed with liberal privileges against the oppressions of the nobles or lords of the neighbouring castles; especially they had the important privilege of *FREE TRADE*. They may often be recognized at once on the map by the names of *Ville-Franche* or *Ville-Neuve*, of which there are some scores in all parts of France. Others had more specific names, as *Libourne*, *Saint Foy*, *Montpasier*, &c. &c. The original charters of nearly all the English bastides are still preserved among the national archives in the Tower of London.

—*J. H. P.*

the soldiers might plunder and ill-treat the French peasantry, in positive disobedience to my orders ; and I beg that you and your officers will understand, that I prefer to have a small army that will obey my orders, and preserve discipline, to a large one that is disobedient and undisciplined ; and that, if the measures which I am obliged to adopt to enforce obedience and good order occasion the loss of men and the reduction of my force, it is totally indifferent to me ; and the fault rests with those who, by the neglect of their duty, suffer their soldiers to commit disorders which must be prejudicial to their country." — *Wellington Dispatches.*

§ 10. *Hot Springs—Character of the Watering-Places—Baths in the Pyrenees.*—The bounty with which Nature has poured forth, throughout the whole range of the Pyrenean mountains, mineral sources of healing quality, of various kinds, adapted to the various ills which flesh is heir to, is truly surprising, and an interesting natural phenomenon. It has been calculated that in the whole chain there are not less than 200 springs, many of them at a high temperature. It has been observed that they usually issue near the junction of the primitive or igneous rocks, as granite, gneiss, or porphyry, with some secondary formation, chiefly limestone. The value of these natural remedies was not unknown to the Romans, traces of whose constructions have been discovered near many of the hot sources. At present the French in vast numbers resort to the various watering-places during the autumn. English travellers have been comparatively few hitherto.

The following is a brief list of the principal watering-places, beginning from the W., with a notice of the nature of their mineral waters.

Eaux-Bonnes.—A fashionable resort, consisting of a row of several fine tall houses, chiefly modern, and Parisian in style, in a wild mountain nook. The water is sulphureous. This place is much frequented by persons afflicted with complaints of the lungs. Very good accommodation.

Eaux-Chaudes.—Water sulphureous, nearly like *Eaux-Bonnes*, from which it is only 3 m. distant ; good but limited accommodation, romantic scenery around.

Cauterets.—Sulphureous waters. A neat mountain town, in an upland valley surrounded by colossal peaks. Plenty of accommodation, and good ; also a place of fashionable resort. In autumn frequented by many Spaniards. Climate bracing, if not cold, from the elevation of the site. Excursions numerous. Its waters and site are considered efficacious in bronchial complaints and rheumatism.

St. Sauveur.—Feebly sulphureous. An attractive watering-place of a few dozen lodging-houses. Charming walks ; fine scenery around.

Barèges.—A perfect hospital, thronged with invalids ; inferior accommodation ; a village in a dreary gorge, which nothing but the hope of recovering health would render endurable beyond an hour or two ; yet the efficacy of its waters is astonishing, and in a medical point of view it deserves its celebrity, more extended over Europe than that of any other Pyrenean watering-place. It is often quite full in the season, and lodgings dear. A keen atmosphere, owing to its great elevation.

Bagnères de Bigorre.—Saline springs ; one ferruginous. A considerable town, much more than a mere watering-place, seated just within the roots of the Pyrenees on the verge of the plain, and not much raised above it ; climate warm. Varied amusements and resources ; pleasant excursions. The tepid baths are efficacious only for slight complaints.

Bagnères de Luchon.—Seated in the bottom of a basin surrounded by moun-

tains ; resorted to for pleasure as well as cure. Its waters are sulphureous and hot—efficacious in rheumatic and cutaneous affections. There are charming excursions in its vicinity.

At every French watering-place there is a medical inspector appointed by the government, and invalids intending to take a course of the waters had better put themselves in communication with him. He will assist them respecting lodgings, and assign to them a fixed hour for bathing, which they will retain during the time of their stay ; it is said that without his order baths cannot be obtained : that may be the case with permanent bathers, but a passing traveller will find no difficulty in obtaining a bath.

The *Bath Houses (Etablissements Thermals)* of the Pyrenees are behind those of Germany in orderly and medical arrangement ; the waters, in many cases, losing some of their properties in their passage from the source to the baths. But their chief inferiority is in want of cleanliness. The *cabinet des bains* are often dark hot cells ; the baths themselves, though of marble, mere troughs, calculated to inspire disgust in those who either do not need, or are not thoroughly convinced of their sanative power.

§ 11. *Works on the Pyrenees ; Map.*—The best descriptions of the Pyrenees are the works of Ramond (the Saussure of these mountains), '*Observations dans les Pyrénées,*' and '*Voyages au Mont Perdu.*' Joanne, '*Itinéraire des Pyrénées,*' Paris, Hachette, 1858, is considerably indebted to this *Handbook*, which had preceded it 16 years. To both of these works the small '*Guide to the Pyrenees,*' of Charles Packe, is under obligation ; but it is a good book, based on personal observation, and likely to be useful to those bent on high mountain expeditions, and anxious to dispense with guides. Annexed to it is a clear *Map*.

The '*Carte de la Chaîne des Pyrénées,*' drawn by Lezat, ingénieur, 1859, is a very good and useful *Map*.

The map of the central part of the chain, engraved expressly for this *Handbook*, renders any other map almost unnecessary : it is an accurate reduction from the '*Trigonometrical Survey*' published by the French Government.

§ 12. SKELETON TOUR OF THREE OR FOUR WEEKS, TO INCLUDE THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN THE W. PYRENEES.

PAU. Starting-point to—
Eaux Bonnes and Eaux Chaudes.
* Gabas.
* Col de Tortes—new carriage road.
* Val d'Azun.
Argeles, or Pierrefitte.
Cauterets.
* Pont d'Espagne, Lac de Gaube
[or from *Eaux-Chaudes to Panticosa
in Spain, returning by Pont d'Espagne
to Cauterets.
Gorge of Pierrefitte.
Luz, or St. Sauveur.
Gavarnie.
* Brèche de Roland, back to Luz
[or to Bujaruelo and Fanlo in Spain,
and back].
* Val d'Héas.
* Vignemale.
Barèges.

* Tourmalet.
* Pic du Midi de Bigorre.
Bagnères de Bigorre.
* Lac Bleu.
Hourquette d'Aspin—carriage road.
Arreau.
* Tramesaigues and the Val d'Aure.
* Port de Peyresourdes.
Bagnères de Luchon.
* Lac d'Oo and Lacs Glacés.
Val de Lys.
* Port de Venasque, Venasque,
Viella.
* St. Beat, in Val d'Aran.
Montrejeau and
Toulouse by Rail.
N.B. This mark * denotes places
which cannot be reached in carriages,
but only on horseback or foot.

CARRIAGE TOUR BY RAIL AND POST-ROADS.

Pau, Eaux Bonnes and Eaux
Chaudes.

Col de Tortes, Arrens, Argelez,
Cauterets.

Pierrefitte, Luz, Barèges.

Lourdes, Bagnères de Bigorre, Valley
of Grip, Arreau.

Port de Peyresourdes, Luchon.

Cierp, St. Beat.

St. Gaudens.

Toulouse.

N.B. Ladies may be carried up to
most of the points of interest in a
chaise à porteur.

FORTNIGHT TOUR.

Days.

- 1 Bordeaux to Dax and Pau by railway; 6 hours.
- 2 At Pau: visit castle, &c. Carriage to Eaux Chaudes, Val de Gabas.
- 3 To Panticosa: a long day.
- 4 Across Port de Marcadaou to Cauterets.
- 5 To Lac de Gaube and back.
- 6 Carriage to Luz. Ride on to Gavarnie.
- 7 Ascent to Brèche de Roland, and return to Luz in the evening.
- 8 Luz to Arreau, by the Tourmalet: a long day.
- 9 To Bagnères de Luchon.
- 11 Ride to Port de Venasque.
- 13 Carriage by Arreau to Bagnères de Bigorre.
- 14 Bagnères by Tarbes to Toulouse (Rail).

ITINERARY OF THE FRENCH PYRENEES FROM BORDEAUX TO PERPIGNAN.

Days.

Night Quarters.

Objects of Interest.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 } Bayonne. | { Citadel (Sortie). Embankments to turn the course of the Adour.—St. Pierre d'Arruby.—Biarritz. |
| 3 } St. Sebastian and back, | { Interesting scenery.—Irun and Fuentarabia, curious Spanish towns.—See Citadel of St. S. and |
| 4 } by Rail. | { walk to Passages. |
| 5 St. Jean Pied de Port. | { (<i>Inn</i> : Soleil) on the slope of a hill, crowned by the citadel. |
| 6 } Roncesvalles, 15 m. | { Arrange about passport and procure a guide and horse at St. Jean. It will take a day to go, and the same to return.—A poor village.—The Abbey is tenantless; but there is an Inn.—A stone cross on the plain marks the spot where Roland fell (?) |
| 7 } from St. Jean. | { By Mauléon (Hôtel Vefour, good), a Basque town, and Tardetz. |
| 8 Oloron. | { |
| 9 Val d'Aspe. | { Bedous, best sleeping-place, but bad.—Take provisions—at least white bread. |
| 10 } Eaux-Chaudes; Val | { Cross from Escot by the Col de Marie Blanche, and Plan de Benou (the bed of a former lake), to Bielle in Val d'Ossau. |
| 11 } d'Ossau. | { |
| 12 Eaux-Bonnes. | Ascent of Pic du Midi d'Ossau. |
| 13 Pau. | |
| 14 Or if you do not wish to visit Pau, | { Cross Col de Tortes and descend Val d'Azun to Argelez. |
| 15 Argeles. | Argelez—scenery around—St. Savin. |
| 16 Cauterets. | Ascend Monné; 10 hrs. up and down. |

*Days. Night Quarters.**Objects of Interest.*

17	Panticosa. Baths.	{ Visit, on the way, the Pont d'Espagne and Lac de Gaube.
18	Gavarnie.	Gavarnie and Brèche de Roland.
19	Luz.	{ Pic de Bergons.—St. Sauveur. If Val d'Héas also, sleep at Gavarnie and scale the Brèche next day.
20	{ By Barèges and the Tourmalet to Bagnères de Bigorre.	{ By Barèges, which may be seen en passant. Turn off at foot of Tourmalet, and ride up by the Lac d'Oncet to the top of the Pic du Midi. Sleep at Grip, if unable to reach Bagnères. Start early.
21	{ Bagnères de Bigorre.	{ See marble-works.—Baths.—Walks.—Visit Lac Bleu.—Pic du Midi de Bagnères.
22		
23	Arreau.	{ Ascend Pene de l'Hyeris. Cross the Col d'Aspin to d'Arreau.
24	{ Aragnouet or Hospice de Coubise; miserable quarters.	{ Ascend Val d'Aure by Vielle Aure, beyond which it divides into several branches. That called Val d'Aragnouet and Gorge de Couplan contains <i>magnificent</i> mountain scenery, forests, cascades.—Return to Arreau.
25		
26	Arreau.	{ Ascend Val de Louron to Lac d'Oo, descend Val d'Oo to Luchon.
27	Bagnères de Luchon.	Val de Lys.—Go or return by Sopra Bagnères.
28	Luchon or Venasque	{ Port de Venasque—ascending Vallée de le Pique—Trou du Taureau—returning by Port de la Piquade, to Luchon. <i>N.B.</i> This excursion may be extended to Venasque, and round the Maladetta to Vidaliez and Viella, in the high valley of the Garonne.
29	Val d'Aran; Lez.	{ By Port de Portillon to Œil or Sources de la Garonne by Castel Leon and Viella.—Sleep at Baths of Lez.
30	Cierp or Luchon.	Below Lez the finest part of Val d'Aran.—St. Beat.
31	{ St. Bertrand de Comminges.	{ See the church and remains of Lugdunum Convenarum below the town.—Ride up Val de Barouse to Mauléon. The mountains are pierced with caverns.
32	St. Gaudens.	{ Montrejean Stat. on rly. to St. Gaudens by la Basse Grotte de Gargas, 5 m. from St. Bertrand, near Tiberan.
33	Foix.	By RAIL, which, though a circuit, is the quickest.
34	Tarascon.	{ Visit Iron Mines of Viodesso, in the upper valley of the Arriège.
35	{ Ax or Mt. Louis.	{ Cross to Puycerda and Bourg Madame by Port de Morens. Arrange with the Douane to take a horse across the frontier. Sleep at Bourg Madame or at Cabannes below the fortress of Mt. Louis.
36		
37	Prades.	Ride by Olette down Vale of Tet.
38	Prades.	Ascend Canigou: must start early.
		Next day, by rail, to Perpignan and Narbonne.

§ 13. **PASSEPORTS—CONVEYANCES—ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.**

Passports.—Those who mean to enter Spain should obtain a Spanish Consul's visa at Bordeaux or Bayonne, to prevent their being mistaken for refugees or smugglers, though passports are not often asked for in the mountains;—they should also provide themselves with the **SPANISH HANDBOOK**.

Railways, Public Conveyances, &c.—The ordinary diligences may be said to exist no longer, since the lines of rly. have penetrated into the valleys of the Pyrenees; branch lines now extend from Pau and Tarbes to Bagnères de Bigorre; from Boussens on the line from Tarbes to Toulouse, to St. Giron; from Toulouse to Foix, and soon will from Montrejeau to Bagnères de Luchon and Carcassonne up the valley of the Arriège to Limoux and Quillan, &c., from all of which the most interesting sites to which wheel conveyances can reach can be arrived at by vehicles in attendance on the arrival of the trains.

Inns.—The best are at Pau, Eaux-Bonnes, Cauterets, Luz, Luchon, and Bagnères de Bigorre. The traveller must not expect anything like Swiss comfort, although the inns at the Pyrenean watering-places have greatly improved as regards cleanliness and cookery of late years.

The charges vary much, especially for rooms, according to the season, rising exorbitantly in July and August, when there is a great influx of visitors. Provisions are cheap.—Bed, 1 f. 50 c. to 2 f.; dinner (table-d'hôte), 3 f.; breakfast à la fourchette, 2 f.; tea or coffee, 1 fr. 50 c. On ordinary occasions the traveller's expenses ought not to exceed 8 f. per diem; and if he stops a week or longer in an hotel, he may easily bargain for 6 f. The chance-traveller is often asked 3, 4, or 5 f. for the worst bedroom during a single night during the season.

<i>Expenses at Bagnères de Bigorre.</i>	Board and lodging at an hotel for a		Fr.	cent.
	month or 6 weeks, per diem . . .		8 to 10	0
	Calèche and 2 horses		16 — 18	0
	A horse		6 — 8	0
	A room in the town		1 f. 50 c. to 2 f.	
	Bath at a fixed hour		1	0
	Warm linen		0	10
	Chairmen (porteurs), each		0	40

Izard venison, game of different kinds, ortolans, truffles, mountain-trout, green figs, and strawberries, are amongst the principal delicacies of the table in the Pyrenees.

The remote valleys—Val d'Aran, Val d'Aure, and all those on the Spanish side—are miserably off for inns; travellers should always take provisions thither, such as biscuits, tea, cold fowls, ham, brandy, &c. &c.

Riding horses, or rather ponies, not bad looking, hardy, capable of work, and well used to the mountains, are kept at all the watering-places. The charges for them used to be moderate, viz. 5 f. a day including the feed, which it is not advisable to do; but they have risen of late. For any excursion not lasting beyond the day horses can be hired for the ride, as at an English watering-place, without any attendant.

Guides.—There are trustworthy professional guides, well acquainted with the mountains, and many of them capital mountaineers and skilful sportsmen; though not, perhaps, so good as the guides of Switzerland or Savoy. The best are to be met with at Eaux-Bonnes, Cauterets, Luz, Bagnères de Bigorre and Luchon. A guide receives 6 or 7 f. a day, feeding and lodging himself. A horse must be provided for him, unless the traveller is willing to be retarded by his following on foot. Return-money, for horse and man, until the guide can reach his home from the place where he is dismissed, is generally expected. A guide is almost indispensable in Spain, to supply the deficiencies in the inns and to procure food, &c.

It should be observed that the time charged as a day is longer, and the pace both on foot and on horseback faster than in Switzerland. The horses are good, and trot over the mountain-paths wherever they have an opportunity. No pedestrian can hope to keep up with them for the whole day.

Where an hour's walk is mentioned in the following pages, it must be understood to mean good walking.

Dogs, Wolves, Bears.—In the mountains wolves and bears are not uncommon, and the flocks are accordingly guarded by remarkably fine but savage dogs. These dogs not unfrequently attack strangers, and the wanderer on the mountains should be armed with one of the country whips or with a small revolver for self-protection.

Chaises à Porteur.—There is scarcely an excursion off the high-roads, however distant, or a mountain-top, or other spot, however difficult of access, which ladies may not reach by the aid of a chair on poles. Each lady will require from 4 to 6 bearers; the cost is 15 f. a day, and 3 or 4 f. pour boire. This conveyance has been pronounced by a lady traveller "at once the gentlest, safest, and most agreeable mode of conveyance imaginable. The chairmen will go anywhere and everywhere; and instead of being rocked and jolted in a dislocating machine, those who cannot walk, and fear to ride, are carried about like petted children, without the risk of fatigue or the probability of danger."—*Mrs. Boddington.*

A not unusual drawback to excursionizing in the Pyrenees is the liability of the traveller to diarrhoea, which is variously attributed to the food, the water, the wine, and the heat. Few travellers escape an attack of this malady. It generally yields to the usual remedies, but is sometimes very obstinate and continues after the mountains have been left. The most ready remedy will be a few drops of laudanum, 5 to 8 on a piece of loaf-sugar, repeated every 3 or 4 hours.

ROUTE 70.

ORLEANS TO LIMOGES, RAILWAY (CHEMIN DE FER D'ORLEANS).

Orleans	Kil.	Miles.
Vierzon Stat.	79	50
Châteauroux	142	88
Argenton	173	107
La Souterraine	220	137
Limoges	279	175

Railway—This line nearly follows that of the old post-road traversing, as far as Vierzon, the district of *la Sologne*, noted for its barrenness; a large part of it being waste land, heath, and common; a dead flat of hungry sandy gravel, the surface slightly varied, and the scenery monotonous. The name *Sologne* (*Segalonia*) has been derived from "segale," seigle, rye, the crop chiefly produced on its unproductive soil.

The rly. on leaving Orleans makes a détour parallel to the E. Boulevard,

and crosses the Loire by a fine bridge resting on the île Charlemagne, passing near numerous country houses of the inhab. of Orleans. It leaves the Château de la Source and the river *Loiret* (Rte. 49) on the right.

7 m. *St. Cyr en Val Stat.*

7 m. *La Ferté St. Aubin Stat.* At the entrance of this village, l., stands the Château, once the property of the Danish general, Lowendahl, who served in the armies of France with Marshal Saxe, and was made Maréchal de France for his share in the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom. It afterwards belonged to the Prince d'Essling, son of Marshal Massena. It is a low building, surrounded by water. The name *Ferté*, an old form of fortifié, denotes the existence, in ancient times, of a castle, embattled and fortified by royal permission, granted to the seigneur.

10 m. *Lamotte Beuvron Stat.*

The Emp. Napoleon III. made extensive purchases of land hereabouts in 1849, in order to make experiments for the improvement of the Sologne, and by scientific agriculture to reclaim

it from its proverbial state of a barren desert. The Château belongs to H.I.M.

14 m. *Nouan le Fuzelier*. Up to this place the country is desolate in appearance, the only remarkable objects being the windmills. Bees are reared, and honey produced in large quantities hereabouts.

7 m. *Salbris Stat.* the *Sauldre* is crossed. *Inn*, H. de la Promenade.

8 m. *Theillay Stat.* The railway now enters a deep cutting, followed by the tunnel of L'Allouette, 1350 yds. long, to emerge into the valley of the Cher. After which, through a pretty country, reaches

6 m. *Vierzon Junction Stat.*—[The railway to Bourges, Nevers, Moulins, and Vichy (Rte. 101), here branches on l. from the line to Limoges.] (*Inns*: H. de Bœuf; H. des Messageries, noisy—both indifferent.) Vierzon, a town of 8221 Inhab., is in the Dépt. du Cher. The Canal de Berry passes through it, and the Yèvre here joins the river Cher. The iron of Berry, manufactured in furnaces not far from the town, is exported; and coal is brought hither to smelt it; there are large pottery and hardware works, employing 800 persons. At Vierzon the valley of the Cher is cheerful, and on its borders are some vineyards. The Evre, the canal of the Loire, and the Cher are crossed on quitting Vierzon.

We have now entered the ancient province of Berry, and leave sand and marsh for cultivation and vines: this district has been called the Switzerland of France.

9 m. *Chery Stat.*

3 m. *Reuilly Stat.*

6 m. *St. Lizaigne Stat.* Here are ironworks.

5 m. *Issoudun Stat.* *Inns*: H. de France; Trois Rois. A town of 14,261 Inhab., in the centre of an agricultural district. On l. is a ruined round tower (*Tour Blanche*) belonging to a *Castle*, built in the time of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, inhabited by Chas. VII. In the chapel of the *Hôtel Dieu*, close to the

bridge and the Faub. St. Paterne, see a Tree of Jesse elaborately sculptured, and some painted glass.

7 m. *Neuvy Pailloux Stat.*

10 m. *Châteauroux Stat.*—*Inns*: La Poste (Ste. Catherine); H. de France. This town, capital of the Dépt. de l'Indre (Pop. 17,161), is of little interest to the traveller, but of considerable industrial importance, owing to its extensive manufacture of woollens, the value of which is estimated at 4 millions of francs yearly. The wools of Berry are almost exclusively used in their fabrication (see *Manufacture du Parc*). Some trade is also carried on in iron, there being many iron furnaces in the department. The *Castle*, on an eminence above the Indre, close to the Préfecture, is a gloomy building, flanked by turrets, probably of the 16th centy. It was the prison, for 23 years, of the unfortunate Clémence de Maillé, Princesse de Condé and niece of Richelieu, who here ended a life of suffering in 1694. The Grand Condé, her husband, repaid her devotion to him, by procuring from Louis XIV. an order for her imprisonment; and his last dying request to the king was, that she should never be set free. Her grave in the ch. of St. Martin was violated in 1793. The town owes its name to an older *château*, built in the 10th century by one Raoul de Déols.

A *Cathedral* is being built by the side of the heavy tower of St. Martin. The *Manufacture Imperial des Tabacs*, near the stat., employs 1000 hands.

General Bertrand, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, was born in the Castle of Châteauroux, where he died in 1844; his statue, by Rude, was set up 1854.

[At Bourg Dieu, or Déols, situated within a few miles of Châteauroux, are ruins of an ancient monastery and ch. distinguished for its magnificent lofty Romanesque tower and spire, 12th centy. The rest of the ch. was pulled down for building materials after 1830. The Ch. of St. Etienne contains, in a

crypt under the altar, a sculptured marble sarcophagus; the tomb of *St. Ludre*, the object of annual pilgrimages. The bas-relief is very ancient, and represents a Chase. One of the old *town gates*, a venerable structure, still remains. *Déols* was once the capital of the province.]

Diligences to Tours by Loches. (Rte. 56.)

7 m. *Luant Stat.*

3 m. *Lothiers Stat.*

6 m. *Chabenet Stat.* Lime kilns. Old castle. The rly. here crosses the Creuse, and afterwards over a dreary country of heath, suddenly terminated by a long tunnel, on emerging from which the *Bouzanne* is crossed on a lofty viaduct.

3 m. *Argenton Stat.* (*Inn, H. de la Promenade*), a town of 5219 Inhab., on the Creuse: it had once a large and strong castle flanked by 10 high towers, dismantled and blown up by Louis XIII. and XIV., and farther reduced to ruin in recent times, so that a few fragments of broken wall are alone visible on the W. side. Some Roman baths were discovered here during the construction of the railway. There are manufactories of woollens, paper, &c., along the river-side.

[Many interesting *Excursions*, walks, and drives may be made from this.

a. *St. Marcel*, 2 m., old walled town; fine ch., partly of 11th centy. The neighbourhood abounds in *old castles*; 1 day may be well spent in ascending the *Bouzanne Valley* to *Rocherolle*, *Prunget*, and *Mazières*, &c.

b. A second day may be given to the charming valley of the Creuze; to the vill. and *Church of Gargillasse*, described by George Sand: see in it traces of old fresco-tomb of William de Nailac. Close to it are portions of the old castle. (*Mdme. Malessat's Inn* is recommended by George Sand). Near this is the mill and *Castle of la Prune-au-Pot*, and not far off another ruin, the *Castle of Chateaubrun*.

c. 15 m. from Argenton on the *Bouzanne* is the very interesting round

ch. of *Newy St. Sepulchre*, a domed cylinder resting on 11 round columns, supporting Romanesque arches and a circular gallery, 11th centy., not unlike *St. Sepulchre*, Northampton. A model of the Holy sepulchre which stood in the midst was removed 1806.]

The central granitic plateau of France is crossed between Argenton and Thiviérs.

The Creuse is crossed on a handsome bridge of 3 arches, each 60 ft. span. We now enter the province of *La Marche*: the mountains of the Creuse are seen in the distance.

6 m. *Célon Stat.*

7 m. *Eguzon Stat.* The vill., 1½ m. E., is described by George Sand, who spent part of her youth here, in the '*Péché de M. Antoine.*' *Inns*: *Boule d'Or*; *Chêne Vert*.

4 m. *St. Sebastien Stat.*

3 m. *Forgevieille Stat.*

8 m. *La Souterraine Stat.* (*Inns*: *H. de France*; *des Voyageurs*). The *Church* of 11th centy. has an extensive crypt. ¼ m. beyond this is the tunnel of *Serephie*, 1100 yds. long.

6 m. *Fromental Stat.*

The great *Viaduct of Rocherolle*, over the *Gartempe*, one of the highest in France, consists of a double tier of arches, 4 below, 8 above, each nearly 50 ft. span, it is built of granite. The roadway 220 yds. long. It cost one million francs.

6 m. *Bersac Stat.* Hence rail to *Poitiers*. A tunnel, 865 yards long, pierces through the granite of the central chain of the *Limousin*, which divides the waters running into the *Loire* from those which flow towards the *Garonne*. Here is the summit-level of the line.

4 m. *ST. SULPICE LAURIERE JUNCT. STAT.* Rlys. from this, E. to *Gueret* and *Montluçon*, W. to *Montmorillon*, *Poitiers*, *Niort*, and *La Rochelle*. Here are workshops and engine-houses of the Rly. Compy. [On the rly. to *Gueret* near this the bold *Viaduct of Busseau d'Ahun* of 6 arches, lattice fashion, crossing the valley on iron piers at a great height.]

4 m. *La Jonchère Stat.*

5 m. *Ambazac Stat.* Vill. of 3000 Inhab. In the Romanesque ch., 11th cent., choir 1486, see the Byzantine shrine of *St. Etienne de Muret*, of copper gilt (12th cent.), adorned with enamels and gems, also his embroidered Dalmatic. The long cutting of *Nouvelle* is 60 ft. deep. The fine Viaduct of *Le Palais*, over the valley, is 150 yds. long and 44 high.

4 m. *St. Priest-Taurion Stat.*

7 m. LIMOGES Stat. (*Inns*: Boule d'Or, H. Richelieu, bugs; H. de Périgord; inns very dirty), the capital of the ancient province of Limousin, at present chief town of the Dépt. de la Haute Vienne, is a commercial and manufacturing town, situated on the rt. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 53,022. A terrible conflagration in 1864 destroyed 100 houses, which were not rebuilt 1866.

The **Cathedral* of *St. Etienne* is a beautiful specimen of late Gothic. The ch. is built of granite, and terminates in an apse., lofty and elegant within and without, begun in the 13th centy., and slowly continued down to the 16th, when the work came to a stand; and the building has since remained a fragment, consisting of the *Choir*, the N. transept, and two compartments of the nave, now closed up by a common partition wall, while at the spot to which it ought to have extended rises an isolated belfry, separated by a wide gap from the rest of the edifice. Under this tower is a Romanesque porch belonging to an older ch. Observe the elegant design, elaborate tracing in granite of the N. front and portal, with carved doors (1510), the rose window. The interior is remarkable for its height and fine proportions. At the W. end is a *jube*, removed from its place in the nave, much mutilated, its statues gone; but there are some bas-reliefs left on it, the Labours of Hercules for instance. It was erected in 1543, by Bishop Langeac, whose handsome tomb, in the style of the Renaissance, is close by. Two other monuments,

that of Bishop Regnault de la Porte, of the 14th centy., and of Bernard Brun his nephew, some good 14th centy. glass, and the fresco-paintings in the *crypt* of the 11th, deserve notice. There are some good specimens of Limoges enamels, part of a *recredos*, by Noel Laudin, in the sacristy. Outside, at the E. end of the cathedral, is a Roman milliarium, and near it the *well*, where the Martyr Saint Valeria's head was cut off, notwithstanding which she walked up the hill to hear mass!

St. Michel-aux-Lions is the most conspicuous object in the town, owing to its tall and graceful tower and spire, planted on the highest ground, surmounting the other buildings. This ch., erected 1364, is named from the rudely sculptured figures of lions which ornament its porch; the lightness and height of the 8 lofty pillars supporting the roof are alone remarkable in the interior.

In *St. Pierre* there is a very fine stained glass window of the Coronation and Death of the Virgin, good in composition and arrangement of colours—perhaps the work of Penicaud, an enameller of the 15th centy.

The *Episcopal Palace*, built 1787, is a handsome building of granite, with a fine *Garden* attached to it, whence good view is gained.

Although Limoges was an important place in Roman times, chief seat of the Gaulic confederacy of the *Lemovices*, mentioned by Cæsar, it was known down to the 14th cent. by the name *Augustoritum*, there are no remains of Roman buildings except inscriptions, and other fragments, deposited in the *Museum*. The only trace of the amphitheatre, to which Molière alludes in *M. de Pourceaugnac*, act i. scene 6, is in the name of *Les Arènes* given to a burial-ground. Its site is nearly covered by the *Place d'Orsay*, on one side of which runs a terrace, from which there is a view over the valley of the Vienne. A Latin name, "*Aqua lenis*," is supposed to be retained in the *Fontaine d'Aigoulène*; its water is conveyed through a Roman conduit.

The other open places are named Place de Tourny near the rly. stat., on which stands the statue of *Marshal Jourdan* and the Boulevard Montmailler, where is the *Post Office*.

The ancient fortifications of Limoges have been demolished, and converted into boulevards and public walks; only fragments remain as a relic of that terrible siege (1370) and capture by assault by the Black Prince, who, irritated at its revolting against him through the treachery of its bishop, swore by the soul of his father that he would have it back again. Too ill to ride, he directed the operations from a litter, and, having formed a breach by blowing up a tower, entered through it, and, denying quarter to its inhabitants, allowed 3000 men, women, and children, to be massacred—a blot on the fair fame of his heroic career.

Limoges is distinguished by having been the birthplace of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, born 1688, Rue du Consulat. Vergniaud, the Republican orator, the leader of the Girondins, beheaded by Robespierre 1793; Marshal Jourdan, the conqueror at Fleurus (to whom a statue was erected 1860), Rue des Petits Carmes; Marshal Bugeaud, Rue de la Cruche d'Or; and Dupuytren the celebrated surgeon, were also born here. Limoges likewise produced in the 15th and 16th centy. a series of artists, among whom the names of Limousin (6), Penicaud (2), Vigier, Raymond (3), Laudin, Noel, Leonard, Courtois, are conspicuous, eminent for their beautiful paintings in *enamel*, still so highly esteemed as *Emaux de Limoges*. Naylor, the last master in this branch of art, died in 1765, and it ceased with him. It appears to have originated as early as the 12th centy., and was brought hither by Greeks from Constantinople, but reached its highest point of excellence in the time of Francis I.

There are some remarkable specimens of these enamels in the *Musée* in the Ancien Palais de Justice, close to the ch. of St. Michel, and in the sac-

risty of the cathedral. The Museum also contains divers Roman fragments found near Limoges.

Specimens of *ancient houses* may be found in the Rues de Courtine, du Temple; at corner of Rue Ferrerie, the *H. des Templiers* and *Maison Beauvieux*; in Rue des Couches, la *Maison Nivet* (Renaissance).

The *Manufacture* at present most flourishing here is that of *porcelain*, due to the discovery, in 1768, at St. Yrieix in this neighbourhood, of the *kaolin*, or white porcelain earth, the decomposed felspar of the granitic rocks and the pure white undecomposed felspar, or *Petunse*, which furnish materials for the manufacture. Sevres is supplied hence with these substances, and nearly 2000 persons are employed in and about Limoges in making china. There are also some cotton and woollen-cloth mills.

The Limousin horses are a celebrated breed, in much request for the French cavalry; they are reared in the meadows along the Vienne.

Excursions. — [a. 22 m. S.W. of Limoges, on the high road to Périgueux, is *Chalus*, at the siege of which Richard Cœur-de-Lion met his death-wound (Rte. 71).

b. At St. Junien, 18 m. W. of Limoges on the way to Angoulême, is a very curious ch. of the 11th centy., containing at the back of the high altar a sarcophagus of white marble, adorned with reliefs in the Byzantine style. It contains the relics of the saint, much visited by devotees. In the lower part of the town, near the bridge over the Indre, is a chapel of the 15th centy., of *Notre Dame*; and 1 m. out of it, on the borders of the river, are the ruins of the ch. of *St. Amand*. M. Mérimée observed in its transept a basin hollowed out of the rock, supplied by a spring of running water, into which little pieces of bread had been cast by the peasants, as offerings to St. Amand, who is believed still to work miracles, though his shrine has been destroyed for ages.

c. 7 m. S. from Limoges, about an

hour's drive through le Vigen, where is a little inn, where the carriage can be left, is the ruined *Castle of Chalusset*, residence of the Viscomtes de Limoges in the 13th centy.; a good example of the art of fortification in the middle ages, situated on an isolated rock at the junction of two streams. It is reached on foot by crossing the Pont Suspendu at le Vigenette; the tall square *Donjon* has a Norman look.

d. A little further is the *Abbaye de Soligna*, one of the oldest Benedictine monasteries in Gaul, founded by St. Eloi, on the site of a villa given to him by Dagobert. The existing modern edifice is now a china manufactory; the *church*, however, is ancient, showing the Romano-Byzantine style of the 12th centy., the nave being dome-vaulted; apsidal E. end. It is much dilapidated, but is highly interesting to the architect.]

Railways. Limoges to Périgueux and Bordeaux (Rte. 71).

e. Montmorillon and Poitiers.

ROUTE 71.

LIMOGES TO BORDEAUX, BY PERIGUEUX. RAILWAY.

Limoges.	Kil.	Miles.
Périgueux	99	61
Coutras	175	108
Bordeaux	253	157

The railway between Limoges and Périgueux has been made under great difficulties, through a hilly country.

7 m. *Beynac Stat.*

6 m. *Nexon Stat.*

5 m. *Lafarge Stat.* [Direct line of rly. from here to Brive in progress.]

6 m. *Bussière Galant Stat.* Conveyance to St. Yrieix 14 m. and to Chalus.

[Public conveyances leave morning

and evening for 14 m. St. Yrieix, a town of 7613 Inhab. (H. Belin), which carries on a considerable trade in porcelain-earth, first discovered here 1765. Close to the town are extensive quarries of its materials in the granitic rocks. These consist of *kaolin*, the result of decomposition of the felspar, from which it is separated by washing—this is the porcelain clay, properly speaking—and of *Petunze*, or white unaltered felspar, used for producing the glazing, and for the manufacture, combined with the kaolin, of translucent china. There is an early Gothic *church* built in 27 months, 1181-83, except the chevet, which is later. St. Yrieix is the French for St. Aredius, who founded a monastery here in the 6th centy.

15 m. S.E. from St. Yrieix is *Uzerche*, a picturesque little town, on a conical hill, converted into a peninsula by the bend which the Vezère makes round it. It has a curious Romanesque *ch.* on the crest of the hill, surrounded at the E. end by 5 apsidal chapels, partly destroyed. Under it is a *crypt*, containing the tomb of St. Coronat, in a niche, closed in front by a wooden railing. Insane persons are shut up within it for a night, in the belief that they will thereby recover their reason!

About 4 m. S. of Lubersac, half way between St. Yrieix and Uzerche, is the *Château de Pompadour*, anciently the residence of a noble family, several of whom were governors of the province of Limousin, whose name was never sullied, until, after the extinction of their line (1722), it was bestowed upon the favourite of Louis XV., the daughter of the butcher Poisson.]

The valley of the Vezère has obtained a geological celebrity for its numerous natural caverns, containing bones of extinct quadrupeds, mixed with works of human art.

[7 m. W. is *Chalus*. This town, of 2109 Inhab., is only remarkable now for its cattle market, beneath whose ruined walls Richard Cœur de Lion received his death-wound from the arrow of

a youth named Bertrand de Gourdon. The tamer of the infidel, and hero of the Crusades, thus ended a chivalrous life of nearly constant warfare, before the petty fortress of a vassal, Aymar, Viscount of Limoges, which he had besieged in consequence of a quarrel about the division of a treasure found in the viscount's domain, of which Richard claimed the whole, or a larger share than had been conceded to him. The place was soon taken, and the garrison of only 38 men were hung by the king's order, except the bold archer who had sped the shaft so fatal to him. The youth avowed, when brought before the dying monarch, that revenge for the death of his father and two brothers, slain by Richard, had prompted him to free the country of its oppressor. His life, though magnanimously spared by Richard, was taken after his death; and he is said to have been flayed alive by the leader of Richard's Brabançon soldiers. The most conspicuous bit of the defences yet remaining is a circular tower, entered by a doorway high up in the wall, and no longer accessible without a ladder. Around it are grouped some shattered fragments of buildings, including a portion of a chapel. A little conical stone, rising out of the meadows, in the valley of the Tardoire river, is pointed out as the spot where Richard had placed himself to reconnoitre the fort, when the arrow struck him in the l. shoulder. The stone is called *Maumont*.]

Returning to the line of rly.—

6 m. *La Coquille Stat.*, deep cuttings, near the summit-level.

9 m. *Thiviers Stat.*, a cheerful town, 2700 Inhab. It has a ch. and castle and some old houses. *Tunnels*.

6 m. *Negrondes Stat.*

7 m. *Agonac Stat.*

4 m. *Château-l'Evêque Stat.*

[9 m. W. is Brantôme (*Inn*, Villotte's *Grand Cerf*), ancient town of 2500 Inhab., on an island in the Dronne; retaining 3 old towers, its *Abbey ch.*, a fine edifice partly Romanesque, with detached tower, built on a

caverned rock, fragments of cloisters, and chapel. The scandalous chronicler of this name in the 15th centy. was descended from a family who held this town.]

6 m. *Périgueux Junct. Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de France, in the Place du Triangle, good; H. de l'Univers, near the Stat.; Grand Hôtel des Messageries), the chief town of the Dépt. de la Dordogne, active and industrious, interesting to strangers, contains 20,401 Inhab., and is situated on the rt. bank of the river l'Isle, which is canalised. The old town, composed of streets narrow, tortuous, and dirty within, is fringed by green boulevards and spacious modern houses, and has a cheerful **Quai* on the side of the river, where are some picturesque old houses and part of the old walls. There are 3 bridges over the Isle.

The **Cathedral of St. Front* is a very remarkable ch., the type of the ecclesiastical architecture of the neighbouring provinces of France, and undoubtedly Byzantine both in its character and origin. It is a cavern-like building, plain and massive, in the form of a Greek cross, consisting of 5 domed compartments, the choir, nave, transepts, and crossing, each being covered by a separate stone cupola or dome, 30 ft. in diameter, rising 108 ft. above the pavement. It is very worthy of note that St. Front bears a striking resemblance to St. Mark's at Venice in plan and dimensions, with which it is nearly contemporary in age. Like St. Mark's, it has 5 cupolas; but the arches supporting the domes, instead of being circular, are pointed; and this is said to be the earliest instance of the use of the pointed arch in France. At the W. end is a vestibule of earlier date, surmounted by a tower 197 ft. high, in stages, while at the E. end is an apsidal chapel of the 14th or 15th centy. St. Front has been undergoing since 1854 such extensive repairs as amount to rebuilding; in fact, the entire edifice has been taken down and re-erected from the foundation, the walls having begun to crack under the weight of the domes. There is a huge

and ugly wood-carving of the Ascension of the Virgin in the interior, the work of a Jesuit, 17th centy.

St. Etienne, or *Eglise de la Cité* (cathedral down to 1669), is also a domical ch., of which the choir only is complete, believed to be of 11th centy., and older than *St. Front*. In a chapel is a bas-relief in wood, a *Pietà*, also by the Jesuit *Laville*. See monuments of *Bp. J. d'Asside*, 1169, and *Pierre Meinet*, 1182.

The *Préfecture*, on a height above the river, is a handsome modern building. From it extends the public *Promenade*.

In the *Place du Triangle*, the busiest part of the town, is a statue of *Marshal Bugeaud*, a celebrity of the province, by *Dumon*; in the neighbouring *Place de Michel de Montaigne* is that of the celebrated *Essayist*, and on the *Promenade* that of *Fénélon*, both natives of *Périgord*.

The first ancient name of this city was *Vesuna*, retained in the *Tour de Vésune*, a very remarkable circular tower of Roman construction, 100 ft. high, its walls 6 ft. thick, hooped with brick bands at intervals, without doors. It is supposed to have been a tomb, and is situated in the scattered suburb called *La Cité*, close to the rly. stat. Here also are remains of a *Roman amphitheatre* (very picturesque) and an *arch*. *Vesuna*, the capital of the *Petrocorii*—whence *Périgueux*—is mentioned by *Cæsar*. The *Château de la Barrière*, now a ruin, is a 16th centy. building raised on Roman foundations, with Roman materials, friezes, columns, &c., singularly incorporated in its masonry.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, in a fragment of an old chapel, contains interesting local relics, &c., and deserves a visit.

The streets of *Périgueux* possess some picturesque houses of the 16th century: one at the corner of *Rue Aiguillerie* bearing the date 1518; 2 others in *Rue Taillefer*, Nos. 31 and 37; and a 4th at the end of the *Rue de la Sageasse*, ornamented with arabesques and carvings, merit notice.

There are some buildings and vaults which are as old as the 12th and 13th centuries, in *Rue de Limogeanne*.

Railways to *Agen* and *Toulouse* (Rte. 72 A); to *Brive* and *Capdenac* and *Toulouse*, with branches to *Rodez*. Rte. 92.)

The celebrated *pâtés de Périgueux*, well known to gourmands, are made of partridges and truffles, and form an article of considerable export.

The rly. from *Périgueux* to *Coutras* follows by the valley of the *Isle*.

7 m. *Razac Stat.*

4 m. *St. Astier Stat.*

4 m. *Neuvie Stat.*

7 m. *Mussidan Stat.*

5 m. *Beaupouyet Stat.*

5 m. *Montpont Stat.*

4 m. *Soubie.*

6 m. *St. Médard Stat.*

The rly. from *Paris*, by *Tours*, *Poitiers*, and *Angoulême*, to *Bordeaux*, is joined near

5 m. *Coutras Junct. Stat.* The rly. hence to *Libourne* and *Bordeaux* is described in Rte. 64.

BORDEAUX will be found described in Rte. 73.

ROUTE 72.

PERIGUEUX TO TOULOUSE, BY BRIVE, [TULLE], CAPDENAC, AND GAILLAC.

	Kil.	Miles.
Périgueux to La Bachellerie .	41	26
Brive	72	45
Capdenac	168	104
Villefranche de Rouergue .	198	122
Lexos	233	145

There are 3 routes leading from *Périgord* to *Toulouse*, the most direct being that by *Agen* and *Montauban*, 169 m.; that by *Capdenac* and *Mont-*

auban, 217 m. ; and that by Capdenac and Gaillac 199 m.

As far as Brive our route traverses an uninteresting region by

7 m. *Niversac Junct. Stat.* Here the rly. to Agen branches off on rt. (Rte. 72 A.)

2 m. *S. Pierre de Chignac Stat.*

3 m. *Milhac Stat.*

8 m. *Thenon Stat.*

5 m. *La Bachellerie Stat.*

4 m. *Coudat Stat.*

4 m. *Terrasson Stat.*

6 m. *Larche Stat.*

5 m. *Brive Junct. Stat.* (Inn: H. de Bordeaux, clean, comfortable, and a good cook, who makes capital pâtés). "Brive la Gaillarde," enjoys a fine situation in the valley of the Corrèze; but its favourable appearance at a distance is not realised in its interior, which contains nothing remarkable but an ancient *Gothic house* attributed to the English: it is said to have been the residence of the governor. Brives was the birthplace of Card. Dubois, son of an apothecary, who became tutor and afterwards minister to the Regent Duke of Orleans; and of Marshal Brune, assassinated at Avignon by the Royalists in 1815. There is a statue of him here. Pop. 10,389.

The road to Tulle here turns off l. 18 m. Public conveyances in 2½ hrs. Rly. in progress.

[*Tulle* (Inn: H. de Lyon), a town of 12,606 Inhab., singularly placed in the fork of a deep narrow valley of the Corrèze, a bubbling stream, which runs through it, bordered with houses, many of them ancient and picturesque. The *Cathedral* had a slice cut from it, in Revolutionary times, to make way for a public walk. The *navé* only remains, of granite, in a severe and early Gothic style.

The town has an important manufactory of small-arms.

Diligence from Tulle to Clermont by Ussel, and by *Bourylastie* to Mont Dore les Bains, and to Aurillac, over a very wild region.]

Leaving Brive, the rly. traverses a hilly country, passing within a short [France, 1867.]

distance of the castle *de Noailles*, now in ruins, cradle of the noble family who derive their ducal title from it.

10 m. *Turenne Stat.* The old feudal *Castle of Turenne*, on the Tourmente, a tributary of the Dordogne, gave a name to another great family, illustrious by deeds as well as by descent: the Ducs de Bouillon obtained the domain and viscounty of Turenne by alliance. Within its walls the wife of the Great Condé, a fugitive with her son from the persecution of Mazarin, was received amidst a crowd of enthusiastic partisans of the Fronde, in 1650, and sumptuously entertained for 8 days; during which, taking counsel with the Ducs de Bouillon and de La Rochefoucauld, she planned the memorable rising in the South, known as the civil war of La Guienne. She here summoned her retainers to rally round her for the rescue of her husband from prison. At the order of the Duc de Bouillon the tocsin was sounded in the 400 villages of his feudal possessions here, and the peasants at once flew to arms and flocked round his standard.

4 m. *Quatre Routes Stat.*

4 m. *St. Denis-Port Martel Stat.*

About a mile N.E. of St. Denis is a hill called *Puy d'Issolu*, the site, according to Napoleon III., in his *Vie de César*, of *Uxellodunum*, the siege of which (B.C. 51) is narrated in the *Commentaries*, and admirably illustrated by His Imperial Majesty. Several ancient remains may be traced, especially the remains of a gateway, and the fountain which Cesar cut off from the town to compel it to surrender. Some topographers have placed *Uxellodunum*, with less reason than the Imperial Commentator, at Figeac.

4 m. *Montvalent Stat.*

7 m. *Rocamadour Stat.*

5 m. *Gramat Stat.*

4 m. *Pournel Stat.*

10 m. *Assier Stat.*

7 m. *Figeac Stat.* (Rte. 114.)

4 m. *Capdenac Junct. Stat.* (Buffet.) A town of 1600 Inhab., on a height nearly surrounded by the Lot. There are remains of mediæval fortifications,

and of the mansion to which Sully retired after the death of Henri IV.

From Capdenac, branch off rlys. to Aurillac and Clermont (Rte.); to the coal-mines of Decazeville and Rodez (Rte.), to be continued to the shores of the Mediterranean, across the mountains of Lozère; to Toulouse and the Pyrenees (Rte.), with branches to Montauban (Rte.) and Alby (Rte.); Capdenac being the great centre of the network of rlys. of Central and S.W. France.

Leaving Capdenac, the line traverses a high uninteresting country until it strikes the valley of the Aveyron, passing by

5 m. Naussac Stat.

7 m. Villeneuve Stat.

7 m. Villefranche de Rouergue Stat. See ch. of N. Dame, nave and tower; the Cloister attached to the hospital; the Theatre, once a church; the *Maison Lajunie* (Renaissance style): outside the town, ruins of N. Dame des Treize Pierres; Château de Graves. The rly. here crosses the Aveyron, which it follows to Montauban, by

6 m. Monteils Stat.

4 m. Najac Stat.

16 m. La Guepie, where the Aveyron is joined by the *Vau*, the united streams changing their direction from S. to W.

6 m. Lexos Junct. Stat.

Here the more direct line to Toulouse by Tessonnières and Gaillac branches off.

8 m. St. Antonin Stat., on the rt. bank of the Aveyron.

8 m. Penne Stat.

4 m. Bruniquet Stat. Near here, in a very picturesque valley, are caverns in the limestone rock, containing bones of animals—reindeer, bouquetin, chamois—which no longer exist in the country, with human remains and works of man; they have been explored by Professor Owen, and a large collection of their contents placed in the British Museum.

4 m. Montricoux Stat.

4 m. Nègrepelisse Stat., also on the Aveyron.

4 m. St. Etienne Stat.

4 m. Montauban Stat., see Rte. 73.

From here to Toulouse the line runs parallel to, but at some distance from, the Garonne, by

15 m. Grisolles Stat. } Rte. 73.
17 m. TOULOUSE.

	Kil.	Miles.
Lexos to Tessonnières . . .	30	19
Gaillac	35	22
Rabastens	51	32
Montastruc	68	42
Toulouse	88	55

This will be the most direct line for persons coming from Auvergne to the Pyrenees.

7 m. Vindrac Stat., on the Céron.

5 m. Donnazac Stat.

8 m. Cahuzac Stat.

3 m. Tessonnières Junct. Stat. Here a rly. of 10 m. branches off on l. to Alby and Castres (see Rte. 72 B).

3 m. Gaillac Stat., on the Tarn.

6 m. L'Isle d'Albi Stat.

4 m. Rabastens Stat.

4 m. St. Sulpice Stat., at the junction of the Agaut and Tarn.

6 m. Montastruc Stat.

3 m. Granagen Stat.

5 m. Montabre Stat.

5 m. TOULOUSE.

ROUTE 72A.

PERIGUEUX TO TOULOUSE, BY AGEN AND MONTAUBAN.

This is the shortest route, and that followed by the Express Mail trains from Paris to Toulouse and the Eastern Pyrenees.

	Kil.	Miles.
Périgueux to Niversac . . .	11	7
La Bugue	48	30
Belves	67	42
Trentels	115	71
Agen	152	94
Moissac	192	119
Montauban	222	138
Toulouse	273	169

6 m. Niversac Junct. Stat. Rly. on l. to Brive. Rte. 72.

4 m. Versannes Stat.

4 m. La Gélise Stat.

5 m. Miremont Stat.

Les Eyzies Stat. (Inn, Hotel Laganne; intelligent host acquainted with the antiquities and caves of the neighbourhood). Its ch., of 11th and 12th centy., lies close to the rly., and deserves examination. The village, nearly 1 m. rt. of Stat., lies in a picturesque valley close to the confluence of the Beune with the Vezère. The high cliffs on the rt. bank are pierced with caverns, the largest of which is the *Grotte de Font de gomme*. In these have been discovered bones of animals no longer inhabiting the country, and traces of an early race of men, stone implements, and rudely carved horns of reindeer.

These caverns have been explored, and their contents described, by Mr. M. Christy, an Englishman, and M. Lartet. At some distance from Les Eyzies lies the *Cave of Mirémont*, called also *La Grotte de Granville*, stretching nearly 1 m. in a direct line, and measuring with its ramifications nearly 2½ m. No one should enter without the guide, who dwells on the hill above the entrance.

The Vezère is crossed by the rly. on a skew bridge of 6 arches. The Castle of Campagne (restd.) is passed before reaching

4 m. *Le Bugue Stat.* (Hotel de France). The town, of 3008 Inhab., is more than a mile from the Stat. on the Vezère, crossed by a bridge of 4 arches. The *truffles* about here are the best in Périgord.

The rly. crosses the Vezère, which a little lower down falls into the Dordogne.

4 m. *Le Buisson Stat.*; the rly. here crosses the Dordogne.

[A carriage may be hired here to visit *Cadoux*, 7 m., remarkable for its ch. (1154), a Romanesque edifice, vaulted at the crossing, ending in an apse retaining frescoes of the 15th centy. It was raised to contain the *Saint Suaire*, the holy napkin, which became an object of pilgrimage and source of great wealth. The *cloisters*, chiefly of 15th and 16th centy., must have been of great beauty, though much mutilated.

The vaulting is very perfect, and the sculptures of the key-stones elaborate.]

4 m. *Siorac Stat.*

4 m. *Belvès Stat.* (Inn, H. de France), a pretty town, with several towers on hill-tops around. 5 viaducts are crossed before reaching

7 m. *Le Got Stat.*

8 m. from here is the town of *Montpazier* (Inn, H. de France) where a carriage may be hired, crossing the *Drot* by ferry if on foot, if in carriage by bridge at La Rouquelle, to visit the *Castle of Biron*, 4 m. off, the grand and extensive fortress of the family of Gontaut Biron, one of the largest and most perfect in Guienne, founded in the 11th centy., but chiefly built in the 17th. In the lower court is the chapel in 2 stories; the upper one, set apart for the denizens of the castle, has remains of some sepulchral monuments of the Birones, the lower for the inhabitants of the parish.]

4 m. *Villefranche de Belvès Stat.* (Inn, Cordon Bleu).

4 m. *Sauveterre Stat.*

6 m. *Cuzorn Stat.*

4 m. *Monsempron Libos Stat.*, on the river Lot. Road hence to Cahors, following the valley of the Lot 34 m. 2 diligences daily in 5 hrs. Rly. in progress.

[*Cahors*. (Inns: H. des Ambassadeurs, not very clean, but excellent cook; Trois Rois; de l'Europe, good.) *Cahors*, the *chef-lieu* of the Dépt. le Lot (Pop. 14,115), is situated on the top and round the base of an escarped rock, on a wide sweeping bend of the river Lot. It is a very ancient town of narrow streets, full of antique edifices, to which a new quarter has been added. The name comes from its ancient appellation, *Divona Cadurcorum*, and there still exist the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and of a conduit, which conveyed water to it from the village St. Matrin de Vern, through La Roque, where are vestiges of the arches of an aqueduct.

The **Cathedral*, a truly fine edifice, consists of a large nave, surmounted by two hemispherical cupolas, in the Byzantine style; the portal and the

choir are Gothic. The Bishop's Palace is now the Préfecture. The bishop originally bore the title of count, and enjoyed the privilege of wearing a sword and gauntlets, which he deposited on the altar when he said mass. When he took possession of his diocese, he was received at the gate of the town by his vassal, le Vicomte de Sessac, bareheaded, without cloak, with one leg bare, and the foot in a slipper, and was conducted by the count in that guise to his palace, and waited on by him there at table. This curious tenure had fallen out of use before the Revolution.

The surprise and capture of Cahors in 1580 was one of the most brilliant exploits of Henri IV. (when King of Navarre). He reached the town by a forced march of 30 m. under a burning sun, and, posting his men in ambuscade among the walnut-trees, awaited the nightfall; when, silently approaching the gate, he blew it up with a petard, and entered himself, followed by 700 men, and leaving 700 outside to check the arrival of reinforcements to the garrison. The bursting of the gate had alarmed the town, which was strongly guarded, and a shower of stones and tiles from every housetop assailed the Navarrese troops and their general. The combat was carried on throughout the night, and yet, when dawn appeared, the assailants had gained but a very small footing. Henri was strongly advised to retire, especially when intelligence was brought of the arrival of succour to the town; but the king, setting his back against a shop, persisted in fighting on, exclaiming, "Ma retraite hors de cette ville sera celle de mon âme hors de mon corps." The reinforcements were driven back, but Henri still had to struggle step by step, to lay siege to every street, and almost to every house. It was not until the fifth night that Cahors submitted. Henri's soldiers, irritated at the resistance made by the garrison, put a great many to the sword.

On the open promenade du Fossé, in front of the college, is placed a statue of Fénélon, who was a student here.

One of the bridges over the Lot, built in the 14th and 15th cents., is surmounted by 3 gate-towers, to defend the approach to the town. Cahors was the birthplace of Pope Jean XXII., whose name was Jacques d'Euze; his *Castle* is pointed out near the entrance to the town, on the side of Paris; also of Clement Marot, the poet, author of sonnets, ballads, &c. (1495), and page to Marguerite, sister of Francis I.

The country around produces a good deal of very fair wine, and truffles in abundance.]

4 m. *Trentels-Ladignac Stat.*

6 m. *Port de Penne Stat.*, on the Lot, which, being navigable from here downwards, has a good deal of trade from its little port. Conveyances to *Villeneuve-sur-Lot*, a town of 13,114 Inhab., 6 m. on rt. The old ch. retains a Romanesque chapel. *St. Silvestre* is modern. Port de P. is the suburb of the town of *Penne (Inn, Rondalou)*, 3000 Inhab., 1 m. distant. Its castle was founded by Richard Cœur de Lion, and was besieged by Montford de Montluc.

7 m. *Laroque Stat.*

6 m. *Pont du Casse Stat.*

4 m. *Agen Junct. Stat.* (See Rte. 73).

The route from Agen to Montauban and Toulouse, forming a section of that from Bordeaux to Toulouse, is described in Rte. 73.

Toulouse Stat., a handsome building, close to the Veterinary College and the statue of Riquet, who planned the Canal du Midi. At Stat. one-horse omnibus to hold 6 persons and luggage—very convenient.

TOULOUSE.—*Inns*: H. de l'Europe, Place Napoléon, nearest the rly stat. (about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile), good situation, and in every respect first-rate;—H. Souville, Place du Capitole, also a first-class hotel, and not dear;—H. des Empereurs, Place du Capitole;—H. de Midi, good, a very worthy landlord.

In the midst of the great plain of Gascony and Languedoc, beginning at the very foot of the Pyrenees, and stretching from them nearly 100 m.

N., stands Toulouse, the ancient capital of Languedoc, and now of the Dépt. of la Haute Garonne. It is built on both sides of the Garonne, just above the point where the Canal du Midi, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, falls into it, after winding round the N. and E. sides of the town. On the l. bank is the suburb of *St. Cyprien*, containing 2 extensive *Hospitals*, connected with the city by 3 bridges, one of brick, named *Pont Neuf*, the other the *Pont St. Pierre*, and a *Suspension Bridge* of iron wire.

Toulouse is irregularly built; its old streets winding, the more modern wide, well paved, and lined with good shops, furnished with trottoirs and a good supply of water. A grand broad avenue, lined with trees, leads from the rly. station to the circular Place Napoleon, which the straight street of shops, *Rue Louis Napoléon*, connects with the Place du Capitole. There is not much architectural beauty in its public edifices, the houses and churches being built of brick; but it ranks as the seventh city in France, from the number of its inhabitants (126,936), and the extensive trade of a provincial capital which it enjoys. It is interesting from its historical souvenirs, as the capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths from A.D. 413 to 507, when it was destroyed by Clovis on the battle-field of Vouillé near Poitiers; as the place where the art of the Troubadours was encouraged at the gay court of its counts; as the centre of the papal crusade against the Albigenes, headed by an English leader, and as the seat of an ancient Parliament.

The *Place du Capitole* (once Place Royale), a handsome square of regular modern buildings (one of which is a sumptuous *café*), is the chief market-place, and the point from which radiate 9 main thoroughfares. It is named from *le Capitole*, or Hôtel de Ville, so called either from the tradition that in the time of the Romans the Capitol of the Tolosates may have stood here, or from the meetings of the civic chapter (*capitolium*), whose

members were called Capitouls, on this spot. The Toulousans are very proud of this building, but the interior is modern and scarcely worth a visit. It presents externally a front, finished 1769, with eight columns of red Pyrenean marble, and includes, besides the municipal offices and archives, the *Theatre* in the l. wing. The principal apartment, running along nearly the whole length of the first floor, is the *Salle des Illustres*, or hall of the worthies of Toulouse, so called from 38 terra-cotta busts of men of note, born in and near the city, or connected with it, each with a pompous Latin inscription below it, filling as many gilt niches in the walls. In real truth, a great many—as Riquet, projector and engineer of the Canal du Midi, Pope Benedict XII., &c.—have no connection of birth with the town; and many more, though really citizens, have no claim to renown beyond its walls. Among those of most general celebrity may be mentioned Raymond de St. Gilles, Count of Toulouse, one of the leaders of the first crusade; Cujas, the great writer on law (*"cujus merum nomen plus laudis amplectitur quam quælibet oratio potest"*), and Fermat, the celebrated mathematician, inventor of the integral calculus, b. 1608.

In this hall are held every year the meetings of the *Société des Jeux Floraux*, deriving its origin from the ancient troubadours, but founded, it is said, by one Clémence Isaure, a Toulousan lady, who revived the science of the "gai Scavoir" in the 14th centy. (1333). Her very existence, however, is not a little doubtful, as there is no mention of her in the archives of the town, though her statue is preserved in the Capitole. In spite of these doubts, the society has adopted her as its patroness and founder, and every year on the 3rd of May, after making a pilgrimage to the church of La Daurade in which her tomb once stood, it distributes, to various competitors, prizes consisting of golden and silver flowers, the violet, amaranthus, eglantine, souci, and lis, for the best original compositions in verse, and essays in prose,

for which the directors give the subject. The society maintains about equal importance, and the prize compositions have nearly the same literary value, as those of the bardic meetings held in Wales. It claims for itself to be the oldest literary institution in Europe, dating from 1383. Indeed, it appears that in that year a number of Troubadours, or Mainteneurs du Gai Scavoir, citizens of Toulouse, met in the garden of an Augustinian convent near the town to distribute prizes to the composers of the best verses.

In the same room with the statue of Clémence Isaure is preserved *the axe* with which Henri Duc de Montmorency, the victim of Richelieu, and one of the last of the great vassals of the crown of France, was decapitated. It is a sort of huge carving-knife. The execution took place 1632, in the first court of the Capitole, at the foot of the statue of Henri IV., in whose reign that part of the building was erected. The old courts at the back of the building are better worth a visit. In the 2nd on the rt., two barred windows mark the dungeon in which the duke was confined, and belong to the oldest portion of the edifice.

The antiquity of the municipal privileges of Toulouse, and of the meetings of the magistrates, or *Capitouls*, who were elected by the people themselves, and who were recognised by Raymond V. as far back as 1152, deserves notice. These rights, of 5 centuries' duration, were infringed, in spite of the remonstrances of the citizens, by Louis XIV., who caused the capitouls to be appointed by royal ordonnance.

The *Place du Capitole* is a good starting-point from which to visit the chief curiosities of the town. Leaving it by the Rue du Taur, we pass close to

The *Church of the Taur*, so named from the wild bull to whose horns the martyr St. Saturnin was bound by his heathen persecutors. The struggles of the infuriated animal having freed it from the cords on this spot, a ch. was in consequence erected. That at present existing is remarkable for its

flattened fronton belfry, surmounted by angular arches, and the numerous pictures and inscriptions on the walls. Its doorway is also worth notice.

At the end of the Rue du Taur may be descried the spire of

**L'Eglise St. Sernin* (Saturnin), the largest, oldest, and most perfect ecclesiastical edifice here, a building of brick and stone in the Romanesque style, finished and consecrated 1090, by Pope Urban II. It has been well restored, and has some peculiarities, unlike the cathedrals on this side of the Alps. It is conspicuous for its lofty octagonal *Tower*, formed by 5 tiers of arches, each less in size than that below it. The upper part is of the 14th cent., the lower corresponds in style with that of the church below. Of its 2 *porches*, one is distinguished by an early Byzantine bas-relief over the door, and by the capitals of its columns representing the murder of the Innocents, expulsion of Adam, &c.; the other, a double portal leading into the S. transept, bears carved capitals of the 7 deadly sins. In it are several tombs of early counts of Toulouse. The interior is remarkable for its very long stately *Nave* of 11 bays, flanked by double aisles. It was rebuilt in the 15th centy. preserving the original Romanesque plan. The E. end is semicircular, and its arches round; close-set columns support the vault above the high altar, painted with the colossal figure of Christ and the symbols of the 4 evangelists. From the aisle behind it project 5 apsidal chapels, decorated with carvings of saints and legends in wood. Here also is a model of the church as it stood before the Revolution, showing that it formed an isolated fortress, apart from the town, walled in by towers and battlements. Some Byzantine bas-reliefs in white marble, said to have belonged to the old church of St. Sernin, built by Charlemagne in the 8th centy. (?), are let into the wall of the aisle behind the choir; they represent our Saviour, angels, and saints. The transepts have aisles and apsidal chapels. The *Crypt*

under the choir, modernised in the 15th centy., was the place of deposit of relics in great number and esteemed of immense value. Before the Revolution of 1789 this church indeed boasted of possessing the bodies of no less than 7 of the apostles; that of St. James was, it is true, a duplicate, another being preserved at Compostella in Spain! This motto is blazoned over the entry—“*Non est in toto sanctior orbe locus.*” The ancient shrines in metal-work and the carved presses (whatever the authenticity of the relics they contain may be) at least deserve attention. Among them is the coffin of St. Thomas Aquinas. The wooden stalls of the choir are well carved in the style of the 16th centy.

The *Church of the Cordeliers*, in the street leading from the Place du Capitole to the bridge, a brick building of great loftiness, erected in the 14th centy., is now turned into a magasin de fourrage, and filled with hay; that of the *Jacobins*, on the opp. side of the same street, surmounted by a conspicuous brick tower, rising in arches having straight-angled heads, is of vast size, and of brick, like the other churches. It has become a barrack, and is divided by floors, the lower story serving as a stable for artillery horses.

From the Place Napoléon, the Rue St. Antoine, the Place St. George's, near which is the *Musée*, and the Rue Bourbon, nearly a line, though not a straight one, lead to the **Cathedral*, or *Eglise St. Etienne*, remarkable for the irregularity and want of concord in all its parts. The large and beautiful rose window is out of the line of the centre of the main portal immediately below it; the centre of the nave is parallel with the side aisle of the choir, and its two walls do not correspond. The nave was built by Raymond VI., Comte de Toulouse, in the 13th centy., at a time when he was favouring the heretical Albigeois, and was excommunicated in consequence by the Pope. Raymond was besieged within the walls of Tou-

louse by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, appointed by Innocent III. head of the crusade against the heretics. He met his death in one of the suburbs of the town, from a stone discharged by a mangonel, whilst he was endeavouring to repel a sally of the citizens, in the 9th month of the fruitless siege, on St. John Baptist's day, 1218. Count Raymond's construction is the oldest part of the church, and was doubtless intended to be removed by those who raised the very elegant Flamboyant *Choir*. It was begun 1272, but not roofed in until 1502, by the Cardinal d'Orléans, son of the bastard Dunois, who built also the bell-tower and the isolated column called *Pilier d'Orléans*, in front on entering the nave. There is some good painted glass in the choir. The tower is singular from its form.

Leaving the Place du Capitole, passing down the Rue St. Rome to the Rue des Arts, in the desecrated church of the Augustins is the **Musée*, one of the most interesting provincial collections in France, the least important part of which consists of a large number of mediocre paintings, copies, &c., filling two rooms, one of them being the old church itself, which has been re-roofed and re-floored. The best pictures are a *Perugino*, St. John Evangelist and St. Augustin; a *Vander Meulen*, Siege of Cambray; and a curious painting of the eight capitouls forming the town council of Toulouse in 1645. A good collection of casts from the antique is placed in the chapterhouse, an elegantly vaulted and groined hall of the 14th centy., supported on light pillars. The *Collection of Antiquities* in this museum is its most interesting portion; it is placed under the direction of M. du Mège, who may be considered its founder. The locale which it partly occupies is the elegant Gothic *Cloister*, the traceried arches of which are supported on pillars of marble in pairs, producing an effect not unlike the Campo Santo at Pisa.

In addition to a small series of

Egyptian sculptures, and a few Greek bas-reliefs (cabinet Clarac), there are numerous inscriptions, Roman and Gallic, votive altars, &c., with fragments of statues and of marbles, from various places in Languedoc and the Pyrenees, showing that the quarries of the latter were worked by the Romans. The most remarkable part of the collection, however, is the three following series, forming an almost uninterrupted chain in the history of art, from the Gallo-Roman period to the Renaissance or cinque-cento.

1st. A very large collection of antiquities dug up near the small town of Martres, on the l. bank of the Garonne, below St. Gaudens, according to M. du Mège the ancient Calagorris. In consequence of the excavations undertaken at his suggestion, it has become a kind of Gaulish Pompeii. The discoveries consist of a series of about 40 busts and medallions of Roman emperors, and of members of their families, from Augustus and Claudius down to Gallienus, forming a tolerably complete portrait gallery; of a number of small statues of Pagan divinities, of good execution; a series of bas-reliefs, much mutilated, representing the Labours of Hercules; a mosaic of the head of a river god; a number of Corinthian capitals, friezes, and other architectural ornaments. Among the bronzes are a pair of *wheels* and the *pole of a Roman chariot*, dug up at Fa, near the Bains de Rennes. Two bas-reliefs, with inscriptions relating to the two Emperors named Tetricus, have given rise to much discussion among antiquaries. They were found at Nérac.

2nd. A collection of works of art of the middle ages, consisting of bas-reliefs, statues, monuments, portals, and a long series of curiously carved capitals of columns obtained from ecclesiastic edifices and Christian monuments destroyed or desecrated at or since the Revolution, beginning with early Christian tombs, sarcophagi, and coffins, covered with sculpture rude and debased in point of

art, but showing Roman influence, bearing Christian symbols combined with heathen subjects, the cross, the labarum, the vine-branch, &c. One of these, brought from the outer wall of the church of La Daurade, where it was known by the name of *Tombeau de la Reine Pedauque* (pes aucæ, queen goose-leg), bears six bas-reliefs representing the multiplication of loaves and fishes, the raising of Lazarus, and other symbolical subjects in use amongst the early Christians. Another sarcophagus from St. Orens, at Auch, displays the sacrifice of Isaac, and Lazarus deplored by Martha, with Adam and Eve. Others of these tombs come from the ancient cemetery of St. Saturnin in Toulouse. Several bas-reliefs which ornamented a portal of that church are preserved here; one represents 2 females seated, their legs crossed; one holds a ram, the other a lion: the names of these two signs of the zodiac being written at the side. They are supposed to have formed part of a Zodiac, or Calendar, attached to the church. It is not improbable that they were executed in the time of Charlemagne. From St. Sernin also comes a carving of a hawk, with a human head, treading under foot a monster, inscribed "*Crocodilus*:" the allegory seems derived from Egypt. A pedestal in white marble, bearing 4 figures in relief, 2 of them saints with palms (St. Justus and Rusticus), the Virgin, and a crowned king, supposed to be Charlemagne, holding a lotus-headed sceptre, and wearing a cross on his breast, was brought from the Cathedral of Narbonne, of which he was the founder. The curious *Portal of the old Church of La Daurade*, pulled down in 1812 when the monastery attached to it was converted into a tobacco manufactory, has been re-erected here, as nearly as possible in its original condition. Its circular arch is supported by statues, instead of pillars: attached to it are 4 figures in bas-relief,—David playing on the Harp, and the Virgin and our Saviour, with a king and queen, founders or benefactors of the church. The *Portal*

of the *Cathedral Chapterhouse* at Toulouse, decorated with figures of the Apostles in bas-relief, has been also removed hither.

There are numerous statues, partly coloured and gilt, of Christ, the Virgin, the Apostles, and Saints. A series of more than 60 capitals of columns, almost all differing in style and decoration, the greater part ornamented with subjects from the Bible or Legends of Saints. The casts of sculptures from the church of St. Victor at Marseille, and from that of Moissac, merit attention, as well as many monumental effigies of noble knights and high-born dames, mitred abbots, bishops, and several archbishops of Toulouse.

A third division of the museum contains *Monuments of the Renaissance*, including casts from a portion of the carved wood screen-work in the Cathedral of Auch, and church of St. Bertrand de Comminges. A *Pietà*, in white marble, from the Carmelite church at Carcassonne, several fragments of statues, bas-reliefs, &c., by *Bachelier*, a sculptor of Toulouse, and pupil of Michael Angelo, 1485-1567. A relief, in white marble, of boys dancing, by *Pierre Paul Puget*, is very clever.

The museum also boasts of possessing the *ivory horn* of the renowned *Paladin Roland*, richly carved—formerly preserved in the treasury of the church of Sernin.

There are numerous specimens in the streets of edifices in the style of the Renaissance; one, perhaps the best, is attributed to Primaticcio, and is situated near the bridge over the Garonne.

If the visitor, after passing the bridge of St. Pierre, will follow the *Quai de Brienne*, on the rt. bank of the Garonne, he will soon reach the *Place dela Daurade*, on which is the modern church of the same name, and the former Benedictine monastery, now the *Manufature des Tabacs*. From here extends the *Quai de la Daurade* to opposite the Pont Neuf, and farther south the Rue

de la Dalbade, in which is situated the *ch. of la Dalbade* of the 15th centy., with a high wide-vaulted roof, no aisles, and E. groined apse; and on the outside a remarkable W. façade by *Bachelier*, Renaissance portal, and a handsome bell-tower. Farther on in the same street is the *Hôtel Daguin*, more commonly known as the *Maison de Pierre*, a gaudy specimen of the style of the Renaissance; and nearly opposite, the *Hôtel Felzius*, with an ornamental portal, in much better taste, designed by *Bachelier*. Still farther on is the *Arsenal*, one of the largest in France, occupying the nunnery of Sainte Claire; and a little beyond it *Le Couvent de l'Inquisition*, an obscure edifice retaining its ill-omened name, but now converted into an educational establishment. It is memorable for crimes which stain the annals of Toulouse. Here alone, in France, was that much dreaded tribunal allowed to take root. Here, as in Spain, it brought with it its usual train of atrocities, torturings, imprisonments, roasting at the stake the living, tearing up the dead from their graves, or refusing Christian burial to its victims. It was first established here, in the time of Count Raymond VII. (1221), by the ecclesiastical council assembled to exterminate the heresy of the Albigenses, which, at the beginning of the 13th centy., had overspread the entire S. of France, under the connivance or encouragement of Raymond VI., of Toulouse, one of the wealthiest and most powerful princes of his time. St. Dominick himself, the founder of the Inquisition, visited Toulouse to water the thriving offset from his own terrible foundation; the cell which he occupied was shown until 1772.

The *Place de Salin* was the scene upon which the Autos da Fé took place by order of the Inquisition.

The house No. 50, Rue des Filatiers, was in 1762 occupied by a respectable Protestant family, named Calas. The father, Jean Calas, carried on the trade of a draper, and prospered, in good repute with his

neighbours, and in contentment at home. The only exception to his domestic happiness was the conversion, by a priest named Durand, of his third son, Jean Louis, to the Roman Catholic faith. The youth had, in consequence, been sent from home, receiving a small allowance from his father. On the night of the 13th-14th October, 1761, cries were heard issuing from the house of Calas, and the chief of police, with an escort of soldiers, on entering it, found near the door the dead body of the eldest son of Calas, Marc Antoine by name. A *procès verbal* was prepared, declaring that he had hung himself; which there can be no doubt was the truth, for he was of a desponding temperament; but a malicious cry was raised in the crowd by a person unknown, that he had been strangled by his father, to prevent his abjuring Calvinism as his brother had done, and the report spread, and was partly believed by the fanatic Toulousans. The elder Calas was in consequence accused of the murder of his own son, before the Parliament of Toulouse; and that ancient and venerable assembly, without listening to the evidence which had been prepared, and without any proof of his guilt, sullied its reputation for justice by condemning him, at the age of 63, to be tortured and broken on the wheel, and his remains to be burnt and scattered to the winds.

The sentence of condemnation, in virtue of which this judicial murder was perpetrated, runs as follows:—“La Cour le condamne à être livré aux mains de l'exécuteur de la haute justice, qui, tête, pieds nus, et en chemise, la hart au col, le montera sur le chariot à ce destiné, et le conduira devant la porte principale de l'Eglise de Toulouse; où, étant à genoux, tenant entre ses mains une torche de cire jaune allumée, du poids de deux livres, il fera amende honorable, et demandera pardon à Dieu, au Roi, et à la justice, de ses crimes et méfaits; ce fait, le remontera sur le chariot, et le conduira à la Place St. George de cette ville, où, sur

un échafaud, qui y sera à cet effet dressé, il lui rompra et brisera les bras, jambes, cuisses, et reins; ensuite l'exposera sur une roue qui sera dressée tout auprès du dit échafaud, la face tournée vers le ciel, pour y vivre en peine et repentance de ses dits méfaits, servir d'exemple, et donner de la terreur aux méchants, tout autant qu'il plaise à Dieu de lui donner la vie; et son corps sera jeté dans un bucher préparé à cet effet sur la dite Place, pour y être consumé par les flammes, et ensuite (ses cendres) jetées au vent. Préalablement le dit Calas sera appliqué à la question ordinaire et extraordinaire, sera le dit Calas père étranglé, après avoir resté deux heures sur la roue. Jugé le 9 Mai, 1762.—Cassan, Clairac, rapporteurs.” He bore the torture inflicted on him in the Hôtel de Ville with the greatest firmness, answering all questions with the utmost clearness, and giving no advantage to his interrogators, but persisting in maintaining his innocence. On the scaffold, after suffering with the most patient resignation the agonies of his punishment for 2 whole hours, during which he was subjected to the mental rackings of a Romish priest, being still fully alive, the signal was given to the executioner to inflict the “*coup de grâce*.”

“De faux témoins ont égarés mes juges,” exclaimed he, before breathing his last breath; “je meurs innocent: Jésus Christ, qui était l'innocence même, voulut mourir par une supplice plus cruel encore.” The very Dominican Friars who attended Calas exclaimed as he expired, “Il est mort un juste!” With his murder an end was put to the cruel persecutions of the Protestants which had disgraced the South of France for almost a century, and chiefly owing to the praiseworthy exertions of Voltaire and his able advocate Elie de Beaumont in defending Jean Calas and exposing his persecutors. His sentence was reversed and his innocence proclaimed by the Parliament at Paris.

The *Palais de Justice*, at a short distance from the cannon foundry,

totally modernised, and for the most part a new building, was the seat of the Parliament of Toulouse, where its sittings were held. The handsome *Boulevard St. Michel* leads from here to the Jardin des Plantes and the *Grand Rond* or Boulingrin, the handsomest promenade in the city.

At a short distance below the Bridge of St. Pierre the navigation of the Garonne is interrupted by the Bazacle, a weir thrown across it to supply water to a large corn-mill.

Between this mill and the Pont St. Pierre is the mouth of the *Canal de Brienne*, constructed by the archbishop whose name it bears, to remedy the interruption in the navigation caused by the mill-weir. It runs nearly parallel with the Garonne for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Bazacle, and then falls into the *Canal du Midi*. A fine avenue of trees leads to this junction. Here the 2 canals are crossed by small bridges, between which, on a level with the water, is stuck a large piece of sculpture, in high relief, of white marble, representing some unmeaning allegory, without allusion to the founder of the great work, Riquet, and contemptible in execution.

A few hundred yards below this, the *Canal du Midi* (Rte. 93), after sweeping round the E. and N. sides of the city of Toulouse, enters the Garonne through a basin provided with double locks, and guarded against ice by a sort of pier. The Garonne is at this point 144 mètres, or 472 feet, above the level of the Atlantic. The navigation of the Garonne, though carried on by barges, is very difficult, owing to rocks and stems of trees in its bed, from Toulouse to the junction of the Tarn; a magnificent canal, in continuation of the *Canal du Midi*, runs parallel to the Garonne as far as Agen (Rte. 73).

At the battle of Toulouse the inner bank of the canal, towards the town, was lined with French troops, and every bridge over it strongly defended by *têtes de pont* and intrenchments. In an attack made by the British Light Division upon the bridge nearest the embouchure of the canal, intended by

the Duke of Wellington merely as a feint but converted by Picton, in disobedience to orders, into a hopeless assault, the British were repulsed with a loss of 400 men.

A monument has been erected, in the grounds of the Château Gragnague, near the rly. stat. of that name, 10 min. walk from the city, on the N. side of the canal, to a British officer of great merit, Colonel Forbes, of the 45th regiment. Several other English monumental tablets to officers who fell in the battle of Toulouse, placed in the Protestant ch., have been restored by express command of the Emperor Napoleon III.

The best point for surveying the field of the *Battle of Toulouse* (April 10, 1814), as well as for viewing the town, is the *Obelisk* of brick, erected by the city, "*Aux Braves morts pour la Patrie*," occupying the site of one of Marshal Soult's redoubts, taken by the English, on the height of Calvinet. It is reached by traversing the fine oval *place*, and the broad *Avenue, Allée L. Napoléon*, crossing the canal at the flying bridge, or Pont Matabiau, and ascending at the back of the *Ecole Vétérinaire*. The chief interest of the view is the distant chain of the Pyrenees, occupying the horizon, whose peaks may be discerned, in fine weather, from the Canigou on the E. to the Pic du Midi de Bigorre on the W., with the Maladetta, Crabioules, and Mt. Perdu in the centre. The city itself is not striking; the country around is very flat and monotonous, and the Garonne runs in too deep a bed to form a feature in the landscape.

Marshal Soult's position was along the heights called *La Colonne* (by Napier Mont Rave), composed of two plateaus, Calvinet (on which stands the obelisk) and Sympierre, both of which had been fortified, several weeks beforehand, with 5 redoubts, and entrenchments between them, mounted with a great many guns. The action was rather the storming of an entrenched citadel than a battle. The hill of Colonne is a natural citadel and the bulwark of Toulouse, entirely

insulated except on its S. side. The position was supported by the canal, and by the ramparts by which the town was then surrounded in the rear of the canal; and in front the position was covered by the Ers. That stream was at the time unfordable, and all the bridges over it had been blown up, or strongly guarded, except that of Croix Daurade, taken by the British Hussars the day before the battle. General Beresford's division, which achieved the victory, had to make a flank movement, marching for 2 m. up the rt. bank of the Ers. under the fire from the heights, over ground naturally very difficult, marshy, and intersected by watercourses and deep sunk road, but rendered almost impassable by artificial inundations. After passing Calvinet, the British troops formed, and, charging up the height, took first the redoubt on Sy-pierre, and afterwards those on Calvinet. Here, however, a terrible struggle took place: the British, "clinging to the brow of the hill," in spite of the masses opposed to them, stood fast on the ground they had gained; and though the French made desperate efforts from the canal, they never retook it. A previous attack on Calvinet, made in the early part of the day by the Spaniards, had been very different in its result; so quickly, indeed, did they retire, that the Duke of Wellington said of them, "he never before saw 10,000 men running a race;" 1500 of them were slaughtered on the slope of this hill, chiefly in a hollow road upon its flank, raked by a battery from the Pont de Matabiau on the canal, which "sent its bullets from flank to flank, hissing through the quivering mass of flesh and bones," to use the words of Colonel Napier. No traces of the entrenchments remain.

At 5 o'clock P.M. Soult withdrew his whole army behind the canal. The next day he remained inactive, and on the night of the 11th was "forced to abandon" Toulouse, leaving behind 1600 wounded and 3 generals, to fall prisoners into the hands of the allies. They lost in this battle 4659

men and 4 generals; the French nearly 3000, and 5 generals killed or wounded; a useless waste of human life, since Napoleon had abdicated some days previously, on the 4th April, though that event was unknown to either of the commanders. There can be no doubt that the charge brought against Marshal Soult of fighting this battle though aware of what had happened at Paris is unfounded, and the Duke of Wellington himself has nobly vindicated him from it. The forces of the allies amounted to 52,000 men; but of these only 24,000, and 52 guns, were actually engaged; the French had 38,000 men, with from 80 to 90 guns. This is the estimate drawn out with the utmost fairness by Colonel Napier.

Not far from the hill of the Obelisk is the public *Cemetery* and *Jardin des Plantes*.

The principal *Cafés* are in the Place du Capitole. The market held here is very abundantly supplied: fruit, vegetables, poultry, and wine are very cheap; butter and milk dear; ortolans, truffles, figs, *pâtés de foies de canards*, are the delicacies which the gourmand will appreciate here.

The country immediately about Toulouse is generally fiat and uninteresting, and, being besides arid, and burnt up in summer, the want of shade and verdure, and the excessive dust, offer no inducements to explore it.

Railways to Bordeaux by Montauban and Agen; to Certe and Marseilles by Carcassonne, Narbonne, Nimes and Arles; to Tarbes, Pau, Bayonne; to Montauban, Agen, Auch, Tarbes, and the W. Pyrenees generally; to Pamiers and Foix; to Limoux, Perpignan, and the E. Pyrenees—direct line in progress to Auch.

The *Railway Station* is close to the canal, at the extremity of the Allée L. Napoléon, where omnibuses to the different hotels, and hackney vehicles, will be found on the arrival of the trains.

ROUTE 72 B.

TESSONNIÈRES TO ALBI AND CARMAUX.

Tessonnières to	Kil.	Miles.
Marsac	7	4
Albi	17	10
Carmaux	32	19

This short line branches off at Tessonnières. See Rte. 72. Seven trains daily, in half an hour, to Albi.

4 m. *Marsac Stat.*, on the Tarn.

6 m. *Albi* (*Inns*: H. Desprats, very good and moderate; H. des Ambassadeurs; du Nord, good) — an ancient city, chief town of the Dépt. du Tarn, in the midst of the plain of Languedoc, watered by the river Tarn—has 16,596 Inhab. Its buildings are of brick, as throughout all this district; the ramparts have been thrown down and planted, and, especially on the side next the new Quartier de Vigan, where extensive *walks*, avenues, and gardens have replaced them.

The **Cathedral of St. Cecile* is the chief building in the town; it is a noble Gothic edifice of brick, founded 1282, and its choir not completed till 1512, by Louis d'Amboise. The tower at the W. end is 290 ft. high and of curious construction. The *S. porch*, of 3 open arches, a fine specimen of the late Gothic, enriched with mouldings and tracery, has lost the vaulted roof which covered it. It is approached by a flight of steps; the interior is one immense unbroken vaulted hall 300 ft. long. The nave, out of which open the chapels, without transepts or aisles, and unsupported by pillars, is 82 ft. wide and 98 ft. high. The choir, which fills nearly one-half of the nave, as in several mediæval churches of Italy, is separated from the nave by a *rood-loft* (*jube*) of extreme beauty of design, and

elaborate delicacy of execution in its Gothic tracery, foliage, &c.; the enclosure of the choir is of equally rich workmanship. But the most striking feature of interest is the profusion of *paintings* of scripture subjects — Last Judgment, &c.—covering the entire roof and walls, which escaped destruction at the Revolution; portions in the vaults are untouched, and of the utmost freshness and beauty, on an azure ground, the work of Italian artists, 1505. In some of the side chapels, and near the entrance, are paintings of a still earlier date (14th centy.), and in a style resembling that of the early German schools. The stone carvings of the choir, consisting of elaborate tabernacle work with a profusion of statues, were executed for Cardinal d'Amboise by a company of itinerant masons from Strasburg.

The *Préfecture*, on the margin of the Tarn, formerly the Episcopal Palace, but at a still earlier period the residence of the counts of the Albigeois, is, in part, a castellated edifice with much Gothic enrichment. It has a pretty terraced garden, overlooking the river.

The *Ch. of St. Salvi* presents some architectural features of interest.

There are some manufactures here of coarse linen cloths, candles, and cutting implements, files, scythes; also of *woad* (pastel), which has been made here from a very early period. The chief commerce is in grain; the plain of Albi being one of the richest corn countries of Southern France.

Albi has given its name to the sect of dissenters from the Ch. of Rome, the *Albigeois*, who abounded in the district during the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries, and who were condemned as heretics by a council held here, 1254, and soon after nearly exterminated at the siege of Beziers. (Rte. 126.)

Albi was the birthplace of the unfortunate circumnavigator, La Peyrouse.

The little *Ch. of Lescures*, on the opposite side of the river, is quite a model of the Byzantine style of the

11th centy. as it exists in this part of France.

Albi is now joined to Carmaux by a railway of 9 m. Line in progress to Castres, Rte. 93 : from thence open to Castelnaudary.

[At *Saut de Sabot*, about 3 m. off, the course of the Tarn is intercepted by rapids of considerable descent, by the side of which a furnace and forge for the manufacture of steel is established.

The *Castle* of Castenau de Levi, on the rt. bank of the Tarn, is a picturesque object. The Tarn is crossed at the village of Marsac.]

From Albi the rly. runs N. over a hilly country, separating the valleys of the Tarn and Céron, to

9 m. *Carmaux Stat.*, on the Céron, a town of 4758 Inhab.; some coal-mines worked near here.

6 m. *St. Jory Stat.*

4 m. *Castelnau d'Est Stat.*

4 m. *Grisolles Stat.*, between the canal and the river.

3 m. *Dieupentale Stat.*

4 m. *Montbartier Stat.*

The Garonne runs parallel with the rly., at a little distance on the l. The British army, under the Duke of Wellington, passed the river, before the battle of Toulouse, by 2 pontoon bridges, above the small town of Grenade on the l. bank, nearly opposite Castelnau, 15 m. below Toulouse. The capture of the bridge over it at la Croix Daurade, by a gallant charge of the 18th hussars, on the day before the battle, secured a communication between the columns of the allied army, part of which marched up the rt. and part up the l. bank of the Lers, to attack the strong position of Marshal Soult.

7 m. *Montauban Junction Station*—Buffet (*Inns* : Hôtel de France; de l'Europe; very clean and comfortable)—capital of the Dépt. de Tarn-et-Garonne, is a town of 25,991 Inhab., with clean and wide streets, on the rt. bank of the Tarn, here lined by a handsome quay, and crossed by a bridge of the 13th cent., but modernized, at the end of which stands the *Préfecture*, a square building with 4 turrets at its angles. The *Cathedral* is a large modern building in the Italian style of architecture, with a façade at the W. end. In it and in the ch. of the suburb of Tapiac are 2 paintings by the late *M. Ingres*, who was born here.

“The *Promenade* of Les Terrasses on the borders of the Trescon, and on the highest part of the ramparts, commands that noble plain, one of the richest in Europe, which extends on one side to the sea, and in front to the Pyrenees, whose towering masses, heaped one upon another in a stupendous manner, and covered with snow, offer a variety of lights and shades from their indented forms and the immensity of their projections. This prospect has a sort of oceanic

ROUTE 73.

TOULOUSE TO BORDEAUX (RAIL).

	‡ Kil.	Miles.
Toulouse to Montauban	51	31
Moissac	80	50
Valence d'Agen	95	60
Agen	121	75
Tonneins	157	100
Marmande	178	110
La Reole	196	121
Langon	215	133
Bordeaux	257	159

The first part of the line from Toulouse crosses a monotonous continuation of the plain of Languedoc. The rly. runs parallel to the Garonne and the *Canal de la Garonne*, a continuation of the Canal du Midi, made to avoid the difficulties of the navigation of the river. It is singular that this canal should have been constructed almost simultaneously with the rly. which in some measure must supersede its use.

4 m. *Lacourtenourt Stat.*

vastness, in which the eye loses itself; an almost boundless scene of cultivation; an animated but confused mass of infinitely varied parts, melting gradually into the distant obscure, from which arises the amazing frame of the Pyrenees, rearing their silvered heads far above the clouds."—A. Young.

Montauban is a flourishing manufacturing town, producing various kinds of woollen tissues. Nearly one-half of its Inhab. are Protestants, and there is a *College* here for the instruction of young men destined for the Reformed Church ministry.

In the 16th and 17th cents. Montauban was a great stronghold of Protestantism, its inhabitants having early embraced the Reformed doctrines. It endured in consequence a memorable siege in 1621, from the royal army led on by the favourite De Luynes, who brought hither his master Louis XIII.; but, instead of witnessing its fall, after nearly 3 months of fruitless assault, Louis and his minister were forced to withdraw, such was the obstinate bravery of the inhabitants and the skill of their governors. In the reign of Louis XIV., under the influence of Madame de Maintenon, the Protestants of Montauban were singled out to suffer the direst persecutions, inflicted by the so-called *Dragonnades*, or quartering of regiments of soldiers on them, who exercised every species of licence, inquisitorial tyranny, and cruelty, with the design of forcing them to become Roman Catholics.

Rlys. to Capdenac, Rodez, and Aurillac, to Agen and Périgueux, and to Albi and Castres.

Leaving Montauban, the country is still admirably cultivated, but monotonous.

7 m. *Villedieu Stat.*

5 m. *Castel Sarrazin Stat.*, a town of 6836 Inhab., carrying on some trade in the corn grown on the plain around. Opinions differ as to the origin of the name; some deriving it from the Saracens, who may have built the castle, of which scanty remains exist, to secure themselves in this part of France; others, from Castel-sur-

Azin, the name of the small stream running through it. It has a curious ch. of Transition period, with a massive W. octagon.

The river *Tarn* is crossed by a tubular bridge close to an aqueduct over which the canal is carried.

5 m. *Moissac Stat.* (*Inn*: Grand Soleil), a town of 10,295 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Tarn. The ch., of the 11th cent., is interesting, as one of those which has an enclosed choir before the high altar.

Its *Ch. of St. Pierre and St. Paul*, once attached to a celebrated abbey founded by Clovis, or more probably by St. Amand of Maestricht in the 7th centy., has a very remarkable *portal*, which was added in the early part of the 12th centy. to a still older church. It is a deeply recessed porch, preceding a pointed arch, the mouldings and tympanum of which, over the door, are enriched with the most fantastic sculptures, designed with the utmost boldness and fancy. Figures of apostles, saints, angels, bas-reliefs, fanciful patterns and mouldings, have been dashed off with wonderful freedom. The central pier, supporting the doorway, and the side walls, under the porch, are similarly adorned. In the interior are some very early mosaics.

The *cloisters*, a range of pointed arches, resting on twin pillars with singular capitals, were constructed in 1110, as is recorded on one of the pillars.

An ancient fountain in the town merits notice.

A suspension bridge of 4 loops crosses rly., canal, and river Tarn.

5 m. *Malause Stat.*, a prettily situated town, whose ancient castle has been destroyed since the first Revolution. The flat land ceases here, and the country around is more pleasing: the Garonne, which the rly. now approaches, is a charming feature in the landscape.

4 m. *Valence d'Agen Stat.* A town of 3697 Inhab., by the Garonne.

4 m. *La Magistère Stat.*

4 m. *St. Nicolas Stat.*

3 m. *Sauveterre Stat.*

6 m. *Agen Junct. Stat.* (*Buffet*, good)

—*Inns*: H. du Petit St. Jean, comfortable, good cuisine, famed for its *Terrines de Nérac* and *pâtés aux truffes*; —H. de France, good and cheap.

Agen, chief town of the Dépt. de Lot-et-Garonne, consists of an old quarter, composed chiefly of narrow streets, with 18,222 Inhab., agreeably situated on the rt. bank of the Garonne; and of a cheerful modern quarter, whose houses creep up the hill behind the station, covered with trees, vineyards, and country-houses, called *la Côte de l'Ermitage*, from a grotto once occupied by a hermit. It is surmounted by a colossal statue of the Virgin, and a modern Gothic church. The Garonne is here crossed by a stone bridge and a *Suspension* one, between which and the town runs a beautiful avenue of trees, forming an agreeable promenade called *Les Gravieres*.

The *Canal* is carried over the Garonne here, on a 3rd *Bridge* or ponderous *Aqueduct* of 23 arches.

The *Cath.* of *St. Caprais* is a Romanesque building, very wide; the 3 apses and part of transept alone are of 11th centy.—it has been badly restored. There are a few scanty remains of the cathedral of *St. Etienne*, destroyed at the Revolution; its site is now the cattle-market.

The *Prefecture*, originally the episcopal palace, is a handsome edifice.

Agen was known to the Romans under the name *Aginum*. The early Christians suffered severe persecution here from a Roman prætor; and *St. Vincent*, the 2nd bishop, and many followers, underwent martyrdom, being torn to pieces on the spot now occupied by the *Fontaine St. Vincent*.

Those who have time should walk to the top of the rocky height of *L'Ermitage*, on the way to Villeneuve, for the sake of the view over the valley of the Garonne and the distant Pyrenees. In a pretty gorge or recess in the slope of the hill is the house of the great scholar *Julius Scaliger*, whither he retired, in the reign of Francis I., after migrating from his native city, Verona. He died here 1558; and here his no less learned son, *Joseph Justus*, was born 1540. Agen

is also the birthplace of *Bernard Palissy*, inventor of a beautiful species of earthenware, the *Wedgwood* of the 16th century; also of the naturalists *Lacépède* and *Bory de St. Vincent*. Here was born, and dwelt and sang until his death, a rustic poet named *Jasmin*, a perruquier by trade, the last representative of the *Troubadours*. His songs are very popular throughout the S. of France, in the country of the *Langue d'Oc*.

A great number of orchards of plum-trees clothe the slopes and fields about the town, and produce the well-known *pruneaux d'Agen*, which form an article of considerable export trade.

Between Agen and Tonneins is also exceedingly fertile, and round the fields are seen the apricot, plum, green-gage, and cherry trees which supply Europe with preserved fruit. The fruit is dried in stoves on the spot.

Excursions: To the Castle of *Montluc*, to the ch. of *Moirax*.

Steamers navigate the Garonne as far up as Agen, when the river is sufficiently high: the descent hence to Bordeaux requires 8 hours, the ascent 12.

Railways: Two to Toulouse, one by *Montauban*, the other in progress by *Auch*; to Paris by *Périgueux*, *Limoges*, and *Orleans* (Rtes. 71 and 70); to *Auch* and *Tarbes* (Rte. 79): the nearest and most direct line of communication between Paris and the central region of the Pyrenees.

Leaving Agen, the rly. runs parallel to the Garonne as far as Bordeaux.

4 m. *Colayrac Stat.*

5 m. *Fourtic Stat.*

4 m. *Port St. Marie Stat.*

[11 m. S. from *Port St. Marie*, and 16 from Agen, is *Nérac* (*Inn*: *Tertres*; famous for its *pâtés*, or *terrines de perdrix*), a town of 7717 Inhab., pleasingly situated on the *Baise*, once capital of the duchy d'*Albret*. It was an ancient possession of the family d'*Albret*, who built and resided in the venerable *Castle*, which remained nearly entire down to the Revolution,

but is now demolished, excepting one wing, and its fosses turned into gardens. Yet even this fragment is interesting, because within its walls Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre, held her court, assembling around her the men most distinguished by learning and literary genius of the time; among others, Calvin, Beza, Clement Marot, here found an asylum from persecution down to 1534. At a later period, the "Bon Roi Henri," whose mother resided in the castle to within four months of his birth, passed here a portion of his youth. His chamber is pointed out at the W. end of the building. Here, in 1579, Catherine de Medicis held a conference.

The promenade called *La Garenne* was once the park of the kings of Navarre, planted by Marguerite de Valois. A bronze statue of Henri IV. has been erected to his memory by a private individual, inscribed "Alumno, mox Patri Nostro Ho. IV."

The *Fontaine de St. Jean* is overshadowed by 2 elms, planted by Henri IV. and Marguerite de Valois.

Corks are manufactured here for the wine-merchants of Bordeaux.]

5 m. *Aiguillon Stat.*, a town of 3876 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Lot, about a mile above its influx into the Garonne. Its principal building is the large *château* on an eminence, left unfinished by the Duc d'Aiguillon, minister of Louis XV. The duchy of Aiguillon was created by Henri IV., 1599, in favour of the Duc de Mayenne. The old castle, so stoutly defended by the English in 1346, when besieged for 5 months by Jean Duc de Normandie, son of Philippe de Valois, with an army of 60,000 men, no longer exists. Although the prince directed against it 20 assaults in 7 days, and though he had sworn not to move until it was taken, he was compelled to retire from before its walls without having succeeded, being called off by intelligence of his father's defeat at Crecy.

5 m. *Nicole Stat.*

5 m. *Tonneins Stat.* (Inn: H. d'Angleterre), a cheerful-looking town,

chiefly of modern buildings, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, on the rt. bank of the Garonne, containing 8007 Inhab., half of whom are Protestants. The population of this part of the country, particularly in the villages, is principally Protestant. There are extensive manufactures of cordage here, and a royal manufactory of *tobacco*, large quantities of which are cultivated around Tonneins, and throughout the Depts. of the Lot and Lot-et-Garonne. There is a suspension-bridge over the Garonne here.

4 m. *Fauguerolles Stat.*

6 m. *Marmande Stat.* (Inns: H. de France;—H. de la Providence), a town of venerable aspect, many of its houses being timber-framed, but possessing no objects of interest to the traveller. Pop. 8564.

The railroad avoids the windings made by the river below Marmande, being carried in nearly a straight line by

4 m. *St. Bazeille Stat.*

3 m. *Lamothe Stat.*

A fine suspension-bridge of a single span, 558 ft. wide, crosses the river at

4 m. *La Réole Stat.*, a town of 4244 Inhab., retaining the ruins of an ancient castle, which Froissart says was built by the Saracens. The vast Benedictine monastery, rebuilt in the 17th century and suppressed at the Revolution, has been converted into a nunnery. The Gothic church attached to it has been allowed to fall into ruin.

3 m. *Gironde Stat.*

3 m. *Caudrot Stat.*

3 m. *St. Pierre d'Aur Stat.*

2 m. *St. Macaire Stat.*

The town of St. Macaire, retaining its feudal walls and possessing a fine Romanesque church, is passed shortly before reaching the bridge, 656 ft. long, which carries the road over the Garonne into

2 m. *Langon Stat.* (Inns: H. de France; Poste), a town of 4505 Inhab., partly surrounded by old walls, on the l. bank of the Garonne, which could be crossed only by a ferry-boat until 1831, though Langon lay on the great

line of traffic between Bordeaux and Toulouse.

The tide runs up as far as here.

[A short line of rly., of 12½ m., passing through 5 m. *Nizau Villandrat* Stat. (near which is the Castle in which was born Bertrand de Gout, who became pope under the name of Clement V.), connects Langon with

Bazas Stat., an ancient town of 4766 Inhab., which existed in the time of the Romans, and is mentioned under the name of Vesates by Ausonius, whose father was born here. It has a pure Gothic Church, once a cathedral, without transepts. The sculpture on the 3 portals of its façade is much defaced. Bazas retains on its outskirts fragments of the old town walls.]

The banks of the river along the main line of rly. are here clothed with vineyards, whose produce is chiefly white wines, known by the name of Vins de Grave. Sauterne and Barsac are both grown in the commune of

3 m. *Preignac* Stat.

Barsac Stat., whence comes the white wine so named, is a town of 2917 Inhab.

[*Cadillac*, on the opposite bank of the Garonne, was the seat of the Duc d'Épernon, governor of the province of Guienne in the 17th century; the first duke, who was a great favourite of Henri III., but died in the prison of Loches, built the *Château* (1598), which is now converted into a female Penitentiary. The ch. of Cadillac has a handsome Romanesque façade. Wine-casks are manufactured in large quantities here.

3 m. *Cérons* Stat., an old castle.

2 m. *Podensac* Stat.

At Langoiron, at the foot of the slope, are ruins of a castle built apparently in the 14th century: near this Berquin, the author of 'L'Ami des Enfants,' was born.]

3 m. *Portets* Stat.

The country now becomes more open; we are in fact on the border

of the Landes. Near Bordeaux a succession of vineyards and country houses are passed. Here, however, the vines are trained on poles, and not along the ground, and produce a very strong dark red wine, which is converted by distillation into brandy.

3 m. *St. Médard d'Éy* Stat.

[The *Château de la Brède*, 4 m. from the stat. of St. Médard, the birthplace and family seat of Montesquieu. It is a low many-sided castle, probably of different periods down to the 16th centy., surmounted by a circular donjon entirely surrounded by the waters of the Guémort, which forms a broad fosse around it, and served anciently to defend it, since it can only be entered by three bridges (once draw-bridges). It is far from imposing, either without or within. It retains its primitive condition nearly unaltered, together with some old portraits of the Secondat family; and, above all, the chamber of Montesquieu, with his simple bed, arm-chair, &c., which served as dressing-room, cabinet de travail, study, &c., nearly as he left it. The wainscoting on one side of the fireplace is rubbed by the motion of his foot resting against it, a habit attributed to him when seated in his easy chair, lost in thought, meditating on his works. It was here that he composed his great work 'Sur la Grandeur et la Décadence des Romains,' while it is reported that the dark feudal cachot beneath the castle, which is entered by a stair from his room, was his resort while he was preparing his reflections 'On the Liberty of the Subject.' This château, with the adjoining estate, one of the most interesting monuments of la Guienne, belonging originally to the Lalande family, has been in the Secondat family since 1577, when it was purchased by Jean de Secondat, the maître-d'hôtel of the father of Henri IV. and of Jeanne d'Albret. Here Charles de Secondat, the great historian and philosopher, was born in 1689, and passed the greater part of his days. La Brède is still in the possession of one of his descendants, who liberally allows it

to be visited. On the upper floor is the library.]

3 m. *Cadavjac Stat.*

2 m. *Bègles Stat.*

4 m. *Bordeaux Junct. Stat.*

The principal rly. stat. at Bordeaux for all the lines is in the suburb of St. Jean, at a good distance from the principal hotels; there is a second station in the suburb of La Bastide, on the l. bank of the river, principally for merchandize and slow trains; and a third, called *La Gare de Médoc*, at the N. extremity of the town, for the large goods traffic with the wine districts. Omnibuses to the principal hotels, and excellent hackney vehicles at 1.75 fr. the course, and 2 fr. an hour, with a small extra charge for luggage.

BORDEAUX.—*Inns*: H. de France, Rue l'Esprit des Lois;—H. du Midi, good;—H. de Paris, frequented by English, good;—H. des Princes et la Paix, very fair, good cuisine;—H. de Nantes, on the Quai Louis XVIII.—dear;—H. de Richelieu, good situation;—H. des Américains, commercial, good table-d'hôte.

The following itinerary will embrace the most remarkable objects at Bordeaux in their topographical order. Very good open carriages, at 2 fr. an hour, will enable the visitor to visit everything in a day. Leaving the Quay Louis XVIII., near where are the principal hotels: *Place des Quinconces*, *Bourse*, *Pavée des Chartrons*, *Cours du Jardin Public*, *Jardin Public* and *Museum of Natural History*, *Palais Gallien*, *Cours* and *Allées de Tournay*, *Place Dauphine* and *Ch. of St. Seurin*, *Cours D'Albert*, *CATHEDRAL*, *Hôtel de Ville*, *Museum*, *Halles Centrales*, *Place de Bourgogne*, *Colonnes Rostrales* and *Bridge*, *Ch. of St. Michel*, *Ch. of St. Croix*, *Central Rly. Stat.*; and if time permits, a drive round the outer *Boulevards* to the public cemetery, and from there to the *Medoc Rly. Stat.*, returning along the *Quays* and the *Quartier des Chartrons*. There is little worth seeing in the suburb of La Bastide beyond the bridge, except the fine *Avenue de Paris*.

Bordeaux, the third seaport-town of France, capital of the Dépt. de la Gironde, containing 194,241 Inhab., is situated on the l. bank of the Garonne, where its voluminous stream, makes a very regular curve, which, being lined with *Quais* and handsome buildings of varied architecture, forms a noble crescent, not less than 3 m. long, surmounted by several Gothic towers and antique spires. No city in Europe can display a more splendid water-front than this. The river abreast of the town, 2000 ft. wide, and 18 to 30 ft. deep, is filled with shipping up to the magnificent *Bridge*, the handsomest in France. (See Rte. 64.) The *Cours du Chapeau Rouge* and *de l'Intendance*, running E. and W. through the heart of the city, nearly separate the old town, of narrow though very populous streets, from the N. or more modern quarter, consisting of wide openings, broad streets, which render Bordeaux a sprawling city, difficult to get over on foot, but omnibuses and good fiacres are abundant.

The *Allées de Tournay*, named from an ancient intendant of the province, who in 1750 led the way to the improving the city; have been since continued by the *Cours du Jardin Public*, extending from the *Place Dauphine* by the *Promenade* or *Jardin Public* to the *Médoc Rly. Stat.*

Some of the finest streets and rows of houses, and the open *Place des Quinconces* terminating at the river side with 2 lofty rostral columns, occupy the site of a citadel called *Château Trompette*, built by Vauban for Louis XIV. to overawe the inhabitants, dismantled under Louis XVI., and removed since the Restoration. The construction of this new quarter has united with the town of Bordeaux the vast *Quartier des Chartrons* (so called from a convent of Chartreux or Carthusians), stretching down by the river side, and once a distinct faubourg.

One of the most conspicuous, and at the same time handsomest buildings, is the *Grand Theatre*, in the *Place de la Comédie*, of good Italian architecture, faced with a Corinthian portico of 12

columns, and isolated on all sides. It was erected 1780 by the architect Louis.

The *Cathedral of St. André is distinguished by its 2 elegant spires, 150 ft. high, at the end of the N. transept, said to have been erected by the English, who held possession of Bordeaux for nearly 300 years, and flanking a pointed portal, enriched with statues and bas-reliefs, above which is a fine rose-window. The nave, partly in the Romanesque style, partly, towards the W. end, repaired in a bungling manner in the 15th centy., after the destruction of a part of the church by an earthquake, is destitute of aisles, and remarkable only for its great width, 56 ft., which, being out of all proportion with its height, deprives it of the chief merit and characteristic of Gothic architecture—elevation. The choir is more elevated, and in a more truly pointed style, with a triforium gallery and lofty clerestory windows; it is probably of the same age as the spires, and is also said to be by English architects. The *Porte Royale* is supposed to have been built by our Henry II. and Queen Eleanor. Our Richard II. was christened, and the marriage of Louis XIII. with the Infanta of Spain, Anne of Austria, was solemnized here in 1615.

This ch. has no W. façade. The entrance from the W. is by an archway between 2 dwelling-houses, nearly opposite the Hôtel de Ville.

At the E. end of the cathedral, but detached from it, is the *Tour de Peyberland*, a noble structure 200 ft. high, square below, and supported by buttresses, but gradually diminishing from its base until it terminates in a circular top. It was originally surmounted by a spire, which rose to a height of 300 ft., replaced in 1864. It is named from Pierre Berland, who rose from being the son of a labourer in Médoc to be bishop of Bordeaux; he caused it to be erected in 1430. During the Reign of Terror it was condemned to destruction; but the spire alone suffered, the rest resisting all attacks, owing to its solidity. Its

handsome windows, however, were closed up, and it was converted into a shot-tower, but it has been repaired and reconsecrated as a belfry.

L'Eglise de Ste. Croix, situated at the S.E. extremity of the town, near the quay, between the bridge and the rly. stat., is supposed to be the oldest church here, though a much earlier age has been assigned to it by some than it can claim, as its most ancient portions cannot date farther back than the 10th or 11th centy. Its W. front, quite without uniformity, owing to its partial destruction and subsequent repairs, is a specimen of richly decorated Romanesque architecture, and from its age and quaint ornaments deserves some notice. Its semicircular portal and 2 lateral niches are surrounded by mouldings elaborately carved, some with singular and unexplained naked groups of figures, intermixed with cable mouldings. In the tympanum above the door are 3 rows of bas-reliefs, in a style resembling the Egyptian. The rest of the façade, and the wall of the tower rising on the one side, are occupied by 3 ranges of round-headed arches; groups of twisted or grooved pillars flank the portal, and 3 tiers of 4 small pillars, placed side by side one above the other, serve instead of buttresses to the tower.

The interior is of later date and inferior interest; its clustered roof rests on clumsy drum-like piers, partly plain, partly surrounded by shafts, some of them surmounted by curious stiffly-carved capitals. It contains a handsome canopied tomb of an abbot, in decorated Gothic. In a chapel on the l. of the entrance, the panelled walls of which are decorated with tolerable paintings from the life of the Virgin by an old Italian artist, Vasetti, is an oblong baptismal font, bearing on 2 sides well-executed bas-reliefs of the Last Supper, with decorated ornaments. The restorations made in 1864-5 have deprived Ste. Croix of much of its mediæval character.

In descending the quay from Ste. Croix, we pass near the church of

1. Cathedral.
2. Hôtel de Ville.
3. Lyons.
4. Church of St. Croix.

5. Church of St. Michel.
6. " St. Paul.
7. " St. Bernard.

1. Bourse.
2. Palais Gallien, Roman ruin.
3. Jardin Public.

11. Post Office.
12. Museum.
13. Allée de Tournay.

St. Michael, situated in an irregular open space near the bridge, distinguished by its lofty detached tower. Its W. front is a superb Gothic elevation in the florid style (15th centy.). It has an elegant rose window framed within a richly decorated arch, whose mouldings are curved back below it. Under it is a florid porch. Over the N. door are a pair of bas-reliefs representing the Sacrifice of Isaac and the Paschal Lamb, dating from the 16th centy.; above is a striking group, representing Judas's kiss. Within the church, at the back of this portal, high above the door, is another group, of Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, of the same period, and a century earlier than the bas-reliefs on each side of it, which represent St. Michael destroying the Dragon, and Adam and Eve. The nave and choir are nearly uniform, and of noble pointed Gothic; the choir (age of 13th centy.) has a triforium and clerestory running behind the high altar. There are a few good painted windows, and in the N. side of the nave, in St. Joseph's chapel, is an altar in the richest and most overlaid Renaissance style. Within its niches are 3 graceful statues—the Virgin and Child, St. Catherine, and St. Barbara; and below them, arranged as a predella, some curious bas-reliefs of the 14th or early 15th centy. Near the W. end stands the elegant detached hexagonal bell-tower; from the top is a very fine view, originally surmounted by a steeple, which rises to a height of 377 ft. It is supported by elegant buttresses, and was built between 1472 and 1480; the spire is modern. In a dry, airy chamber beneath, entered from a shoemaker's shop, are shown several human mummies. They were formerly buried in the ch.-yd. which surrounded the belfry; but shortly before the Revolution the cemetery was closed and the bodies removed. The bones and decayed bodies are in the vault beneath, but those shown were preserved by the dry nature of the earth, until they had become like mummies.

St. Seurin (St. Severin), situated

near the N.W. extremity of the city, beyond the Palace Dauphine in the open space called les Allées d'Amour, is remarkable for a finely carved triple S. porch, consisting of a trefoil-headed door, enriched with statues of good workmanship, well-executed draperies, and dating from 1267. They represent the 12 Apostles and 2 more sacred personages. The W. front is modern, but is a tolerable attempt in imitation of the Romanesque style. The W. porch consists of 3 detached low vaults, one within the other, supported on pillars with curiously carved capitals. Within this church, on the rt.-hand or S. wall, is a curious bas-relief in a pointed arch above a doorway, now walled up, representing a pope saying mass (supposed to be Clement V., Archbishop of Bordeaux), assisted by a cardinal. On the opposite wall is another bas-relief of 7 figures in niches. *Obs.* The Gothic woodwork of the choir is sadly bedaubed with paint. Under the seats are numerous grotesque groups. The high altar is decorated with 14 bas-reliefs of marble, representing the legend of St. Severin, Bishop of Bordeaux in the 5th centy. On the one side of the chancel stands the *Bishop's Throne*, a carved seat of marble, under a canopy, richly sculptured. This church was the cathedral before St. André. Under the choir is an early crypt with 3 aisles and semi-circular arches. At the W. end of the ch. rises a tower surrounded by a double row of circular arcades.

In the *Chapelle of the Lycée Impérial*, at the extremity of the Cours Napoléon, a modern structure, is the *monument of Montaigne*, a native of St. Michel Montaigne in Périgord, who was mayor of Bordeaux in 1553. He is represented in full armour, according to the custom of the period, laid on his back, with his hands joined in prayer.

These are the most remarkable ecclesiastical edifices of Bordeaux, but it retains still a monument of the Roman city *Burdigala*, in the fragment of an amphitheatre, now called **Palais Gallien*, in the Rue du Colysée, near the Jardin Public, not quite accurately,

because, though possibly built in the reign of the Emp. Gallienus, it was not a palace, but a circus, capable of containing 1500 persons.

The bridge across the Garonne is noticed in Rte. 64.

Bordeaux has preserved 2 of its ancient gates: one, *La Porte du Palais* or *du Cailhau*, originally formed an entrance to the Palace, destroyed 1800; in which the Dukes of Aquitaine and the Seneschals of England resided, and where Louis XI. established the Parliament of B.: the tower is seen on l. in going from the bridge along the *Quai de Bourgogne*. The other, *la Porte de l'Hôtel de Ville*, is one of the 4 towers which stood at the angles of the old H. de Ville: it is surmounted by 3 turrets; the lower part dates from the 11th centy. The old Bourse, in the *Place d'Aquitaine*, now a Bureau de Roulage, but built as a palace for Charles IX., and the old *Evêché* in a narrow street near it, are picturesque examples of the architecture of the 16th centy.

Bordeaux, like almost every other chief town of a Department in France, has a *Gallery of Paintings*. They are placed in the numerous saloons of the *Mairie*; but, with the exception of one masterpiece by Perugino, and a painting of Palma Vecchio, they are in no wise remarkable. There are, however, some tolerable works of the French school. A collection of arms and warlike implements of all ages and epochs, inlaid fire-arms of the middle ages, celts, flint instruments from Old and New World, deserves notice.

The *Musée*, situated in a square behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, and near the Cathedral, contains a collection of antique fragments, chiefly Roman, found in the vicinity of Bordeaux; also parts of the marble bas-reliefs, representing the battle of Fontenoy, and the capture of Port Mahon from the English by the Duc de Richelieu, which ornamented the pedestal of the statue of Louis XV. in the *Place Royale*, destroyed at the Revolution. In the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*, opening on the *Jardin Public*, are tolerable

[France, 1867.]

collections of shells, of the fossils of the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, and of the marbles of the Pyrenees. These museums are open daily to strangers. In the same building is an *Observatory*.

On the *Allées de Tournay*, near la *Place de la Comédie*, is the *Library* of more than 100,000 volumes, partly the bequest of a member of the old Parliament of Bordeaux, partly the remains of conventual libraries forfeited at the Revolution. A copy of an early edition of Montaigne's *Essays* with marginal notes in his own writing, which have been mutilated by putting the volume in a new and elegant binding, and the first French translation of Livy illuminated, are among its curiosities.

A fine *Jardin Public*, on the *Cours* or *Boulevard* of the same name, with large glass conservatories, has been completed behind the *Place des Quinconces*; in it is the *Museum of Natural History*.

The *Bourse*, the centre of the commerce and trade of the city, is situated on the quay at the extremity of the *Rue Chapeau Rouge*. The merchants meet here daily, under a glass dome which covers the inner court of the building, 98 ft. long by 65 broad. The declaration of Napoleon III., "*L'Empire c'est la paix*," is engraved here on a marble slab. On the opposite side of the *Rue du Chapeau Rouge* is the *Prefecture*. There are several *Theatres* at Bordeaux: that of the Opera or *Grand Theatre*, near the *Prefecture*, one of the handsomest in Europe; the *Théâtre Français*; the *T. des Variétés*, near the extremity of the *Rue de l'Intendance*, adjoining the *Place Dauphine*; the *T. de l'Alhambra*, &c. &c.

Promenades.—The fine *Cours Napoléon*, running from the *Place de Bourgogne* on the Quay to the Cathedral; the *Place des Quinconces*, communicating with the *Jardin Public* by the *Cours 30 Juillet*, the *Allées Tournay*, &c. A continuous *Boulevard* under the denominations of *B. Cauderac* and *B. Johnston*, surrounds the entire city and its suburbs, extending from the *Grand Rly. Stat.* on the S. to that of *Medoc* on the N.

The great suburban burying-ground, *Cimetière de la Chartreuse*, is situated at the W. extremity of the city, in a large open space, formerly the gardens of a Carthusian Monastery; attached to it is the ch. of St. Bruno, serving as a mortuary chapel. General Moreau, who fell at the battle of Dresden, in 1813, is buried here. Near the general cemetery is that of the Protestants, where many of our countrymen lie.

The commercial importance of Bordeaux is due to its situation on a fine navigable river, where the rise and fall of tides amounts to 20 ft., in which vessels of more than 1000 tons may ride at anchor, at a distance of about 70 m. from the sea. There being no docks, and few quays, the vessels lie in the stream, and either discharge into lighters or wait for their turn at the quays. They are not moored in tiers, but lie very thick, and it is difficult to understand how collisions are avoided when the wind is strong. Bordeaux is connected by the same river, through the Canal du Midi, with the Mediterranean. Its commerce is carried on chiefly with South America and Mexico, the United States, French colonies, and Great Britain. There is a good deal of shipbuilding, the yards for that purpose being above the bridge. The principal articles of trade and exports consist in wines, known in France as *vins de Bordeaux*, and in England as *claret*, a name of doubtful origin. From 50,000 to 60,000 tuns of wine are exported annually. Nearly half of the best quality and highest price is sent to Great Britain. The Quartier des Chartrons, alongside the Place des Quinconces, is the focus of this trade; here the principal wine-merchants have their counting-houses and cellars.

The Cellars of *MM. Barton and Gues-tier*, leading bankers and wine-merchants, 35, Pavé des Chartrons, are among "the sights" of Bordeaux. They are 2 stories in height, and commonly contain from 8000 to 9000 casks of wine, never less than 4000 or 5000.

For an account of the wines of Bordeaux see Route 74.

Among the *delicacies* furnished by the Bordeaux markets for the table are *Royans*, a species of sardines caught in autumn; *Ceps*, a sort of mushroom cooked in oil; *Muriers*, small birds something like beccaficas; and *Ortolans*, caught in August, near Agen and along the foot of the Pyrenees.

The Café de Paris, on the Place de la Comédie, is a tolerable Restaurant.

Consuls reside here from the chief powers of Europe and America; the British Consulate is at No. 7, Place du Champ de Mars.

The *English Protestant service* is celebrated on Sundays at 11:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. in the English ch., No. 10, Pavé des Chartrons.

There is a rowing and sailing club (*Cercle Nautique*), where English amateur visitors are always made welcome.

The *Poste aux Lettres* is at No. 5, Rue Porte Dyeaux, near the Place de la Comédie.

Public baths on a very extensive scale, in two fine buildings on each side of the Place des Quinconces.

Newspapers of all countries, English, French, German, Spanish, &c., may be found in abundance at the *Cercle*, 7, Place de la Comédie, opposite the theatre.

The only *resident English physician* is Dr. Coppinger, Place Dauphine, 43.

Paul Chaumas Gayet, bookseller, 34, Rue Fossé du Chapeau Rouge, keeps a number of topographical works, maps, &c., besides the newest French publications.

Omnibuses run along the quay from one end to the other, and in a direction across the town, from the river to its outskirts.

Fiacres stand for hire in the principal places: charging, with one horse 1 f. 50 c., with two 1 f. 75 c. the course; or, by time, 1 f. 75 c. and 2 f. for the first hour, 1 f. 50 c. and 1 f. 80 c. for every hour after. These charges are by day, i.e. between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.; they are increased 25 per cent. for night-work.

Railways to Paris in 11½ hours, via

Libourne, Angoulême, Poitiers, and Tours;—to La Teste and Arcachon;—to Bayonne by Dax, the quickest way to Pau; by Mt. de Marsan, to Tarbes and the Pyrenees (Rte. 76);—to Périgueux and Limoges; to Agen, Montauban, Toulouse;—to Narbonne, Cette, Marseilles, and the towns on the Mediterranean; the principal terminus is on the l. bank of the Garonne, in the suburb of St. Jean. Arly. through the Medoc district to the mouth of the Gironde at Verdon in progress.

Steamers on the Garonne.—Down the river, to Blaye, from which conveyances to Saintes and Pauillac daily, starting from the quay abreast of the rostral columns; to Royan in 7 hours. Coaches thence to Rochefort in 4, 29 m.

Up the river, to Langon, Marmande, and Agen (Rte. 73), starting from the quay above the bridge; but it will take 12 or 14 hours to reach Agen by water, and only 2½ by rail.

Environs of Bordeaux.

An excursion by rly. to La Teste and Arcachon, 36 m. in 1½ hr. (Rte. 76), will give the traveller some notion of the nature of the sandy district called Les Landes, and to visit the fashionable watering-place of Arcachon.

The banks of the Garonne below Bordeaux, and the wine district of *Médoc*, which produces the claret, are described in Rte. 74.

The Garonne above Bordeaux, in Rte. 73.

Excursions may be made to the Château de la Brède, the birthplace of Montesquieu, 2 hours' drive (see above), and to Blanquefort (Rte. 74), the castle of the Black Prince, 7 m.

Passages in the History of Bordeaux.

The earliest mention of Bordeaux is by Strabo, who calls it Βουρδὶγαλα, under which it was known to the Romans, and described in some verses by Ausonius, who was born here in the 4th centy. :—

“ Impia jamdudum condemno silentia quod te,
O patria, insignem Baccho, fluvioque, vi-
risque,
Non inter primas memorem. * * * *
Burdigala est natale solum, clementia coeli
Mittis ubi, et rigus larga indulgentia terre;

Ver longum, brumæque breves, juga frondes
subeunt,
Fervent æquoreos imitata fluenta meatus.”
Auson. *Claræ Urbes*.

Hadrian made it the capital of 2nd Aquitania.

Bordeaux belonged for nearly 300 years to the kings of England, who obtained it with the duchy of Aquitaine by the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne, sole heiress of the last native duke, with Henry II., in 1152. This inheritance became the fruitful cause of strife between England and France for centuries.

The Black Prince, having been invested by his father with the government of Guienne, resided many years at Bordeaux. Hence he set forth on that adventurous foray into the centre of France which led to the battle of Poitiers. Here he held a brilliant court, to which Don Pedro the Cruel repaired, when driven out of Spain, with his two daughters, who were here married to the English Princes John of Gaunt and the Earl of Cambridge.

Here the Black Prince's son, Richard II., was born, and surnamed from his birthplace Richard of Bordeaux. At this time, according to Froissart, the English sent every year a fleet of 200 vessels to Bordeaux to be freighted with wine.

The Bordelais retained their affections for the English long after the downfall of our rule in the rest of France, in the reign of Henry VI.; revolting against Charles VII. to receive within their walls the valiant Talbot (1453), but his speedy defeat and death forced them to re-submit to the French monarchy.

Bordeaux was the seat of one of the provincial Parliaments of France, or high court of justice, composed of laymen and ecclesiastics, who registered the royal decrees and transmitted them to the lower courts. George Buchanan was sometime professor in the college de Guienne here.

One of the most momentous events of the civil war of the Fronde was the siege of Bordeaux, undertaken by

the royal army, with Mazarin, young Louis XIV., and his mother, at its head, while the city held out for the Princesse de Condé, the Dukes of la Rochefoucauld and Bouillon, at the head of their vassals, assisted by the townspeople and backed by the Parliament of Bordeaux. The heroic wife of the Great Condé, having escaped from the clutches of the Cardinal, who already held her husband in prison, and wished to transfer her and her son to like durance, traversed the country from Chantilly, and after a series of adventures and escapes threw herself into this city, where the interest of the Condés was strong. Her beauty, eloquence, and forlorn position enlisted in her favour the enthusiasm of the magistrates and townspeople, and upon her persuasion they agreed to admit her allies and resist the force of Mazarin. She captivated all hearts, and became as it were queen of Bordeaux, then the second city of the kingdom; and Condé, while shut up in Vincennes, learned with surprise that his feeble princess was acting the part of a general, conducting the defence of a town, and exposing her life on the walls. The defence was conducted with such obstinacy, that, at the end of several weeks, Mazarin, having made little progress, was happy to offer terms to the leaders of the Fronde. The citizens of Bordeaux were right glad to be released from the blockade just at the approach of the vintage, for their warlike enthusiasm had begun to cool at the prospect of being shut out from their vineyards.

A great impulse was given to the French Revolution by the inhabitants of Bordeaux. At the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI. the Parliament of Bordeaux, having refused to ratify the edicts of the king, was banished to Libourne, and in consequence contributed largely to the clamour raised in this part of France for assembling of the States-general. Many of the persons of greatest eloquence and talent sent as members to the Legislative Assembly, including Vergniaud, Gaudet, Gensonné, Ducos,

&c., were returned by the department of the Gironde, whence the party which they composed took the denomination *Girondins*: but having themselves contributed to the evils of the Revolution, they were swallowed up by the monster they had created, and sacrificed for the most part by the stronger party of the Montagne, which succeeded them in the Convention. Bordeaux had a Reign of Terror of its own; the guillotine was erected in the square near the centre of the town, called Place Dauphine, but then named Place de Justice, and some of its best citizens were executed. No less than 500 persons suffered death here, whom either envy of their merits or cupidity for their wealth, caused to be condemned under the false charge of conspiracy against the sovereignty of the people.

On the 8th March, 1814, 2 divisions of the British army, under Marshal Beresford, marched upon Bordeaux; where the presence of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, who had thrown herself into the town to revive the dormant spirit of loyalty towards her family, and the intrigues of the Duc d'Angoulême, contrary to the advice and wishes of the Duke of Wellington, caused the premature proclamation of the Bourbons by the royalist mayor; the Duke having expressly declared that "he could not interfere to produce any declaration in favour of the Bourbons, nor to support their pretensions by military force."

ROUTE 74.

THE GARONNE AND GIRONDE FROM BORDEAUX TO LA TOUR DE CORDOUAN
—THE WINE DISTRICT OF MÉDOC.

100 kilom. = 62 Eng. m.

Steamers daily to Blaye and Pauillac—4 or 5 times a week to Royan; fare, 8 and 15 frs.

Railway progress along the l. bank of the Gironde to Verdon, at the mouth of the estuary.

Diligences daily along the S.W. side of the river to Château Margaux and Lesparre, through the midst of the Médoc District, and along the rt. bank to Blaye. The road on the W. side of the Garonne passes Le Bouscat, Vigeau, and Bruges, so named by Flemish settlers established here by Henri IV. to drain the marshes, and *Blanquefort*, whose picturesque castle, a favourite residence of the Black Prince, still preserves part of its outer circuit walls, round towers, and fosse, and some of its apartments. The leopards of England are only half effaced from the walls. Thence the road runs to Margaux.

Bordeaux Wines.

The long tongue of land stretching N. from Bordeaux, between the sea on the one hand and the Garonne and Gironde on the other, is called *Médoc* (*in medio aquæ*), because nearly surrounded by water. It is the N. termination of the extensive district of sand hills and sand plains, called *Les Landes*, extending from Bayonne north, which changes to a bank of gravel on approaching the l. bank of the Garonne, and forms a narrow strip nowhere more than 1 or 2 m. broad, raised from 50 to 80' ft. above the river, which is planted with vines, and contains some of the most precious vineyards in the world. The transition is abrupt from this gravel bank near the river to the mere *Landes* or sandy waste running to the W. and S. of it, producing nothing but firs, furze, and heath. The

soil of Médoc is a light gravel, and indeed, on the spots where some of the best wine is produced, it appears a mere heap of white quartz, rolled pebbles, about the size of an egg, mixed with sand. The best wine is not produced where the vine-bush is most luxuriant, but on the lighter soils, where it is actually stunted—in ground fit for nothing else; in fact, where even weeds disdain often to grow. Yet this stony soil is congenial to the vine, retaining the sun's heat about its roots after sunset, so that, in the language of the country, it works (*travaille*) in maturing its precious fruit as much by night as by day. The accumulation of sand and pebbles, of which this soil is composed, is apparently the detritus of the Pyrenean rocks, brought down by the torrents tributary to the Garonne and other great rivers, and deposited in former ages on the borders of the sea. At the depth of 2 or 3 feet from the surface occurs a bed of indurated conglomerate, called *alios*, which requires to be broken up before the vine will grow, as it would impede the penetration of the roots. The vine is trained exclusively in the fashion of *espaliers*, fastened to horizontal laths, attached to upright posts at a height not exceeding 1½ or 2 feet from the ground, running in an uninterrupted line from one end of the vineyard to the other. Manure is scarcely used in the culture, only a little fresh mould is laid over the roots from time to time; but the plough is driven between the vines four times every season, alternately laying open and covering its roots: this is performed by oxen, who, with steady and unvarying pace, thread the rows without treading on the plants. Manure destroys the fine quality of the wine, and moisture or standing water is most injurious to the plant. The vine begins to produce 5 years after being planted, and continues productive some times when 200 years old, provided its roots have found a congenial soil to insinuate their fibres, which they sometimes do to a distance of 40 or 50 ft., when the soil is

dry and deep enough to protect them from the sun. The wines are classed into growths (*crus*), according to their excellence, and only a very small part of the strip of land before mentioned is capable of producing the "premiers crus;" indeed so capricious is the vine, that within a few yards of the finest vineyards it degenerates at once. The following list will show the classification of Bordeaux wines, or *clarets* as we call them in England (though whence the name, or what its meaning, are unknown in Médoc), together with the average quantity of each produced in one season. The tun, or *tonneau*, contains 4 hogsheads, called *barriques*.

First Growth.	Château Margaux . . .	140—160	For tuns.
	Château Lafitte . . .	120	
	Château Latour . . .	100	
	Haut Brion . . .	60—80	

The last is properly a vin de Grave, grown on the Garonne above Bordeaux, yet is classed with Médoc wines; it is less in repute now than formerly.

Second Growth.	Mouton (Lafitte) . . .	120—146	For tuns.
	Léoville, the best of the wines of St. Julien . . .	145—186	
	Rauzan (Margaux) . . .	75—95	

La Rose Gruau, Pichon Longueville, Durfort, Degorse, Lascombe, Cos-Destournelle, in all about 800 tuns.

It is needless to enumerate those of 3rd, 4th, and 5th rate growths, many of which are produced in the vicinity of the first-rate vineyards, at the villages or in the communes of Margaux, Lafitte, Latour, without partaking in their excellences. The goodness of a season will sometimes give an excellence to second-class wines, while in bad years those of first-class sink to mediocrity, and are not fit for exporting to England (such is the importance of maintaining the character of these wines there), but go to Holland, or are retained in France. This is so well understood, that some years ago the proprietor of the vineyard of La Rose used to hoist, on a flagstaff above his house, the English flag in good years, the Dutch in middling, and

the French in bad. England consumes more than one-half of the premiers crus, and very little of inferior sorts; Russia takes a good deal, Paris little of the best; Holland is the great mart for wines of second quality; and the third-rate sorts, or vins ordinaires, are chiefly used in France. An erroneous notion prevails in England that clarets are prepared for the English market by a certain admixture of brandy. This is not the case; brandy would destroy the wine. A mixture does take place to adapt the wines to the English palate; but they are doctored with strong-bodied (*corsés*) Rhône wines, and chiefly with Hermitage, the principal consumption of which is for this purpose. The practice of mixing is very general. The characteristic of the good wines of Bordeaux is their aroma or bouquet; of spirit they have little, and will distil away into nothing, yet the aroma will be retained and penetrate even through the Rhône wine, when it is judiciously added. The average price of a hogshead (*barrique*) of genuine wine of first growth, in the cellar of the first houses at Bordeaux, was 50*l.*, which, with carriage, duty, bottling, &c., amounts to 80*l.*, rather more than 70*s.* a dozen. A first-growth wine of a fine vintage is scarcely to be had at a less price; indeed, the whole produce of Château Margaux has been sold on the spot for 1000 francs the hogshead, in the case of a first-rate vintage. The price has, however, risen considerably of late years. Very great skill is shown, and much experience required, in the making of the wine, in the compounding of various growths and qualities, and in the preservation of it: a promising vintage often disappoints expectations, while a bad one sometimes turns out excellent; indeed, all that can be said of the premiers crus is, that they are the wines which most often succeed.

Travellers desiring to visit the principal vineyards of Médoc may take the steamer to Pauillac (which may be

reached in 4 hrs., or 6 against tide), or the Rly. when opened, which will run not far from Lafitte and Latour, or the coaches which run daily will convey them to Margaux. The high road thither, and thence to Pauillac, traverses the centre of the narrow strip of land forming the wine district. For some distance out of Bordeaux it passes a series of country houses.

By steamer to Blaye.

The Garonne below Bordeaux is a fine broad tidal river, but very much charged with mud, having few features of interest, its banks being chiefly low, while an intervening fringe of marsh and meadow land, grown over with willows, separates the river from the vineyards, little of which can be seen from the deck of the steamer.

Nothing can be finer than the view of the long crescent quay of Bordeaux, and the broad river crowded with shipping, many of them 3-masted vessels, as the steamer casts off from the quay, opposite the rostral columns, and skirts the long Faubourg des Chartrons.

rt. *Lormont* is a picturesque eminence, covered with wood and vineyards, interspersed with some neat country-houses on its top and below its steep side. In a recess under the hill stands the village, with a domed church, surmounted by a château.

rt. Below *Montferrand*, a village hid by poplars, is a large *Château*, once the residence of the Count de Peyronnet, one of the ministers of Charles X. who signed the fatal ordonnances of July, 1830.

rt. The tongue of land between the Garonne and Dordogne, called *Entre Deux Mers*, which produces a vast quantity of wines of inferior quality, draws to a termination at the low point called *Bec d'Ambés*. The union of the two rivers forms the broad estuary of the *Gironde*, whence the department is named. The revolutionary monsters of the Mountain, after overwhelming in 1793 their antagonists the Girondins), swamped even the name of the department, which for several months bore that of "Ambés." A

long line of low hills, faced towards the water with cliffs, lines the l. bank of the Gironde and Dordogne. Looking up the Dordogne, you perceive, on an eminence, Bourg, a town of 3855 Inhab., where Louis XIV., when a child, resided with his mother, Anne of Austria, for nearly a year (1649-50), during the siege of Bordeaux. Mazarin, in order to superintend the operations and watch the leaders of the Fronde within the city, had repaired in person to the S., dragging with him the King, the Regent, and the Court. The extensive vineyards around Bourg produced the wines (claret) esteemed the best in the district 200 years ago, before the cultivation of the vine in Médoc had commenced, which does not date farther back than 250 years.

rt. The steamer stops to set down or take up passengers at the *Pain de Sucre*, a landing-place at the mouth of the Dordogne, close under the *Bec d'Ambés*, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Bourg. Two large islands here stand in the middle of the Gironde.

1. Nearly abreast of the *Pain de Sucre* a glimpse may be obtained of the mansion of *Château Margaux*, situated some distance inland: it is an Italian villa, the handsomest in Médoc, and belongs to the heirs of the Spanish banker d'Aguado, though rarely inhabited, owing to the malaria which prevails around it. It stands in the midst of the vineyards producing the celebrated wine of *Château Margaux*, the most esteemed growth of Médoc. The grape which yields it is small and poor to the taste, with a flavour slightly resembling that of black currants. The *Château* is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village of Margaux, which abounds in neat whitewashed villas, seated in little gardens, amidst acacia hedges and trellised vines. It is about 20 m. from Bordeaux. At Delas is a tolerable Inn.

rt. The yellow cliffs along the river-side are pierced to form cellars, in which is deposited the wine grown above them: and for a considerable extent near Gauriac they are exca-

vated in quarries of building-stone. At the base of the cliffs are several small villages.

rt. *Blaye*. The dead walls and gloomy-looking modern bastions of the citadel of Blaye are seen projecting over the river at a height considerably above it. In the midst of them stands a fragment of the old feudal fortress, whose towers may be seen surmounting the turfed ramparts. This citadel was chosen as the prison of the Duchesse de Berri, who was confined here in a double sense after her capture at Nantes, having been brought to bed of a daughter in 1833. After a detention of 7 months she was allowed to retire to Naples. The body of Roland the Brave was, according to tradition, transported hither from Roncesvaux by Charlemagne, and interred in the *Church of St. Romain*, with his sword *Durandal* at his head, and his famous horn of ivory, with which he had awakened the echoes of Fuentarabia, at his feet. The body was afterwards transported to the ch. of St. Sernin, at Bordeaux.

Opposite Blaye several islands have been formed in the middle of the river by the deposits brought down by the Dordogne and Garonne, and are constantly increasing. On one of them is planted the little fort *du Pâté*, so called from its round shape. It crosses its fire with that of the fortress of Blaye on the rt. bank, and of Fort Médoc on the l., and thus commands the passage of the Gironde.

To the N. of Margaux the vines decline in quality; and it is not until after an interval of several miles of inferior vineyards that we reach others, producing wine of reputation, in the vicinity of

1. *Beycheville*, lying within the commune of *St. Julien*, a name of note on account of the wine grown in it. The *Château de Beycheville*, situated on the height in the midst of valuable vineyards, is the seat of M. Guestier, one of the first wine-merchants of Bordeaux.

Here begin some of the most re-

nowned vineyards of Médoc, which lie crowded together in almost uninterrupted succession, within a narrow space, stretching about 6 m. N. of *Beycheville*.

About 1½ m. off is *Château Léoville*, which produces one of the best second growths, nearly equalling the first growths. The estate is divided between our countryman Mr. Barton and M. de Las Cases. In the same commune is the vineyard of *La Rose*, a prime second growth; and in the adjoining one of St. Lambert is that of *Château Latour*, yielding a well-known wine, of the finest quality. The estate, which does not exceed 330 acres, was sold a few years ago for 60,000*l.* The second growths, Pichon-Longueville and Mouton, come from the same quarter.

1. *Pauillac* (*Inn*: H. de France), a small port, behind which, at the distance of about 1½ m., is the vineyard of *Château Lafitte*, producing one of the three best wines of Bordeaux; it is the property of Count Duchatel, and does not yield more than 400 hogsheads yearly. The region of good wines extends N. as far as Lesparre, but the wines are far inferior to those of the commune of Pauillac.

The aspect of the vine district of Médoc is that of an undulating country, slightly raised above the Garonne, affording here and there peeps of the river between the gentle hills and shallow gullies which intersect it. It abounds in marshes and stagnant pools, which render it unhealthy, so that the châteaux which occur in it are inhabited only during a small part of the year by their proprietors. Yet the district is populous, a group of cottages being attached to almost every vineyard, and inhabited by the peasants who cultivate it. The vineyards are open fields; even those of greatest value being for the most part unprovided with walls, or even hedges, in order to avoid the loss of any space of ground which must be left round the margin to allow the plough to turn. When the grapes begin to ripen, a temporary fence is formed round the

vines, of twisted boughs interwoven with furze, to keep out the dogs, which are most destructive consumers of grapes. Further to deter both bipeds and quadrupeds from committing depredations, armed guards are posted on the watch, day and night, while streaks of paint, and bits of white paper stuck upon poles, announce that the vineyard is strewn with poisoned sausages, and that the grapes themselves are smeared with some deleterious mixture. The vines are planted in quincunx order on ridges (about 3 ft. apart): they are trained to espaliers, and not allowed to rise more than 2 ft. above the ground. In the best vineyards they barely cover the soil, but allow the singular mass of pebbles, of which it almost exclusively consists, to appear between the rows. The growth of the vine is confined within a narrow line of demarcation, and the transition is most abrupt from the most precious land to an uncultivated sandy desert. The distance of a few feet makes all the difference. The vintage takes place in the month of September, and it is then that Médoc presents a scene of bustle, activity, and rejoicing. The proprietors then repair hither with their friends and families to superintend the proceedings and make merry: vigneron pour in from the l. bank of the Gironde, to assist in the gathering. Busy crowds of men, women, and children sweep the vineyard from end to end, clearing all before them like bands of locusts, while the air resounds with their songs and laughter. The utmost care is employed by the pickers to remove from the bunches all defective, dried, mouldy, or unripe grapes. Every road is thronged with carts filled with high-heaped tubs, which the labouring oxen are dragging slowly to the *Cuvier de pressoir* (pressing-trough). This is placed usually in a lofty outhouse, resembling a barn, whence issue sounds of still louder merriment, and a scene presents itself sufficiently singular to the stranger. Upon a square wooden trough (pressoir) stand 3 or 4 men with bare legs all stained with purple juice, dancing

and treading down the grapes as fast as they are thrown in, to the tunes of a violin. The labour of constantly stamping down the fruit is most fatiguing, and without music would get on very slowly; a fiddler, therefore, forms part of every wine-grower's establishment; and as long as the instrument pours forth its merry strains, the treaders continue their dance in the gore of the grape, and the work proceeds diligently. The next process is to strip (*égrapper*) the broken grapes and skins from the stalks, with an instrument called *dérappoir*, and to pour the juice and skins into vats to ferment. The skin rises to the top, and the wine is drawn off into hogsheads as soon as fermentation is carried to the proper extent, in judging of which the utmost experience is required, as on it depends much of the quality of the vintage.

At *Trompe-Loup* is the Lazaretto, where vessels perform quarantine.

1. The cultivation of the vine ceases to the N. of Castillon, and the extreme point of Médoc, towards the mouth of the Gironde, consists of rich pasture-land, famed for its breed of cattle, and some corn-fields. It lies on a level with the surface of the sea, and was redeemed from the condition of marsh by a colony of Flemings, brought to France by Henri IV., who surrounded it with sea-dikes like their own country.

rt. *Mortagne*. A diligence runs hence to Saintes in communication with the steamer, and rly. to Rochefort, Cognac, and

rt. *Royan* (*Inns*: H. de Bordeaux, best: d'Orléans) is a small seaport town in the Dépt. of the Charente, at the opening of the Gironde into the Atlantic, 27 m. from Rochefort, whither *Diligences* run twice a day in 4 hrs. (Rte. 62.) It is a station of pilots, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Steamer to Bordeaux in summer, in about 7 hours. *Semussac* on the N., and the *Pointe de Grave* on the S.; upon the latter is the village of *Verdon*, to where the rly. reaches.

On an isolated rock outside the mouth of the Gironde, which is beset with dangerous sandbanks, rises the lighthouse called *La Tour de Cordouan*, whose beacon guides mariners entering or quitting the river. It is a circular structure of three stories, the central one being domed like a church, from the midst of which rises a sort of pepper-box turret. It was designed in the reign of Henri II. by *Louis de Foix*, one of the architects of the Escorial, 1611, who is said to have died here, and to have been buried within it. It replaced a lighthouse founded by the English 1362-71, while the Black Prince was governor of Guienne.

and its chief production consists of vast black forests of fir, (*Pinus maritima*).

4 m. *Pessac Stat.*, before reaching which, pass on rt. Haut Brion, celebrated for its wines.

3 m. *Gazinet Stat.* Some traces of the ancient Roman road to *Levade*. We here enter the district of the Landes.

4 m. *Pierroton Stat.*

3 m. *Mios Stat.*

3 m. *Marcheprie Stat.*

7 m. *Canauley Stat.*

3 m. *Facturé Stat.*

2 m. *Lamothe Junct. Stat.*—Buffet.

Near this the rly. diverges S. out of the line to

[*La Teste and Arcachon.*

8 m. *La Teste de Buch Stat.* Inn: H. du Chemin de Fer (Pop. 4259). No trace remains of the Castle of the "Captaux de Buch," in the middle ages leading captains of Aquitaine. Froissart describes the battle between one of them, who was in the service of Charles le Mauvais King of Navarre, and Duguesclin, in 1364. La Teste has been saved from being swallowed up by the moving sandhills by the planting of the fir upon them, and it has become a prosperous place since the rly. was opened.

ROUTE 76.

BORDEAUX TO BAYONNE—RAILWAY.

Bordeaux.	Kil.	Miles.
Lamothe junct.	40	25
Morcenx junct.	109	68
Dax	148	92
Bayonne	198	124

One of the most expeditious routes to the Pyrenees from Paris will be by Morcenx junct., Mont de Marsan, Aire (Rte. 80), and Tarbes, to Bagnères de Bigorre; or by Dax to Pau, and from thence to Lourdes, Tarbes, &c. Rail all the way by both.

The rly. to La Teste is followed as far as Lamothe (25 m.) in going to Bayonne. It starts, like all the lines to the South, from the Great Central Station in the Faubourg St. Jean.

Immediately after quitting the station the line to Agen, Toulouse, and Cette diverges l., and we enter on the monotonous sandy district extending S., known by the name *Les Grandes Landes*. It is but thinly inhabited,

ARCACHON (Pop. 2085) (Inns: H. Legallais, best; H. de France, good and reasonable; H. Gaillard; H. des Empereurs), a pretty and peculiar bathing village, rapidly increasing, on the S. shore of the salt lake, called Bassin d'Arcachon, 68 m. in circumference, which is connected with the sea by a narrow opening on the S.W. It is lined with beautiful broad and smooth sands, admirably suited for sea-bathing, and encircled by downs (*dunes*) of sand covered with fir-woods, extending S. 40 m. nearly as far as Bayonne, which shelter it from inclement blasts from the S. and E. It is much resorted to by invalids suffering from weak lungs, but principally by bathers in search of amusement. M. Emile de Pereyra is the resident physician. The only old building is the *Chapelle*, lined with

ex-votos of the fishermen; there were about half a dozen fishermen's huts until 1854, when it suddenly became a fashionable resort, the population averaging 5000 in the bathing season. The village consists of one straight street, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, skirting the "Dunes" and backed by pine woods; the houses are mostly of wood, and, like an Indian bungalow, have no upper story. A few stone houses have been built, in a style which may be called Swiss, Chinese, or Florid Cockney. There are a few saddle-horses for excursions, but the principal amusement is bathing. Ladies and gentlemen wear fancy bathing dresses, and in them parade the sands at all hours, sometimes in the water, sometimes walking about and talking to their friends. The native fishing-boats are very primitive.

Ascend the mound called *Le Buet*, for the view over the Atlantic and the ocean of firs on the S. An excursion to the *Lighthouse* on the other side of the "Bassin" will afford a fine view seawards. There are no bathing-machines, but before every house on the shore one or more sheds, like sentry-boxes, in which bathers change their attire].

Returning to Lamothe—on entering the singular district of the Landes, fields give place to heaths and pine-woods, interspersed with a few patches of barley and a little maize; for these crops will grow wherever manure and industry can be employed upon the soil. The surface of the ground is of a dull grey or ash-coloured sand. A few flocks of lean, ill-conditioned sheep wander over this waste, tended by shepherds renowned for walking on stilts (*échasses*). By the aid of these they are not only enabled to stalk over the prickly bushes, and avoid the inconvenience of filling their shoes with sand, but they gain an elevation not afforded by the even surface of the ground, from which they can overlook their flock, and prevent their sheep straying. They carry a long pole, which, when stuck into the ground, forms a sort of support, and on it they can rest and

knit stockings all the day through. A stranger, unprepared for the sight, would have some difficulty in explaining the nature of the extraordinary tripod thus formed; and the sheepskins worn by the peasant would not diminish the mystery. The peasants of the Landes are all accustomed to the use of stilts, and with a very slight exertion, and not a very quick movement, will clear the country at a pace which would keep a horse at a smart trot, by the aid of these wooden legs. "The inhabitants are rather diminutive in size, and not a very long-lived race. They endure severe privations—among them, the want of water. Even the lower animals must here change their nature to accommodate themselves to the soil. I saw large flocks of ducks which, I was assured, had never seen a pond!"—*F.*

The *Fir* (*Pinus maritima*) is peculiarly at home among the Landes, and flourishes in robust vigour. Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Dépt. des Landes is covered with dark forests (*Pignadas*) of this tree, all planted in shifting sands within the last 50 years, at the instigation in the first instance of M. Bremon tier, Inspecteur des Ponts et Chaussées. Owing to the value of the timber and of the resin which the tree produces, and the facility with which it is grown, large districts have been planted by the government. To obtain the resin, a slice is cut off the bark, and a hole made in the ground beneath, into which the resin flows in the liquid state of turpentine from the incision, and is thence collected by the workman; when the incision begins to heal, a fresh incision is made above it, and so on to a great height, and then another parallel range of incisions is commenced. The old trees will be seen thus converted into fluted columns. One of the chief drawbacks is the want of good water, all the streams of the Landes being brackish. Numerous schemes have been proposed for reclaiming them, and the present Emperor has seriously undertaken the task.

The rly. through the Landes was made by the English engineers Conder

and Goode. The workpeople during its progress were lodged in tents and in a sort of travelling village, placed on trucks pushed forward on the rails day by day as fast as the line advanced. Food and water were sent to them a distance of 40 or 50 m.

Caudos, Lugos, Ychoux, Labouheyre, and Solferino or Sabres, are stations between Lamothe and Morcenx—the highest point of the line is at Sabres Stat.; there are roads from most to villages bearing the same names on the edge of this sandy desert.

[About 10 m. E. of Sabres, in the midst of the sandy Landes, is an obscure hamlet, called *Labrit* or *Albret*. It was the cradle of the Sires d'Albret, one of the oldest families of France, from whom sprang Henri IV., the illustrious son of Jeanne d'Albret.]

43 m. *Morcenx Junct. Stat.*—Buffet.

[Here a railway branches off on l. to Mont de Marsan, Tarbes, and Bagnères (Rte. 80), travellers to which change carriages here by some of the trains.]

9 m. *Rion Stat.*

7 m. *Laluque Stat.* Cultivation recommences near here, and the snowy peaks of the Pyrenees may be descried in clear weather.

4 m. *Buglose Stat.* This village, formerly called Pouy, was the birthplace of the philanthropic founder of the order of *Sœurs de la Charité*, and of founding hospitals, St. Vincent de Paul. When a boy he tended his father's flock in the sandy heaths near the Lazarist convent. On the site of the cottage in which he was born a small chapel was begun, but remains unfinished. Here is a miracle-working statue of the Virgin; the pilgrims halt to offer up their prayers under the oak-tree of St. Vincent.

The rly. approaches the bank of the Adour shortly before reaching

4 m. *Dax Junct. Stat.*—(Inns: Hôtel de l'Europe, in the Faubourg Sablar; H. Figaro, in the town; H. du Commerce), a town of 9469 Inhab., which

lies on the l. bank of the Adour, about 1 m. from the stat. A handsome stone bridge connects it with the Faubourg of Sablar. The name of Dax is derived from its *hot springs* (de aquis), which are one of the curiosities of La Guienne, and doubtless induced that bath-loving people the Romans to found here their settlement of *Aqua Augustæ Tarbellicæ*. They issue nearly in the centre of the town, and are received in a large square basin enclosed with porticoes, whence rise such clouds of steam as in a frosty morning to envelop all the place. The temperature is 158° Fah. The water is nearly tasteless, and is much employed by the washerwomen. The old fortifications, resembling Roman masonry, but said to be a mediæval imitation of it, existed until recently more complete than anywhere else in France. They enclosed a nearly square area, measuring 440 yards by 330, flanked by 40 semicircular towers, surrounded by a moat on all sides except the N.W., where flows the Adour. The demolition of this curious and perfect specimen of masonry was commenced by the townsfolk in 1858. The *Castle*, a building of the 14th century, occupies the angle between the stone bridge and the old wooden one.

Dax, the capital of the *Tarbelli*, mentioned by Cæsar, became *Augusta Aquentium* in later times.

At St. Paul de Dax, 1½ m. distant, is a church of 15th centy., with a Romanesque apse of 12th, furnished with recessed seats for the chapter, covered with paintings representing subjects from the Old and New Testaments.

The tertiary (Pliocene) strata near Dax abound in fossil shells.

Railway. Dax to Pau, 51 Eng. m., and the Pyrenees (Rte. 78.)

The road beyond Dax quits the Landes and traverses numerous forests of cork-oaks (*Quercus suber*), which, being stripped of their flaky bark, have a singular effect from the dark brown colour of their naked trunks. A new skin speedily repairs the loss of the old.

6 m. *Rivière Stat.*;

3 m. *Saubusse Stat.*: both on the rt. bank of the Adour.

2 m. *St. Geours Stat.*

4 m. *St. Vincent Stat.*

The Pyrenean range now forms a grand feature in the landscape. It is not unlike some views of the Grampians, in which sharp peaks here and there surmount intervening round-backed hills: the most conspicuous and picturesque peaks seen from hereabouts are the Rhune in France, and the Quatre Couronnes in Spain.

The rly. approaches within 1 m. of the Adour, near its entrance into the sea, through moving sand-dunes, now rendered solid by plantations of fir-trees.

7 m. *Labenne Stat.*

6 m. *Boucau Stat.*, a small town at the mouth of the Adour, furnishes pilots for entering the port.

The rly., ascending the rt. bank of the river, in view of the Allées Marines on the l. bank, passes under the walls the *Citadel*, the strongest of the military works, and not far from *Le Cimetière Anglais*, a simple enclosure between 4 walls, planted with trees, which contains the remains of many brave British soldiers and several officers of the Coldstream Guards, who fell in the sortie from Bayonne, April 14, 1814.

2 m. BAYONNE Stat., on the rt. bank of the Adour.—Inns: H. St. Etienne, very good, civil hostess, fair cuisine à la carte—the servants are Basque women, obliging and intelligent; H. St. Martin; H. du Commerce, very fair; H. de l'Europe.

Bayonne is entered by the Faubourg of St. Esprit. The town itself is reached by a stone bridge over the Adour, and, after crossing the angular strip of land between the rivers, by another of stone and iron over the Nive.

Bayonne (Pop. 26,333), a fortress of the first class, commanding the passes of the W. Pyrenees, and one of the two high-roads leading from Spain into France, is in an agreeable situation at the junction of the Nive with the Adour, and is divided into 3 parts by these rivers, which are lined

with quays and shipping. The suburb St. Esprit, on the rt. bank of the Adour, has a population of 7000 Inhab., among whom are 2000 Jews, descendants of those expelled at different times from Spain. On an eminence rising above this suburb, just at the lower end of it and commanding with its batteries the town, both the rivers, and the plain to the N., stands the *Citadel*, the most formidable of the works laid out by Vauban, and greatly strengthened, especially since 1814, when it formed the key to an intrenched camp of Marshal Soult, and was invested by a detachment of the army of the Duke of Wellington, but not taken, the peace having put a stop to the siege after some bloody encounters. The last of these, a dreadful and useless expenditure of human life, took place after peace was declared, and the British forces put off their guard in consequence. They were thus entirely taken by surprise by a sally of the garrison, made early on the morning of April 14th; which, though repulsed, was attended with the loss of 830 men to the British, and by the capture of their commander, Sir John Hope, whose horse was shot under him, and himself wounded. The French attack was supported by the fire of their gunboats on the river, which opened indiscriminately on friend and foe. 910 of the French were killed. Admission to the citadel is obtained by an order from the commanding officer; but, except to a military man, it possesses nothing of interest. Steep approaches lead up to it, deep fosses surround it; nearly vertical walls, 40 feet high, and numerous bastions, flank and enfilade every access to it; visitors are not allowed to mount on the ramparts.

Bayonne Proper occupies a triangular space between the two rivers, and stretches for a considerable distance up the bank of the Nive, which is crossed by 3 bridges. Many of the streets have a half Spanish character from the arcades running under the houses. The handsomest quarter of the town is that adjoining the Theatre,

consisting of tall houses—the Place d'Armes, Rue du Gouvernement, where are situated the principal hotels.

The only building of consequence is the *Cathedral*, ugly externally, but within a fine lofty church in the best Pointed Gothic of the 14th centy., with choir and apse a centy. earlier, and very short transepts. The arms of England are still visible on the vault. The cloisters behind, in the florid style, nearly the largest in France, and the S.E. portal of the transept, deserve notice. From the top of its tower there is a good view of the distant Pyrenees, of the town, rivers, and citadel, and of the spot a little below it, at the extremity of the long avenue of trees, where a part of the British army under Sir John Hope crossed by a bridge of boats furnished from the fleet of Admiral Penrose, and transported with much difficulty over the bar, Feb. 23-27, 1814, in order to invest the citadel.

As some unjust accusations have been made by French writers respecting the conduct of the Duke of Wellington's army in France, it may not be amiss to refute them by the unexceptionable testimony of one of their own writers, and an eye-witness, the late M. Vayse de Villiers, author of the *Itinéraire de la France*. He traversed the theatre of the war only a few months after the occupation by the Duke of Wellington, and states that, so far from laying waste the country to a distance of a league around Bayonne, as a French writer had asserted, "Il avait établi une telle discipline qu'il était accueilli partout comme libérateur."—*Route de Paris en Espagne*, p. 91.

The Duke's own celebrated Dispatches show with what severe discipline he prevented the troops, Spanish and English, under his command, imitating the cruel injuries which the French army had inflicted on Spain and other countries invaded by them.

The construction of the bridge over the Adour below Bayonne, and the

passage of the Allies across it, display the genius of Wellington in conceiving, combining, and executing an operation deemed impossible by his opponents ; and is styled by Colonel Napier "a stupendous undertaking, which will always rank among the prodigies of war." The impediments consisted in the breadth of the river, the rapidity of its current, the height to which the tide rises (14 feet), the difficulty of procuring and transporting the materials of the bridge : since, if sent by land, through bad and difficult roads, they must have alarmed the enemy ; if by water, the bar, passable only at high water, and surf at the river's mouth, rendered the entrance of boats next to impossible. The latter measure, however, had been decided on by the Duke ; and to effect this purpose a little flotilla of chassemarées had been prepared in the Spanish harbour of Passages. But the long prevalence of storms and contrary winds had rendered its approach impracticable ; and the gallant Sir John Hope, to whom the execution of this measure had been intrusted by the Duke of Wellington, at last on the 23rd of February, 1814, began to push his troops across upon a raft attached to a hawser ; and thus, in the teeth of a strong fortress and garrison of nearly 15,000 men, 600 men of the Guards gained the opposite bank ; the French gunboats which guarded the river being silenced by rockets, three of them burnt, and a sloop of war driven up the river under the guns of Bayonne, while the same effective weapons kept the garrison at bay. Next morning, in spite of the tempestuous weather and the raging surf on the bar, which was so furious as to leave no strip of black water to point out the passage, without pilots, with no landmarks on the shore, the little fleet made for the mouth of the Adour. Each vessel had an engineer on board, and a supply of timber, cables, &c., and, aided by men of war's boats from the fleet, they boldly dashed into the midst of the breakers, blindly seeking the entrance. Several of the foremost, mastered by the wind and the waves,

ran aground or were dashed ashore, and their crews perished. This did not deter the others, however; one more fortunate boat discovered the only safe channel, and the rest, following in its wake, gained smooth water within the bar—a glorious and gallant exploit. The 26 *chassemarées* thus introduced were moored head and stern by ropes stretched over the dykes which line the river at a spot where it is 800 ft. broad, at a distance of about 3 m. below Bayonne. Platforms of loose planks were laid between the boats, and the ropes were left slack, so as to allow the bridge to rise and fall with the tide; yet this seemingly frail structure was strong enough to bear the heaviest artillery, and it was finished by the 26th. This deep-laid scheme entirely foiled Marshal Soult, whose attention had been drawn off by the British general to an attack among the Gaves, the tributaries of the Adour high up the country, at the very moment when the passage of that river was effected close to the sea.

Bayonne is a town of commerce as well as of war, though its port is of comparatively small use, on account of the shifting bar at the *mouth of the Adour*, which can only be passed at high water, and not without danger at some seasons, though the employment of tug-steamers now diminishes the risk. In the 14th or 15th centy. the Adour changed its bed, owing to its mouth becoming obstructed by shifting sands or dunes blown up by the winds, and running N. parallel with the coast within this sand-wall, until it found an outlet either at Cape Breton or at Vieux Boucaut. This lasted down to 1579, when the engineer, Louis de Foix, restored it to its old channel, called Boucaut Neuf. In 1684, however, it broke a fresh channel for itself to the l., in the direction of the *Chambre d'Amour*, but was brought back again shortly after to the bed by which it still finds a passage to the ocean through a waste of sand-hills.

The commerce of Bayonne consists chiefly in wool, which is largely imported from Spain, and in an extensive

smuggling trade carried on with that country.

Excellent *chocolate* and *brandy* are made here; the *Bayonne hams*, so called because largely exported hence, are cured among the Pyrenees, near Orthez and Pau. Some ships are built at Bayonne.

From what has been said, it will be perceived that Bayonne has few objects to detain the passing traveller. The well-supplied *markets*, abounding in fruit and vegetables, will be worth a visit; and these, or the promenades, will afford an opportunity of seeing the *Bayonnaise ladies*, who are remarkably pretty, as well as the *Basque female peasants*, who are also distinguished by pretty faces and good figures, offering a remarkable contrast with the inhabitants of the Landes.

There is a *Bull-Ring* in the suburb St. Esprit, where, at certain seasons, the Spanish favourite amusement of a bull-fight may be witnessed.

Those who desire a pleasant shady walk and fresh air should repair to the *Allées Marines*, a fine avenue of trees more than a mile long, on the l. bank of the Adour, below the town and opposite the citadel, reaching along the l. bank almost to the bend of the river, near which the Duke threw his army across.

A little way outside the town is the dilapidated *Château de Marrac*, destroyed by fire in 1825 and gutted. It belonged to Napoleon I., who here received the sovereigns of Spain, Charles IV. and his queen, with her minion Godoy. The Emperor also brought hither to meet them Ferdinand Prince of Asturias, whom, by false pretences, he had entrapped from Madrid in 1808: and in this château they resigned to Napoleon their hereditary rights to the crown of Spain, afterwards conferred on his brother Joseph.

Bayonne was the capital of the ancient district, enclosed within the Adour and Bidassoa, called *Pays de Labourd* (from *Lapurdum*), by which it was known down to the 10th centy.

The name Bayonne is merely the Basque *Baia una*, a port. The men of Bayonne were famed in early times as armourers. Hence comes the word *Bayonnette*, said to have been invented in this neighbourhood (see Rte. 77). The gloomy old *Castle* opposite the Sous-Préfecture, now a barrack, was probably the residence of Catherine de Medicis when she dragged hither her son, Charles IX., to the conference with the Duke of Alva, in 1563. Bayonne has the rare credit of refusing to execute the orders of Charles IX. to slay all the Protestants in the town, owing to the firmness of its governor, Dapremont, Vicomte d'Orthez, who told the king that the town of Bayonne included only good citizens and brave soldiers, but not a single executioner.

The chief place of resort for the inhab. of Bayonne out of the town is the watering-place of *Biarritz*, described in Rte. 77. Railway, omnibus, or chars-à-bancs, &c. The route thither may be varied by driving through the Allées Marines and the pine-wood.

[*Cambo*, in the vale of Nive, is also a pretty watering-place, with mineral baths. Inns: H. de St. Martin; H. des Etrangers.

A short but interesting excursion into Spain may be made by rail to St. Sebastian, 35 m. See Rte. 77 and HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN.]

A British Consul resides at Bayonne. In the inns at Bayonne will be found hung up advertisements of approaching *Bull Fights*, to be held at Vittoria, Tolosa, Saragossa, and other places in the N. of Spain, in the vicinity of the French frontier.

Railways—to Paris in 16 hrs.; to Pau direct in 3½ hrs.; to Madrid by Irun and St. Sebastian, in 21 hrs.

At the village of Anglet is an Orphan Asylum and Refuge, tended by nuns (Servantes de Marie). Ladies' work of all sorts is executed by the inmates.

ROUTE 77.

BAYONNE TO IRUN, BY BIARRITZ, ST. JEAN DE LUZ, AND HENDAYE.—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Bayonne to Biarritz	10	6
St. Jean de Luz	23	14
Hendaye	36	22
Irun	38	23

4 trains daily. Journey performed in 1½ hr.

The best way to go to Biarritz will be to take a carriage or omnibus, 5 hrs.

The carriage-road quits Bayonne by the Porte d'Espagne, through which Napoleon poured so many gallant armies in succession into the Peninsula, the rly. running parallel to it. The country is hilly the whole way to the frontier; see from time to time glimpses of the sea on the rt. A number of country-houses are passed, amongst which, at a little distance on the l., stands the Château de Marrac (Rte. 76).

6 m. La Negresse Stat. 2 m. from

Biarritz (Inns: H. de France, clean and comfortable, kept by Garderes, good in every respect, splendid views; takes boarders during the winter months at 8 frs., children at 6 frs. per diem; H. de la Maison Rouge, same landlord, but in a better situation; H. de St. Martin; Casino Hotel; H. des Ambassadeurs, best table-d'hôte; H. d'Angleterre, moderate.) Charges for lodgings, both at hotels and in private houses, more than double in the autumn than in winter.

This once secluded watering-place has risen into fashion and is increasing rapidly in size (Pop. 3652) since it has been honoured as the sea-side residence of the Imperial family. It consists of groups of whitewashed lodging-

houses, cafés, inns, traiteurs, cottages, &c., scattered over rolling eminences and hollows bare of trees, on the sea-shore, here fenced with cliffs 40 or 50 feet high, excavated by the waves into numberless quiet coves. In these the sea at times roars and chafes, perforating the rock with holes, and undermining huge masses, which are detached from time to time; and, left like islands at some distance from the shore, still project above the waves. From the tops of the cliffs, especially that which bears the ruins of an old fort or lighthouse, one looks over the wide expanse of the Bay of Biscay, bounded on the rt. by the French coast, on which rises the *Phare*, showing the way into the mouth of the Adour; and on the l. by that of Spain beyond St. Sebastian, with peaks of distant Sierras rising behind it. The limpid purity of the sea and the smoothness of the sand render bathing in the sheltered bays most agreeable, the chief resort being the Port Vieux, where French ladies and gentlemen "en toilette de bain" consume hours in aquatic promenades. The ladies may be seen floating about like mermaids, being supported on bladders, corks, or gourds, attired in woollen trousers and tunics covering the feet, and overshadowed by broad-brimmed hats. The geologist will be interested to recognise in the rocks of Biarritz the fossils of the lower chalk and greensand, though the rock here assumes an external character very different from that we are accustomed to in England in the same formation.

Excursions may be made from here to Cambo, Roland's Pass, the Cavern of Ustaritz, Hasparran.

Omnibuses and *chars-à-banc* are constantly plying between the baths and the Porte d'Espagne at Bayonne. The ancient mode of conveyance, which is peculiar to the place, but is now becoming obsolete, was to ride "*en cacolet*." In this way the rider, seated on one side of a hack, in a wooden frame fitting to a horse's back, as a pair of spectacles does to a human nose, occupies the

place of a pannier on one side of an ass's back, while his conductor, usually a stout and buxom lass, fills the opposite division, and her weight serving as a counterpoise, the balance is preserved. Some little skill is required in mounting, for, unless both parties jump into their seats at the same moment, he who reaches it prematurely runs the risk of destroying the equipoise and of being capsized, and the same in dismounting. It is chiefly peasants and market-women who ride *en cacolet* now-a-days. Close to the shore, on a terrace beaten by the waves, is the *Villa Eugénie*, built by Napoleon III. as a marine residence for the empress, who was a constant visitor here while Madlle. de Teba. It is a plain mansion, constructed of English bricks, which have cost, it is said, at the rate of 6d. apiece. It is nevertheless but "a modest mansion;" standing close to the sea.

Biarritz is a very desirable winter residence, from its fine climate; good medical advice, both French and English; and cheapness of living from Nov. till June. Very fair houses may be hired at from 250 to 500 fr. a month. The climate is more bracing than that of Pau, but more windy.

An English *Protestant Church* was built here 1860, to which the French Emperor liberally contributed 2000 fr. Service is performed twice a day on Sundays by a clergyman of the Ch. of England.

Dr. Charles Girdlestone and Dr. Chapman practise here. Dr. Taylor, of Pau, resides here during the autumn or fashionable season.

There is a Cercle with café and reading-room, well supplied with newspapers, attached.

There are 3 lines of custom-houses on the road between Bayonne and the Spanish frontier. The 3rd, or innermost, is not more than 5 minutes from Bayonne.

3 m. *Bidastre-Guéthary Stat.*

We here enter the *Pays Basque*, inhabited by that peculiar race who speak a language having no relation with any other in Europe. They

occupy in France only a small part of the W. corner of the Dépt. des Basses Pyrénées, but are much more widely disseminated in Spain, where they form the mass of the population of 5 provinces. The French and Spanish Basques are distinguished by their dialect, and also by their costume, consisting of the red beret, a cap resembling that of the lowland shepherd in Scotland, a red sash round the waist, and sandals made of hemp, called *Espartillas*, on the feet, and a stout stick in the hand. They are supposed to be the descendants of the "*Cantabrum indoctum ferre juga nostra*," who sided with Hannibal in opposing the Romans, who contributed mainly to the defeat of Charlemagne and Roland in the pass of Roncesvaux, and whose boast is that they were never conquered. In France they are confined to portions of the arrondissements of Bayonne and Mauléon, which formed part of the ancient kingdom of Navarre.

5 m. *St. Jean de Luz Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de France, very good; Poste, excellent), the frontier town of France (2829 Inhab.), at the mouth of the Nivelle, where it falls into a small creek or bay, over which a bridge has been thrown. The inroads of the sea for some time past have washed away parts of the town, breaking through the dykes thrown up to protect it, and the shifting sands at the mouth of the Nivelle have almost entirely blocked up its port. The town is distinguished by its narrow street and whitewashed houses, some of considerable antiquity. Here is the 2nd line of Douanes. The suburb on the l. bank of the river is called Sibourre. The marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, was celebrated in the church here 1660. In honour of the event the local authorities walled up the door by which the bridal pair entered, and it remains so to this day! The houses which the royal party occupied are still pointed out.

In Nov. 1813, the British army, under the Duke of Wellington, crossed

the Nivelle close to this town, after attacking and carrying the very strong intrenched position occupied by the French army upon the heights on the l. bank of the river.

The forms of the mountains are picturesque, especially of that called *Montagne de la Rhune*, rising above Urugne, which is visible even from the other side of Bayonne. The ascent of St. Jean will take 3 hrs., which the view will well repay. Before reaching this point the traveller finds, contrary probably to what he could have expected from books, that the mountain chain of the Pyrenees by no means terminates in France, but stretches W. in lofty ridges and bare peaks tossed about in wild confusion, traversing Spain to its farther corner, and ending at Cape Ortegal in the Asturias.

6 m. *Hendaye Stat.*, or Andaye, opposite to Fuentarabia, on the rt. bank of the Bidassoa, here crossed by a viaduct. Visitors may take a boat to that most characteristic old town, sending round their carriage to meet them at Irun.

The French frontier custom-house is at *Behobie*, a small village (*Inn*: H. de la Bidassoa), on the rt. bank of the Bidassoa, which here separates France from Spain. The luggage of travellers entering France is searched at

8 m. *Hendaye Stat.*, and on entering Spain at Irun: but in case of being registered at Paris for Madrid, and *vice versa*, it is not opened at either frontier; after it has undergone the process at the frontier, the owner will do well to have it sealed up, to avoid a repetition of the same operation between this and Bayonne. 10 sous is the charge for sealing or *plombing* each package.

The wild and lofty mountains around and behind Behobie, called *Montagne Verte* and *Mendele*, now so solitary, were strongly fortified by Marshal Soult in 1813, to defend the *Passage of the Bidassoa*, which the Duke of Wellington effected nevertheless, in the face and in spite of him. In the course of several months preceding, every weak point had been strength-

ened by the French, and the whole line of slopes and precipices, from the sea to the Rhune mountain, bristled with batteries, defending the fords of the river; the bridge of Behobia having been broken down.

From the middle of the wooden bridge, on the carriage-road, which unites France to Spain, the stranger looking up the stream will perceive the green knoll or mamelon of St. Marcial; on this a strong battery was planted by the Allies, which covered the passage, by a ford higher up, of one division, consisting of Spaniards, under Gen. Freire, who drove the French from the heights of Mendele. The most formidable part of the French position was the Montagne d'Arrhune, not only from its elevation, steepness, and tremendous precipices, but from the redoubts, intrenchments, &c., thrown up on it, wherever there appeared the least facility of approach, and from the strong body of troops who held every commanding point, sweeping the slopes and ravines with their cannon and musketry. The Duke of Wellington employed nearly 20,000 men in the attack of this mountain, which was gained, as it were, inch by inch, the enemy being driven from one work after another up to the very summit, where they occupied a rocky height called the Hermitage. This was nearly impregnable, and they defended it for some time merely by rolling down stones upon their assailants. The bones of many a brave man are probably even now whitening among the dells and clefts of that rugged steep: many who were wounded were left to perish where they fell, from the difficulty of discovering them among these vast solitudes.

A lower ridge, or projecting buttress, of the Montagne d'Arrhune, is called *La Bayonnette*, from that weapon of war, invented, it is said, on this spot, by a Basque regiment, who, having run short of ammunition, assaulted the Spaniards opposed to them by sticking the long knives which the Basques commonly carry into the barrels of their muskets,

and thus charging the enemy. This must have occurred some time in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The ridge of the Bayonnette was stormed and carried by the Allies 1813, before they gained the Arrhune.

Behind St. Marcial opens out the Valley of Bastan, the cradle of the Bidassoa. Close below the bridge of Behobie is a little island, reduced by the washing of the current to a narrow strip of earth, tufted with grass and willows. This is the historically celebrated *Ile des Faisans*, on which the conferences were held between the French Minister Mazarin and the Spanish Don Louis de Haro, which led to the famous treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659, and the marriage of Louis XIV. with the daughter of Philip IV. Each sovereign advanced from his own territory, by a temporary bridge, to this bit of neutral ground, which then reached nearly up to the bridge. The piles which supported the Cardinal's pavilion were visible not many years ago. The death of Velasquez the painter was caused by his exertions in superintending these constructions; duties more fitting to an upholsterer than a painter.

The Bidassoa forms the line of demarcation between the two kingdoms only for about 12 m.: it enters the sea about 5 m. below Behobie, between Hendaye on the French side, and the ancient walled town of Fuentarabía on the Spanish, after passing near

8 m. Irun, first Spanish station and town. (See HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN.)

Between Irun and Fuentarabia are the 3 fords discovered by the Duke of Wellington, on the information of Spanish fishermen, by which he carried one division of his army across, and, gaining the first permanent footing in the French territory, turned the rt. of the French position, and the strongly defended heights near Hendaye. These fords were practicable only at certain states of the tide, and for 3 or 4 hours, being covered by the sea, to a depth of 14 ft., at high water. Soult was therefore perfectly unprepared for an attempt to cross at this point, and his troops

were deceived by the tents of the British camp being left standing as though still occupied. At the close of a fierce thunder-storm, early on the morning of Oct. 17, the allied army, formed into 7 columns behind banks and ridges, issued forth at a given signal, and, winding slowly across the broad sands, effected the passage before the enemy became aware of their intention.

Passing rt. Passages and its singular land-locked harbour, the rly. reaches

11 m. *St. Sebastian Stat.*, the beauty of which cannot be thoroughly enjoyed from the passing train. (*Inns*: Parador Real, best; Sant' Isabel), no longer a strong fortress, since modern artillery commands its sea-girt citadel from the surrounding heights.

[“An excursion may be made from Biarritz to St. Sebastian as follows:—Start by an early train to Irun; breakfast at the Buffet there; walk to Fuentarabia $\frac{1}{2}$ an hr; return to Irun; walk about 12 m. to St. Sebastian, or 11 m. by rly.; ascend to the citadel, from which fine views over the land and sea (*see* graves of British officers). If on Sunday, good music in the cathedral. Return to Biarritz by an evening train, dining at Hendaye. No passport required by British subjects on entering Spain.”—*P. H.*, April, 1866.]

ROUTE 78.

DAX TO PAU, BY ORTHEZ—RAIL.

Dax.	Kil.	Miles.
Puyoo	31 . . .	19
Orthez	46 . . .	28
Pau	83 . . .	51

Dax on the Bordeaux and Bayonne Rly. (Rte. 76.)

3 trains daily, 2 and 3 hrs.

8 m. *Mimbaste Stat.*, before reaching which the river here is crossed. From here ascend to

5 m. *Habas Stat.*, on the Gave de Pau.

6 m. *Puyoo Junct. Stat.*, a rivulet which anciently formed the boundary-line between the kingdoms of France and Navarre. The direct line from Bayonne to Pau by *Peyrehorade* (29 m.) joins here.

The fertility of the plain, the abundant watercourses, the luxuriant festoons of the vines, and the magnificent views of the Pyrenean range, give some interest to this portion of the route. At Berenz, Sir Stapylton Cotton's division of cavalry, and Picton's 3rd brigade, crossed the Gave before the *Battle of Orthez*. That victory was achieved, Feb. 27, 1814, by driving the French from a very strong position on the heights above Orthez, extending from the town to the high road to Dax and the village of Boés. The retreat of the enemy ended in a flight, and they were pursued by the British, the same night, as far as Sault de Navailles. A wound received by the Duke of Wellington in the critical moment of pursuit contributed to save the French from greater loss. They attribute their defeat to a superiority of force on the side of the Allies, but the impartial estimate of Col. Napier sets down the numbers of Soult's army at 40,000 (including 4000 or 5000 raw conscripts), and that of the Duke at 37,000. The British cavalry outnumbered that of the enemy by 1000. The French lost nearly 4000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners; the Allies, 2800.

4 m. *Baigts Stat.*

6 m. *Orthez Stat.* (*Inns*: H. La Belle Hôtesse; H. Bergerot—all poor) is a somewhat dull town of 6627 Inhab., though situated at the junction of several roads into Spain by St. Jean Pied de Port, to Dax, and Bordeaux, to Oloron, to Pau, and to Bayonne. It has a modern bridge of a single arch, and an old Gothic one of 4 arches, surmounted in the centre

by a tower from which, according to tradition, the Calvinist soldiers of the army of the Comte de Montgomery, after taking the town by assault, 1569, and putting to the sword most of its defenders, precipitated into the river the Roman Catholic priests who were found with arms in their hands, and who refused to abjure their religion. Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, mother of Henri IV., established here a Protestant College. The little Inn La Belle Hôtesse was Froissart's "La Lune."

Orthez was once a place of importance, as residence of the Princes of Béarn down to the end of the 15th centy., when they removed to Pau. The *Castle de Moncada*, built by Gaston de Foix, IV., 1240, after the pattern of a Spanish castle of that name, is reduced to a few ruined walls, overtopped by one stately tower, left to attest its former splendour, on a height above the town. It is mentioned by Froissart, who paid a visit to Gaston Phœbus Comte de Foix here, 1388, and was received into the household, in order to obtain, from the Count's own mouth, information for his history respecting the wars in Gascony and Spain. He describes the death of Gaston at the neighbouring village of Riou, on his return from hunting the bear, and the celebration of his funeral in the Church of the Cordeliers at Orthez, where he was buried in front of the high altar. The Castle of Orthez was the scene of unparalleled crimes during the life of the brutal Gaston Phœbus, who filled its dungeons with the victims of his unbridled passion; among them his own kinsman, the Viscomte de Châteaubon, Pierre Arnaut, the faithful governor of Lourdes, who, because he refused to betray his trust and surrender the fortress, was stabbed by Gaston's own hand, and thrust into a dungeon to perish; and, finally, his own son and only child, whom he killed with his knife, in the dark cell into which he had caused him to be immured.

The picturesque Pic du Midi d'Ossau is visible near this.

5 m. Argagnon Stat.

4 m. Lacq Stat.

3 m. Artix Stat.

3 m. Lescar Stat. The old and decayed town *Lescar*, is supposed by some to be the ancient *Beneharnum*, whence the district of which it was originally the capital was called Béarn. It was sacked and ruined during the wars of Religion, 1569, by the troops of the Comte de Montgomery. On a detached eminence, rising above the town, stand the Castle, of brick, and the *Ch. of Notre Dame*, a decayed edifice of the 12th cent., partly in the Romanesque style, retaining fragments of mosaic pavement under the flooring. The early princes of Béarn, including Henri d'Albret, grandfather of Henri IV., and his wife, the Marguerite des Marguerites, were buried in it; but their tombs were destroyed either by the Huguenots in the 16th or the Revolutionists in the 19th cent. There is a fine view of the mountains from the cathedral terrace. The *Jesuits' College*, founded by Henri IV. after his conversion, has been turned into a manufactory.

Still nearer to Pau, on the l. of the road, is *Bilhère*, where Henri was nursed by a peasant, whose humble dwelling is still preserved and pointed out with some pride by the inhabitants. The eminence rising on the opposite bank of the Gave, its slopes covered with verdure and vineyards, is the *Côte de Jurançon*, which produces the best of all the Pyrenean wines.

The rly., before entering Pau, skirts the wooded ridge which forms its beautiful Parc; and which, intervening between the river and the road, conceals the view of the mountains.

2 m. Pau Station.

PAU. — (*Inns*: Grand Hôtel; a handsome building N. of the town, combining a regular inn with suites of rooms, which may be hired for the season;—H. de France, at the corner of the Place Royale; very good, attentive and civil landlord;—La Poste, Place de Henri IV.;—H. de l'Europe, Rue de la Préfecture, improved;—H. de Daurade, ditto.) Good lodgings may be had at the Bains de la Place Royale,

à-coucher du Roi, said to be that of Henri IV., carved with medallion heads of the kings of France: in an adjoining room is the bed of Jeanne d'Albret, and a state chair, bearing her arms, presented by Marshal Soult. The chapel has been fitted up, and has a painted glass window, executed at Sèvres. The apartment leading to it contains some magnificent presents made by Bernadotte, King of Sweden, to the town of Pau, his birthplace. They consist of vases of porphyry of large size, superb tables of various kinds of porphyry, conglomerate, &c., and a chimney-piece of serpentine, all the produce of Sweden, and of great value and beauty.

The moat and the ground round the castle have been laid out in pleasant walks.

Marshal Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden, was son of a saddler in Pau, and born in the house, No. 6, Rue de Tran. He quitted his native town, 1780, as a drummer boy in the Régiment Royal de la Marine.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that of the two most eminent men and sovereigns who first drew breath at Pau, the one abandoned the Protestant faith, the other the Roman Catholic, in order to secure a throne.

The low ugly Ch. of *St. Martin* is only remarkable because in it Jeanne d'Albret, the most sagacious and accomplished princess of her age, after our Elizabeth, first received the communion according to the form of the Reformed church, on Easter-day, 1560. Viret, the Reformer, preached from its pulpit.

A *Statue of Henri IV.* has been set up in the Place Royale; the bas-reliefs on the pedestal represent events of his life.

The *College*, at the E. end of the town, was originally a convent of Barnabites, founded by Henri IV., after he had abandoned the faith of his mother, in order to conciliate the Roman Catholics.

The *Poste aux Lettres* adjoins the *Prefecture*, where is deposited a very

curious collection of old records, deeds, &c., relating to the ancient state and history of Béarn, including the *Fors* (fueros, privilèges) of Béarn; auto-graphs of its most illustrious Béarnois sovereigns, and a list of the contributions collected in Béarn towards the ransom of Francis I. from captivity.

There are *Hot Baths* (for 75 c.) at the extremity of the Place Royale and also in the Basse Plante.

There is a *Musée* devoted chiefly to the natural history of the Pyrenees, above the *Halle*, where the markets are held. It contains a collection of marbles of the Pyrenees, and a painting of the birth of Henri IV., by *Deveria*.

The town of Pau is not handsome or remarkable. Its chief street is the Rue de la Préfecture, which on market-days presents a bustling scene; here are the chief shops.

Many English, as before stated, make Pau their residence, chiefly during the winter months, when its mild and dry climate, and the stillness of atmosphere peculiar to it, are a great recommendation.

It has been greatly resorted to of late by the wealthy Parisians; good houses are consequently difficult to procure, and though provisions are cheap, house-rent is very high; a moderately good suite of apartments costs more than a similar set at Paris. A number of new houses have been built. Strangers may receive, *gratis*, all kinds of information about lodgings, servants, &c., at the *Bureau Syndical*, 14, Rue Serriez.

There are 3 *Protestant Episcopal Churches*—one in the Rue des Cordeliers. The English Church service is celebrated in them every Sunday by resident clergymen at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. There is also a *Scotch Presbyterian Church*.

Bankers.—Mr. Musgrave Claye, an English gentleman and United States Vice-Consul, is most obliging, and the principal banker. Mr. Church, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, has also a banking establishment at No. 13, Rue Serriez.

Club.—There is an English club of 150 members in the Place Royale, the chief subscribers being English and American. Annual subscription 100 francs. No coffee-room or restaurant, but a good library, and all the best French, English, and American periodicals.

A *Circulating Library* of English and French books is kept by Lafon, Rue Henri IV., an intelligent and respectable bookseller, whose shop is a Bureau de Renseignements, very useful to strangers. Bassy's shop, Rue du Collège, is furnished with prints, views, &c. Here may be obtained Maxwell Lyte's excellent *Photographic* views of the Pyrenees.

A subscription *pack of hounds* is kept up, hunting during the season 3 times a week.

There are 2 *Theatres*, l'Opéra and Variétés. *Golf* and *Cricket* Clubs near the town; a *Circulating Library*, got up by subscription; a *College* or *Lycée* for boys of all nations. Carriages and saddle-horses at reasonable fares. *Hackney Coaches* in abundance.

Railways; by Lourdes, to Tarbes Auch, Agen, and Paris; to Dax, Bordeaux, and Paris; to Bagnères de Bigorre; to Toulouse. *Diligences* daily to Oloron in 3 hrs.; to Barèges, Luz, and Cauterets; Eaux-Bonnes; although most of these places are more easily reached by rly. to Lourdes or Bagnères, and thence by carriages.

Commerce.—From the swine reared near here and about Orthez are derived the so-called *Jambons de Bayonne*; they are said to owe their excellent flavour to the abundance of acorns in the woods where they are herded, and to the salt of Sallies with which they are cured. There is a considerable manufacture of chequered handkerchiefs at Pau.

EXCURSIONS.

a. Pau, situated at the termination of the plain, and at the roots of the *Pyrenees*, is excellent head-quarters for travellers intending to explore those mountains and the valleys which pene-
[France, 1867.]

trate into their recesses. Of these, none surpasses in beauty of scenery the *Val d'Ossau*, which opens out to the S. immediately in front of Pau, and terminates in the magnificent Pic du Midi d'Ossau. A carriage and pair of horses may be hired for this journey to the Baths at the rate of 20 frs. a day.—To Eaux-Chaudes and Eaux-Bonnes, about 26 m. distant, situated at the head of the valley of Ossau, near the base of the Pic: see Rte. 83.

b. To the Val d'Aspe, by Oloron, in Rte. 82.

c. The *Ch. of Ste. Foi*, at Morlaas, 6 m, N.E., in the Romanesque style of the 11th centy., is interesting, but much dilapidated. It has a splendid W. portal with much 12th cent. carving, and a rich chapel containing an altarpiece of the 16th. Morlaas was capital of Béarn down to the 13th cent.; it is now a village of hovels.

d. *Lescar*, an antiquated town, 4 m., and *Billère*, 1 m., where Henri IV. was nursed, are mentioned in Rte. 78.

Cauterets is about 45 m., more easily reached from *Lourdes* Stat., and Bagnères de Bigorre 36 m., by rail, from Pau (Rte. 85).

ROUTE 79.

PERIGUEUX TO TARBES, BY AGEN AND AUCH.

	Kil.	Miles.
Périgueux to Agen	152	94
Astafort	171	106
Lectoure	188	117
Fleurance	198	123
Auch	222	138
Mirande	250	155
Andrest	294	184
Tarbes	304	190
Bagnères	326	204

The first part of this route, from Périgueux to Agen, is described in Rtes. 72A, 73.

Rly. from Agen to Auch, 44 m.

Agen Junct. Stat., in Rte. 73.

On leaving Agen the line crosses the Garonne to enter the valley of the Gers, which it follows as far as Auch, running in a continuous southerly direction.

4 m. *Bon Encontre Stat.*

3 m. *Layrac Stat.*

6 m. *Astaffort Stat.* Enter the Dépt. du Gers.

12 m. *Lectoure Stat.* About 10 m. W. of this, reached by diligences in 1½ hrs., is

[Condom (*Inns*: Cheval Blanc ; Lion d'Or), a town of 8140 Inhab., on the Baise, a stream descending from Marmande and parallel to the Gers, and a place of considerable trade. It has a handsome Gothic Ch.]

Lectoure, with a Pop. of 6200 Inhab., was the birthplace of Marshal Lannes, to whom a *Statue* has been erected here.

6 m. *Fleurance Stat.*

7 m. *Sainte Christie Stat.*

8 m. *Auch Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de France, best; "cooking good, rooms fairly clean, other arrangements defective" — *J. B.*, April, 1867), the chief town of the Dépt. du Gers, a town of 12,500 Inhab., and see of an archbishop, situated on the top and slopes of an eminence washed by the Gers at its base, and crowned by the *Cathedral*, begun in the reign of Charles VIII., and completed in that of Louis XIV., without regard to unity of style, by a richly decorated portico in imitation of that of St. Peter's at Rome. The church is 347 ft. long, and 74 ft. high. The *painted glass* is of rare richness of colour, but is coarse in design; it was executed (1513) by Arnaud de Moles. The *carved woodwork* of the choir is equally remarkable, and is scarcely surpassed in France. At the back of the stalls are well-executed figures of Virtues, &c., in bas-relief, enclosed in niches and canopies of elaborate workmanship (date 1525-7). The choir is

separated from the nave by a jubé, or rood-loft.

Long flights of stairs lead from the lower town to the upper: many old houses are preserved here. The *Place Royale*, in the higher and better quarter of the town, is a handsome square; adjoining it is the *Cours d'Etigny*, so named from a magistrate by whom it was laid out, commanding a glorious view of the chain of the Pyrenees.

Auch was anciently capital of the *Ausci*, afterwards of the Comté d'Armagnac, and seat of an Archbishop, the primate of Aquitaine.

17 m. *Mirande Stat.*; view of the Pyrenees from here, magnificently fine.

18 m. *Villecomtal Stat.*

9 m. *Andrest Junct. Stat.* Our line from Agen joins here that from Mont de Marsan to

6 m. *Tarbes Stat.*, in Rte. 88.

14 m. *Bagnères de Bigorre.*

ROUTE 80.

BORDEAUX TO TARBES AND BAGNERES DE BIGORRE, BY MONT DE MARSAN AND AIRE.

	Kil.	Miles.
Bordeaux to Morcenx	109	68
Mont de Marsan	148	91
Aire	180	112
Maubourguet	220	136
Vic de Bigorre	229	142
Andrest	236	147
Tarbes	246	153
Bagnères	268	166

2 trains daily, in 6½ hrs., to Tarbes; thence 1 hr. to Bagnères de Bigorre.

Railway from Bordeaux to

68 m. *Morcenx Junct. Stat.* (See Rte. 76.) Thence rly. to Bagnères de Bigorre.

3 m. *ARJUZANX Stat.*

3 m. *Arrengosse Stat.*

7 m. *Ygos Stat.*

5 m. *St. Martin d' Oney Stat.*

9 m. *Mont de Marsan Stat.* (*Inn*: H. des Ambassadeurs; civil people. Ortolans may be had in August.) This is the chief town of the Dépt. des Landes (8455 Inhab.), and enjoys some commerce by its position at the junction of two streams, the Douze and Medou, taking the name of Medouze, becoming navigable from here to its junction with the Adour.

3 m. *Grenade Stat.*

7 m. *Cazères Stat.* The Adour is crossed.

4 m. *Aire Stat.* (*Inn*: La Poste), a town of 4480 Inhab. on the l. bank of the Adour, here crossed by a stone bridge. The *Ch. of Mas d'Aire* (*St. Quitterie*) is of brick, dating from the 13th centy.; its central apse may be older. In the curious crypt is a rudely carved early Christian sarcophagus.

9 m. *Riscle Stat.*

The British army had a brush with Marshal Clausel here in 1814, before the Battle of Toulouse.

6 m. *Castlenau (Rive Basse) Stat.*

6 m. *Caussade Stat.*

14 m. *Maubourguet Stat.*

5 m. *Vic de Bigorre Stat.*

4 m. *Andrest Junct. Stat.* The rly. from Auch to Tarbes (Rte. 79) joins here.

6 m. *Tarbes Stat.* (Rte. 88). (*Inns*: H. de l'Univers; H. de la Paix; H. du Grand Soleil.) Tarbes is a starting-point for all parts of the Western Pyrenees.

Trains in 1 hr. to B. de Bigorre, 13 m.

5 m. *Bernac Debat Stat.*

3 m. *Montgaillard Stat.*

5 m. *BAGNERES DE BIGORRE STATION* (Rte. 88).

ROUTE 82.

PAU TO CANFRANC IN SPAIN, BY
OLORON AND THE VAL D'ASPE.

113 kilom. = 70 Eng. m.

Diligences daily to Oloron in 3 hrs. A well-kept carriage-road extends to La Fonderie, 6 kilos. beyond Urdos, farther on a bridle path.

The road as far as Gan is the same as Rte. 83; beyond that place it crosses the hills to

10 m. *Maison la Coste Belair.*

10 m. *Oloron.*—(*Inns*: H. des Voyageurs, chez Lustalot, best;—H. Condesse;—Poste.) This is a large and prosperous manufacturing town of 9086 Inhab., on the Gave d'Oloron, a river formed by the junction at this spot of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe. The oldest part of the town occupies the summit of the hill, and includes the *Ch. of Ste. Croix*. A lofty stone bridge thrown across the stream unites Oloron with the suburb of St. Marie, containing 3900 Inhab. Its *Ch. of St. Marie* shows the transition from Romanesque to Gothic: it has a fine Romanesque portal.

The objects manufactured here are the chequered handkerchiefs so much in vogue as a head-dress among the peasantry of Aragon and Gascony, and also the berrets worn by the Béarnais. There is some trade in Spanish wool.

Diligences go in summer to Eaux Chaudes and Eaux Bonnes (Rte. 83); to Urdos and St. Christien, a beautiful excursion; the waters at which are used in cutaneous diseases.

The *Val d'Aspe*, at the mouth of which Oloron stands, contains scenery of great beauty, though it wants the boldness of many other valleys in the Pyrenees. A gradual ascent along a good road leads up it, following the course of the stream. At *Asasp* the traveller has entered the Basque country, and is already in the heart of the mountains. The Gave is crossed 8 m. at Pont d'Escot, near which a Latin inscription, cut in the rock by the way-

side, commemorates the first making of this road by the Romans, under one Vernus Valerius, a Duumvir; road on l. to Eaux Chaudes, finest scenery of the valley of Asasp.

2 m. *Sarrance*. *Inn*, H. de France. Here are ruins of a convent and a pilgrimage church.

8 m. *Bédous*, last post-town in France, 1200 Inhab.; it has a tolerable but dirty *Inn*, chez Bouzom. Here the vale swells out into a basin shape. In the neighbouring village of Osse there is an isolated Protestant community of 30 families, who have preserved their faith for ages in the midst of Roman Catholics.

An *Obelisk* of marble has been reared near the village of *Accous* (*Aspa Luca*) to the memory of Despourrins, the poet of the Pyrenees—their Burns, who was born here.

Grand defiles succeed to this basin; and in the midst the Pont d'Esquil, a bold antique arch, forms a fine object. Above *Accous* the road has been blasted out of the rock, and the scenery is very fine. 4 m. above *Accous* the Vale of *Lescun* opens (rt.) to S.W. It is well worth while to ascend the path up it, as far as the *Waterfall of Lescun*. The peasant who lives near it will guide the stranger to the best point of view, which he could not discover for himself readily.

After passing the villages of *Eygun* and *Etsaut* we reach a grand rocky defile, and perceive the fort of *Urdos* or *Portalet*, made to bar the passage up and down the valley. Near this Napoleon caused a road to be formed at vast expense, for the conveyance of timber for shipbuilding from the neighbouring forests.

The remarkable *Fort* of *Urdos* is hewn in the rock, within the shoulder of a hill, rising in a succession of stages to a height of 500 ft. The appearance of this mountain, from without, gives little indication of the long galleries, stairs, and batteries excavated in its interior. A small masonry façade, battered and flanked with bartizan towers at the base of the hill, and some loop-

holes and embrasures for cannon pierced in the face of the cliff, explain, to those who are prepared for it, the nature of this outpost of France, which is the work of 10 years of excavating, and is capable of holding a garrison of 3000 men. Access is gained to it through a lateral gorge, after clearing which the road is carried in zigzags to the edge of a precipice, connected by a drawbridge spanning the abyss, with the rock on which the fort stands.

11 m. *Urdos* (no *Inn*, but fair quarters and food may be obtained at the house of one of the inhabitants), a poor village of 300 Inhab.; good road to *Paillete*.

[*Excursion to the Lac d'Estaes*, on a plateau about 6000 ft. above the sea, overhung by grand mountains called *Pic d'Aspe*.]

La Fonderie is a copper-smelting furnace, supplied with ore from the neighbouring rocks. Here the carriage-road ceases.

7 m. *Paillette* (small *Inn*, where bread, cheese, and wine may be obtained) is the last place in France, near the summit of the pass called the *Col de Somport* (*summus portus*), and the frontier of Spain. The journey hence, as far as *Jaca* (32 m. from *Urdos*), must be performed on mules. Very fine scenery on the descent running along the river *Aragon* to

7 m. *Canfranc*, a whitewashed village, with a poor *Inn*. The highest summits in this part of the chain belong to Spain: l. the fine mass called *Peña Colorada*; it is 3 hrs.' walk to the town of *Jaca*.

ROUTE 83.

PAU TO EAUX-BONNES AND EAUX-CHAUDS.—PIC DU MIDI D'OSSAU.

43 kilom. = 27 Eng. m. to The Eaux Bonnes by the new road. Several diligences go daily from June to middle of Sept. in 5 hrs., returning in about 3½.

A voiture may be hired at Pau for the journey at the rate of 30 fr. a day: 40 fr. at the outside to Eaux-Chauds. The road is very good, but up-hill most of the way.

After crossing the bridge over the Gave du Pau, the village of Jurançon, distinguished by its groves of fine oaks, is passed on the rt.; it is famed for its wine, perhaps the best in the Pyrenees. The vineyards producing it extend along the slopes from this to Gan. The well-wooded, verdant, shady valley, up which the road runs, is watered by the Nééz, or Neiss, a clear stream rushing over the limestone rocks. At the village of Gan, on the l., also locally famous for its wines, is seen an old *castellated house*, in which Pierre Marca, the historian of Béarn and Archbishop of Paris, was born 1594. Here the road to Oloron (Rte. 82) turns to the rt. Above Rébénac rises its château on a hillock; and a little beyond, on the l., the copious source of the Neiss bursts out of the rock. A long and toilsome ascent leads up to the village of Sévignac, situated on the top of the ridge separating the Neiss and other streams flowing into the Gave de Pau from the tributaries of the Gave d'Oloron, flowing out of the Val d'Ossau, which we now enter. It here expands into the form of a basin, round which the Gave takes a wide turn, passing by the village of Arudy. In descending the wooded slope from Sévignac, several glimpses are afforded of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, a grand object; but near the bottom of the hill, and as far as the Pont de Louvie, his cleft crest and precipitous cone appear in full majesty, filling up the vista at the extremity of the Val d'Ossau. This is a

magnificent view on a clear day, but in advancing up the valley it is soon lost. Rocks and precipices of limestone now line the road, which is partly cut out of them. On their smooth surface, or in their narrow chinks, the box delights to fix itself. They furnish the slabs of black and grey marble with which the door-posts and lintels of even the humblest cottage are here adorned. The Gave d'Ossau is crossed at the end of the village of

17 m. *Louvie Juzon*. Here the road from Oloron (Rte. 82) to Les Eaux falls in, at the H. des Pyrénées, at the end of the bridge; also a road which joins the railway between Pau and Lourdes.

The great transverse *Val d'Ossau*, or Valley of the Bear, which we are now about to ascend, and in which the Eaux are situated, is one of the most interesting among the Pyrenees, for its picturesque beauties, and for the people who inhabit it. They still retain much of their ancient customs and costumes. The women are distinguished by the scarlet *capulet*, a sort of monk's hood, serving at once for bonnet and shawl, descending as far as the shoulders. Whether sitting or walking, and even when carrying burthens on the head, the spindle and distaff are never out of their hands. They are inferior in stature and features to the men, which may perhaps be owing to the hard and unfeminine labours which devolve upon them; it is common to see them holding the plough, and carrying sacks of manure on their heads, or spreading it over the land. The men, however, are not idle; they are absent on the high mountain pastures tending their flocks and herds, or following the hardy trade of woodcutters and charcoal-burners a great part of the year.

The men are chiefly distinguished by the wide cloth cap or *berret*, properly and most commonly of brown colour, which, overhanging the brow and assuming very picturesque folds, sits very becomingly on a head of hair allowed to grow thick and of even

length all round the neck, but cut short in front. They wear short jackets and knee-breeches, also brown, the colour of the undyed wool of the sheep, and round the waist a brilliant red sash of silk or woollen is tied. To defend them from rain or cold they carry the white or brown *capa*, which resembles a sack, unseamed, on one side, pulled over the head.

Izards (chamois) are sometimes met with in the mountains around, the Pics d'Arcizet, de Gazie, and de Sesque, but their diminished numbers of late offer limited chances of sport. *Bears*, though not common, are sometimes killed, also wolves.

Flocks of sheep form the chief wealth of this valley; but as they are led up to the mountains in April, and do not return till the end of summer, they are seldom seen, except by those who traverse the high mountains. They are guarded by a remarkable breed of dogs of large size, very courageous, but often savage (see Introd. § 14), called *chiens de garde*, who protect the flocks from wolves and bears, whilst other dogs drive the flock, as the shepherd's dog of England and Scotland.

The rustic fêtes, dances, &c., still kept up in some parts of the Val d'Ossau, especially at Laruns (Aug. 15), are well worth seeing, as they collect some of the finest specimens of the men of the valley, and of its primitive costumes. They have a peculiar musical instrument called *tambourin*, a lyre or zithern of 6 strings, struck with a stick by one hand, while the other holds the rustic mountain flageolet.

Within a mile of Louvie the road passes on the opposite bank of the Gave, the ruins of *Castel Jaloux*, or *Gelox*, occupying the top of one of two little hillocks; the other, also anciently enclosed within its ramparts, is now crowned by a small chapel. This stronghold was the key of the Val d'Ossau, and residence of its viscounts in early times, while the valley formed a separate state, independent of Béarn.

The *Ch.* of the village of Bielle, the finest in the valley, is in the pointed style.

A little before reaching the village of 24 m. Laruns (*Inn*, H. des Touristes), one of the most considerable in the valley, a snow-white gash or scar, high up on the mountain-side to the l., marks the situation of the *white marble quarry* of Louvie Soubiron. It has been employed at Paris for the statues in the Place de la Concorde, and for the bas-reliefs on the front of the Madeleine.

The situation of Laruns, encircled by high peaks and ridges, which rise on all sides above it, is very striking: among them the distant Pic de Ger raises its conspicuous head. The *Church* appears originally to have had no windows larger than loop-holes, though wider ones have been broken through in modern times: its font or *bénitier*, of the white marble is carved in the fashion of a basket, and within bears the inappropriate figures of mermaids.

On issuing out of Laruns one might suppose that he had arrived at the termination of the valley, so completely is it blocked up by the mass of the *Hourat*; but after crossing the furious and injurious winter torrent, the *Larienzé*, and reaching the mountain foot, two roads diverge; that on the l. to Eau-Bonnes (2 m.), that on the rt. to Eau-Chaudes (2½ m.). It will be best to visit Eau-Chaudes first, and take on your conveyance to Eau-Bonnes, where means of transport are abundant, whereas at Eau-Chaudes they are less easily met with.

The shoulder of the mountain, which, as it were, laps over, and conceals from the view of those below the upper part of the Val d'Ossau, has been cut down, and scooped out, by blasting. The road, completed 1849, a very laborious work, is carried to Eau-Chaudes directly through this gorge into the valley, and thus avoids the steep and awkward ascent and descent of the *Hourat*. After passing this gloomy portal, a sudden change of scene takes place. Before you opens out a lofty ravine of mountains, almost precipitous, rising from 1000 to 1500 ft. above your head, and approaching so close to one another

at their base as to leave only space for the torrent, below, here called Gave de Gabas, which chafes and tumbles from rock to rock, boring the limestone, by its whirlpools, into cauldrons and pits. The deep fissure, at the bottom of which it takes its course, is well seen near the bridge, which transfers the road from its l. to its rt. bank.

The approach to the *Eaux-Chaudes* is grand; the height and steepness of the mountains, now robed from top to bottom in box-bushes, now starting out in lofty precipices of bare limestone, scarred by the course of torrents, which at times descend in long falls like white ribbons, and the variety imparted to the road by the projecting shoulders round which it winds, give interest to this part of the journey. At length the last projection is doubled, and a view opens of the secluded group of houses called

17 *Eaux-Chaudes*. — *Inns*: H. de France; H. Baudot: both very good. Dinner at 5; table-d'hôte 3 fr. 50 cents.; breakfast, with eggs, 1 fr. 50 cents.; tea 1 fr.; beds 2 fr. There are 6 or 7 other lodging-houses.

Eaux-Chaudes lies wedged in, as it were, in the midst of the long trough of the valley, between lofty precipices. The houses are built upon granite, which makes its appearance jutting up in a round boss behind the village. In its rise it has considerably elevated the limestone above it, as may be perceived by the remarkable curve in the strata, visible on the face of the precipices on the l. bank, opposite the baths. Many of the rocks are glacier-marked. The hot springs burst forth out of the granite, close to the junction of the limestone. This phenomenon of the outbreak of hot sources near the points of contact of granitic or crystalline rocks is of usual occurrence among the Alps and Pyrenees.

Notwithstanding the name, *Eaux-Chaudes*, the temperature of the waters is not so high as at many other Pyrenean springs, the hottest not exceeding 95° Fahr.; and one of them is cold. The principal sources are Lou Rey (le Roi),

named from Henri IV., a frequent visitor, 92°, and L'Esququette, 94°, the most frequented, and most highly mineralised. The waters are sulphureous, and are supplied from 6 springs. 3 of which, used for bathing, are conveyed into the bath-houses; the others, used for drinking, partly burst out from the rock into rude little basins, whither invalids resort to fill their glasses. The handsome *Etablissement des Bains*, including pump-room, billiard-room, café, reading-room, and baths, chambers for the resident physician, and some sets of rooms for guests, has been constructed, at the expense of the Government and of the town of Laruns, on the platform of rock below the hotel. Into it the waters of 3 of the springs are conducted. The *Eaux-Chaudes* baths are resorted to, both by the real invalid in search of health, and the passing traveller attracted by the beauties of the situation, who will find these good head-quarters for excursions. The season is over by the first week in Sept.

Eaux-Chaudes is about 2200 ft. above the sea. Horses 5 fr. a day; if to cross the Pyrenees 7 fr. Guides the same. Back fare is charged.

Excursions.—*a*. One of the first sights which travellers are invited to see at *Eaux-Chaudes* is the *Grotte*, situated in the rock on the l. side of the valley, 2 hours' walk above the baths, rather steep. 'Tis well worth the trouble, and the lighting up of the subterranean cascade a very striking sight.

b. To Gabas and ***Bioux Artigues*, 8 m. Carriages to Gabas 10 or 12 fr. The valley of Ossau is a frequented passage between France and Spain, along which 15,000 mules pass annually. Its scenery, above *Eaux-Chaudes*, is far grander and more varied in its mountain outlines and vegetation than below; and the whole range of the Pyrenees presents few more interesting rides than that to Gabas (6 m.). The fine near view obtained, in proceeding thither, of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, out of sight at *Eaux-Chaudes*, will alone well repay the fatigue. About

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Eaux-Chaudes the Gave is crossed by a bridge of wood, called Pont d'Enfer, above which, on the rt., a small cascade, named from the neighbouring but elevated hamlet of Goust, descends the mountain. In this portion of the valley the limestone has entirely given place to granite, which forms the substance of the mountains, and the vegetation which covers them is of unrivalled beauty and variety. It is at this point that we pass into the zone of fir-trees, whose dark files, covering the mountain tops, descend half-way, mixing like mourners in the crowd of trees of lighter foliage—birch, beech, hazel, alder, and oaks, which rise from amidst an undergrowth of box, mixed with a wonderful profusion of wild flowers. At times the road mounts to a great height above the torrent; and there is a fearful pleasure in looking down, over the tree-tops, upon its waters, writhing, struggling, and serpentine in the dark depths below.

Gabas is a poor hamlet, the last in France, having a small cabaret, which will furnish a tolerable dinner to a sharp appetite, and where good Malaga wine may be had. At the extremity of the hamlet is the French custom-house station.

A steep mule-path turning to the rt., and following the S.W. branch of the valley, keeping the Pic du Midi on the l. hand, leads to the *Plateau of Bioux Artiques*, which commands a most magnificent view of the Pic du Midi. It is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Gabas.

From Gabas also the ascent of the *Pic du Midi* is made, following the rt.-hand branch of the valley above Gabas. It will take 11 hrs. to go and return, over rocks extremely steep. It is an expedition for practised mountaineers only, and requires a thoroughly good guide, who will expect 15 to 20 frs. A bridle road leads in 3 hrs.' walking to the base of the bare rocky crag. Hence to the top is 2 hrs.' constant climbing, in part up rock nearly perpendicular, requiring active limbs and steady head. The ascent of the difficult parts is now facilitated by iron clamps being fixed into the rock. The mountain view is fine, but the giants

of the range, except the Vignemale, are not seen. The S. side of the granite peak is a sheer precipice. It will be well to sleep at Gabas.

c. Should the traveller be disposed to take a peep into Spain, he may go from *Les Eaux-Chaudes* and Gabas, following the Gave de Brousset, and crossing the Col d'Ancou to *Panticosa*, an Arragonese watering-place. (Rte. 83A.)

d. Eaux-Bonnes may be reached in 4 hrs. by the *Col de Gourzi*, a steep mountain path practicable for horses, commanding fine views. Keep well to the l., and beware of taking the paths striking off to rt.

A fine road, opened 1861, leads direct from the bridge of Laruns to Eaux-Bonnes. A gradual ascent, carried up in a terrace along the mountain side, does not terminate till the road reaches Eaux-Bonnes. On the l., low down, lies the castle of Espalunge; and higher up, on the shoulder of a mountain, the village d'Aas looks down upon our road. The stream flowing at the bottom of the valley is a tributary of the Gave d'Ossau, called the Valentin. At the very entrance of Eaux-Bonnes a narrow, rocky gully, with a torrent at its bottom, is crossed by a bridge. This stream is the contribution sent forth by the confined nook in which Eaux-Bonnes stands, partitioned off, as it were, from the vale of the Valentin by a ridge of rock of no great height, and concealed from view until you are about to enter it. Beyond the bridge above alluded to is the fashionable and much-frequented watering-place

Les Eaux-Bonnes, consisting of a street of 20 or 30 hotels and lodging-houses, of large dimensions and many stories, which would not disgrace a German watering-place. On one side of the street is an open space, laid out as a shrubbery, and planted with trees, called the *Jardin Anglais*. The village, 2454 feet above the sea, is cradled in the lap of the mountains, niched in a complete cul-de-sac, with precipices rising all around close to

the houses, so that the rock has been blasted in order to make room for some of them. Above these cliffs, to the S.E., towers the majestic *Pic de Ger*, the grand feature in all the views of this neighbourhood; while nearly to the E. rises the serrated ridge of the Col de Tortes.

Inns: H. de France, chez Taverne Ainé (good, and civil landlord);—H. des Princes, good rooms, cuisine might be improved;—H. Richelieu, good and clean;—La Poste. The principal *Lodging-houses* are l'Europe; les 4 Nations; les Etrangers; les Maisons Pomme, Bonneze, and Tourné. The *charges* vary according to the season. In spite of the number of lodging-houses, rooms are frequently not to be had, unless ordered beforehand. The apartments are not well furnished. Meals are supplied, even in the hotels, by *traiteurs*, at the rate of 4 fr. per diem, including breakfast and dinner at *table-d'hôte*; or 5 fr. if sent into the visitor's apartments; children 2 fr. 50 cents., and servants 3 fr. Visitors usually pay at the rate of 10 fr. a day for board and lodging. The season commences in June and lasts till October, being at its height in July and August. *Guides* are under no rule, and are at times exorbitant in their demands. *Horses*, 5 to 6 frs. the day. *Carriages*, 10 to 12½ frs.

There are 4 or 5 *springs* here of warm sulphurous water, stronger than those of Eaux-Chaudes, but of lower temperature, the hottest not exceeding 91° Fahrenheit. The principal rise at the foot of the craig called Butte du Trésor, and are conveyed by pipes into the *Bath-house* at the extremity of the village. The water of one source is subjected to artificial heating to render it fit for baths. The cold spring alone is used for drinking. Caution is necessary in using these waters: bad consequences have arisen from a stranger taking even a glassful to taste. It is usual to begin with a table-spoonful and a half. Dr. Pietra Santa, the resident Govt. Inspector and Physician to the Emperor, has a high reputation

for his treatment of pulmonary and spinal complaints. He has written on these waters, and speaks English. The waters are considered beneficial in affections of the lungs, and very efficacious in the early stages of consumption. Their reputation has been of long standing; the Béarnese soldiers of Henri d'Albret, wounded in the battle of Pavia, repaired hither for the cure of their injuries, and first gave the water the name of Eau d'Arquebusade.

There is a Protestant church, *Temple Protestant*, here.

The *walks* around Eaux-Bonnes cannot be too much praised: one has been made by M. Eynard of Geneva. The beautiful *Promenade de l'Impératrice* leads to the waterfalls. The *Promenade Horizontal* (so called to distinguish it from the others, chiefly steep ascents) is admirably laid out on a level, and therefore suited for invalids. It is well shaded by trees from the summer heat. It forms one of the approaches to the Col de Gourzi (6000 ft.), by which Eaux-Chaudes may be reached in a walk of 4 or 5 hrs., and commands noble views over the Valleys d'Aas and d'Ossau.

The well-wooded cliffs around have been rendered accessible for invalids by zigzag paths and terraces. The summer-house on the top of the Butte du Trésor commands a view of Laruns and the Val d'Ossau. The *Montagneverte* takes 1½ hr. to ascend by the zigzags—a pleasant walk. Other paths lead down to the pretty but trifling waterfalls of the Valentin. The finest fall is that named *Du Gros Hêtre*, from a beech-tree, now cut down, about 3 m. distant. Another very delightful walk of 1½ hr., at first under the shade of the beech-trees, leads to the Promenade Jacqueminot.

Guides to be recommended:—Sale-nave has good horses; Lanusse and Maucos; also Jacques des Eauxbonnes. His charge, including his horse, with one excursionist, 12 fr. a day; with two, 16 fr.

Persons residing at Eaux-Bonnes should not omit to explore the Val de Gabas above Eaux-Chaudes, with its luxuriant forests and the noble Pic du

Midi, the grandest mountain in this part of the Pyrenees. *Bioux Artigues* is the point to make for: much clearer and finer view than from Pic du Midi.

"The naturalist should make here the acquaintance of Gaston Sacaze, 'le Savant Berger de Bages,' a remarkable man."—*A. R.*, Sept. 1866.

It is a drive of an hour to Eaux-Chaudes by the road, or a walk of 2 (*Omnibus* several times a day; carriage to and fro 20 frs.)

The ascent of the *Pic de Ger* is steep and laborious, requiring 10 or 12 hrs., and hardly to be undertaken without a guide, as the track is not well marked, still it is much easier than that of Pic du Midi, and rewards the climber with a much grander view from the top, 8573 ft., comprising nearly the entire western Pyrenean chain, and including Pau, Tarbes, and other towns in the plain.

A new and magnificent carriage-road has been opened over the *Col de Tortes* from Eaux-Bonnes to Argeles. (See Rte. 84.)

Those who carry provisions may halt at the Casa de Broussette in ruins, and so avoid Sallent, where the inn is dirty and extortionate.

From Eaux Chaudes to Panticosa the road is quite easy, and not difficult to find, but a guide or servant is always convenient in Spain. The pass is about 6060 feet above the level of the sea, and would present little difficulty to the construction of a carriage-road.

The road passes Gabas, where there are two small *Inns*, H. du Pic du Midi, and H. des Pyrenées, and where there is good trout-fishing (Rte. 83), and then turns l. towards the S.W. and follows a level and green valley to

Casa de Broussette, a solitary house and farm, the last in France. Bread and wine may be procured here. Part of the ascent to the Col is rather steep, but the Col or *Port d'Ancou* is hardly noticeable, and the path winding to the S.E. crosses a small brook, the boundary between France and Spain. Soon afterwards the Spanish custom-house station is reached.

The inn, or Posada, at *Sallent*, in the valley of Roumigas, watered by the Gallego, affords chocolate, but nothing else good. There is a bed in the only sitting-room: charges exorbitant. The valley of the Gallego soon opens out into the larger one of the Thena, in a contraction of which lies the wretched village of *Panticosa*, (no inn). From here the road turns aside to the left. The ascent is steep, though a good mule-track has been made up the fine rocky gorge of El Escalar, to the *Baths of Panticosa*. They are about 5400 ft. above the sea, and are situated in a wild treeless basin, surrounded by naked rocks and tremendous precipices, and nearly occupied by a small lake. The Baths consist of a huge barrack-like hotel, with baths and large outbuildings, and their appearance, in this solitude, with many Spaniards, peasants and others, stalking majestically about, is very striking. Up to the end of August the baths are frequented by the upper classes of Spaniards, and the hotel is often too full.

ROUTE 83A.

Eaux Chaudes to Caunterets, by Panticosa.

Eaux Chaudes.	hr.	min.
Gabas	1	30
Broussette	2	0
Col d'Ancou	1	20
Sallent	3	0
Panticosa	1	50
Baths of Panticosa	1	40
	<hr/>	
	11	20

From Eaux Chaudes to the Baths of Panticosa takes the muleteers from 12 to 14 hrs. It will take a good walker 10 hrs. at least, excluding stoppages.

The charges are high, but the accommodation fair, and French is spoken.

Diligence daily in summer to Jaca; good carriage-road thither.

[From Panticosa village, the *Ben-deñera* or *Tentenera Pass* leads E. to the Hospice of Boucharo or Bujaruelo, where is very poor accommodation: ascent steep and almost trackless: scenery wild rather than grand. Hence there are paths over the Port de Gavarnie N., and to Torla and Broto, in whose vicinity the Bouquetin it is said may be found. It is more than a day's journey to reach either place.]

Baths of Panticosa.	hr.	min.
Port or Col de Marcadaou .	4	0
Pont d'Espagne	4	0
Caunterets	1	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	45

From the Baths of Panticosa to Caunterets is about 10 hrs'. rough ride or walk, stoppages included. Though mules do cross, it is not safe to ride for the first 4 hrs. over the smooth granite rocks. There is no regular track up to the Col; and as it cannot be seen from the baths, it would scarcely be possible to find it without a guide. There is not a more desolate or rugged pass in the Pyrenees. The ascent begins immediately behind the hotel, and thence to the top is an almost continuous scramble over rocks steep as a staircase. About two-thirds of the way up a little lake is passed, and in the hollow near the Col snow is crossed. Many of the rocks are glacier-marked. The Col or *Port de Marcadaou* is a small depression in the range, the threshold of which is sharp as the ridge of a house, so that you literally step across it into France. The Col is probably 8000 ft. above the sea: the view from it is wonderfully wild and desolate, but is not very extensive. The descent is very steep, but not so rugged as the ascent. About half an hour from the top is a delicious spring, at which it is usual to rest. After about an hour's descent, comparatively level ground is reached, and the *Val de Jarret* or *Marcadaou* is followed; and in half an hour

more some sawmills, the only habitation between the Baths of Panticosa and Pont d'Espagne. A steep descent and another level brings us to *Pont d'Espagne*, the road from which to Caunterets is described in Rte. 85A.

ROUTE 84.

THE COL DE TORTES.—EAUX-BONNES TO CAUNTERETS OR LUZ.

Originally there was only a difficult mule-path from Eaux-Bonnes to Argeles, by the Col de Tortes; and carriages were forced to go round by Louvie to reach Caunterets. In 1866 a finely engineered carriage-road, *Route Thermale*, was completed, by a more sweeping circuit, to connect these 2 watering-places. It crosses the ridge to the N. of Col de Tortes, and then bending S. is carried for more than a mile along the precipitous face of the Pic de Gabizos. It is cut into the side of the mountain; a mere shelf, from which one looks down into the valley below. It is a wonderful work, rivalling many Alpine roads, and most creditable to the reign of Napoleon III.

"The Route Thermale crosses by a very fine pass, and is kept in capital order. The distance to Argeles is 27 m. (43 kil.): time to Arrens, 5 hrs.; from Arrens to Argeles, 1½ hr. From Eaux-Bonnes the road ascends for 1½ hr. to the Col, from which the views are splendid. There is a further ascent of a few hundred feet over a col, parallel to that of Saucède, and then a very long descent to Arrens."

Arrens (Inn: H. de France, primi-

tive, kept by an intelligent ex-Douanier), 20 m. from Eaux-Bonnes.

Those who choose *the old bridle-path* will require 6 hrs. to Arrens over Col de Tortes and Col de Saucède, and 3 thence to Argelez. Send round the baggage, and take provisions for the day. There is not a single auberge as far as Arrens. Beware of the shepherds' dogs, which are very savage hereabouts. On leaving Eaux-Bonnes, by the old mountain-road near the source, you traverse part of the mountain called Le Trésor. Keep the upper path, and, leaving the first bridge and cascade on your l., you come to a second bridge; pass it, keeping the torrent on your rt. The road is as yet well marked by horses, &c., and sufficiently steep. In 2 hrs. thence, on horseback, you can make the Col de Tortes; and, although the path is not always very distinct, you may know the Col by a remarkable rock which elevates itself on the l., and is like the root of an eye tooth. The descent on both sides is exceedingly steep, and would induce most persons to descend from their horses. Leaving the valley of Louzon on your l., keep under the Pic de Gabisos till you come to some chalets. The second Col (*Col de Saucède*) is then right before you—a steep heathy mount. The descent from Col de Tortes and ascent of this Col takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Instead of descending at once from this Col to Arrens, it is best to keep for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour along the l. or N. side of the valley of Arvase, and not begin to bear downwards until the ridge rises; descending then to the village of Marsous. This path being on a terrace commands for about an hour noble views of the valleys of Azun and Argeles. If you descend at once from the Col de Saucède, you pass

The *Chapel of Poey le Houn* (hill of the fountain), about 10 minutes' walk from Arrens. Fine views S. of the mountains at the head of the Val d'Azun, and especially of the snows of the *Pic de Balatons*, or Murmuret, which rises on the W. of the Port d'Azun, leading to Sallent and Panticosa.

Arrens is a village of 1298 Inhab., 2720 ft. above the sea, and the chief place in the Val d'Azun. The ch. is surrounded by a battlemented wall, and its doorway is curious. Hence there is a good road by Marsous and Aucun, leaving Bun on rt., to Argeles, about 8 m. = 13 kil., or Pierrefitte, 6 m. more.

Argeles (H. de France; the owners, Pierrefitte and his wife, very civil people). (See Rte. 85A.)

It would be making a toil of a pleasure to attempt to reach Cauterets in 1 day from Eaux-Bonnes, at least on foot; especially as the road from Argeles to Cauterets is so magnificent, pleasing, and varied, that it alone deserves a day.

ROUTE 85.

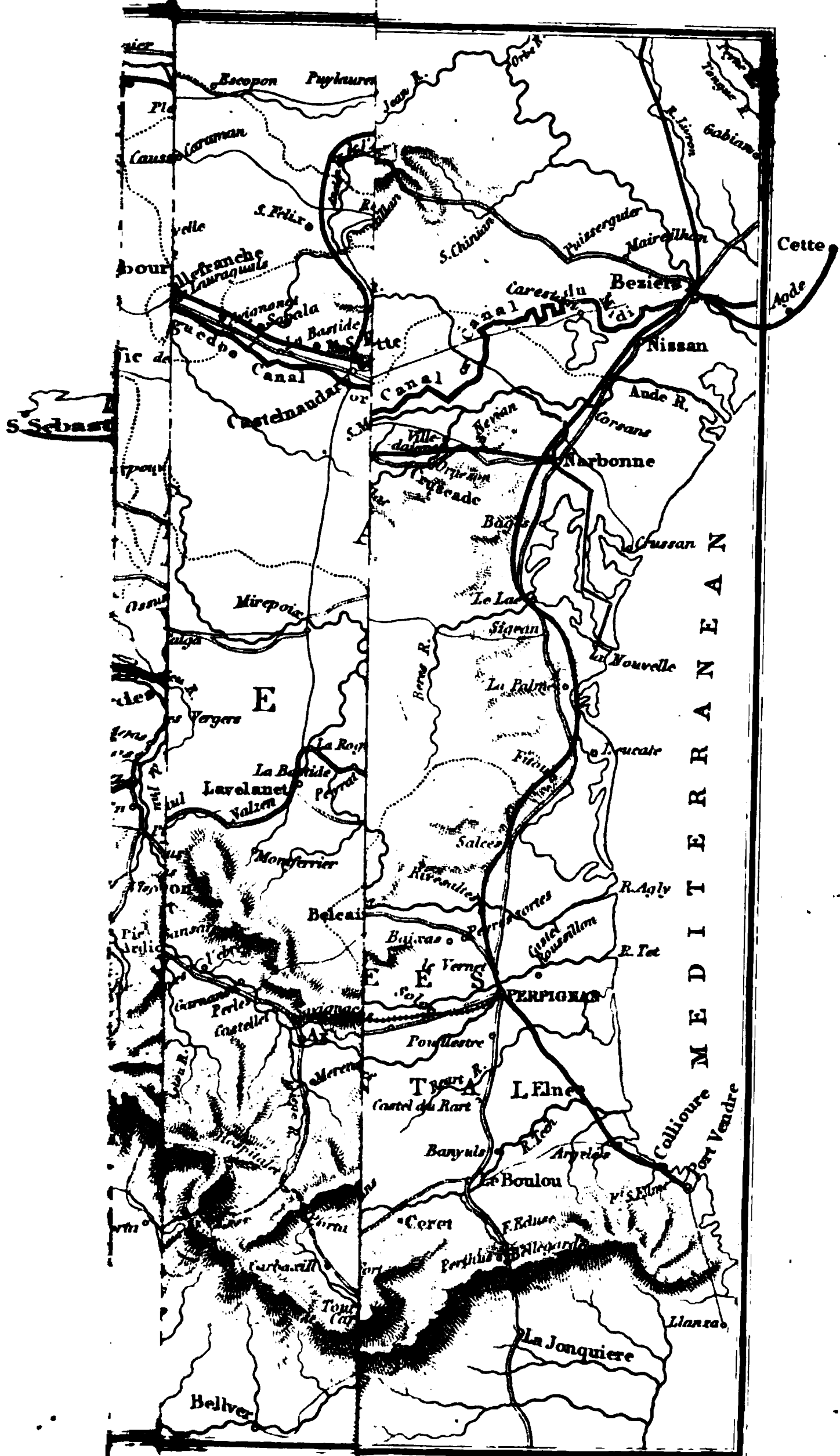
THE PYRENEES.

- A. PAU, EAUX-BONNES, OR EAUX-CHAUDES TO CAUTERETS.
- B. CAUTERETS TO LUZ.
- C. LUZ TO GAVARNIE — BRÈCHE DE ROLAND.
- D. LUZ TO BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE OR LUCHON.

A daily communication by diligences is kept up in summer between all the principal watering-places of the Pyrenees.

Distances from Pau—to Cauterets, 68 kilom. = 42 Eng. m.; to Luz and St. Sauveur, 71 kilom. = 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.; to Barèges, 76 kilom. = 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.; to B. de Bigorre. The time for most of these excursions can now be much shortened, by proceeding from Lourdes, Tarbes, or Montrejeau, on the rly., open from Pau to Toulouse.

This route includes some of the most interesting objects and places in the



Pyrenees; and the drive from Lourdes to Luz and Cauterets in particular is a continued succession of the most beautiful scenery.

A. Pau, Eaux Bonnes, or Eaux Chaudes to Cauterets.

Railway from Pau to Lourdes and Tarbes, and from there to Montrejeau and Toulouse, and from Tarbes to Auch and Agen, the latter the shortest route in actual distance to Paris.

From *Pau* the rly. ascends the rt. bank of the Gave du Pau, as far as Lourdes (24 m.), through a plain of considerable width, nearly covered with maize and flax, and passes between festooned vines slinging their tendrils between the apple and cherry trees. One village rapidly succeeds another, but they contribute little to the cheerfulness of the drive, as the houses turn their backs on the traveller, whose gaze is met by dead walls. He has, however, something more interesting to occupy his attention in the varying forms of the mountains which he is gradually approaching. But there is one exception in the village of *Coaraze*, near the larger ones of *Nay* (3409 Inhab.), the largest on the line, and *Claracq*; for its old tower, crowning a mound on the rt. bank, is part of the castle in which Henri IV. was confided from his early years to the care of *Susanne de Bourbon*, *Baronne de Misans*, and by the wisdom of his mother brought up in the rough fashion of the peasants of his native country, dressed like them, fed like them, sharing in their sports, and traversing the rugged rocks with bare feet; thus acquiring the vigour of body and strength of mind which enabled him to surmount in after-life so many hardships, dangers, and difficulties. Beside the ruin a modern château has been built.

Lestelle.—Inns: H. de France; Poste: fair country inns. The Gave, running in a contracted rocky bed, is here spanned by a bold arch most picturesquely draped with ivy. Outside of this village, at a spot hemmed in between a fine wooded hill, spotted

with chapels or stations, and the river, stands *Béharrum*, a *Séminaire* for the education of young priests, beautifully situated. The bridge is a favourite subject for artists. The Church is an ugly modern building, containing a statue of the Virgin reported to have miraculous powers, which attracts a multitude of devotees from a distance in the month of September.

Traversing a narrow defile which is hemmed in between barren bracken-covered hills, we pass into the Dépt. des Hautes Pyrénées, and from the ancient Béarn into Bigorre, shortly before entering the manufacturing town of St. Pé (2541 Inhab.), on the Gave. It is chiefly inhabited by nailers, who obtain iron from the forges of Asson, and by comb-makers, who supply the Spanish ladies with combs of box-wood for their hair. It has a curious Romanesque church with apsidal terminations, and sculpture over the door. Much roofing slate is exported hence.

24 m. *Lourdes Rly. Stat.* (Inns: H. des Pyrénées; H. de France, Poste; Lafitte), 4620 Inhab., consists of a picturesque but somewhat gloomy-looking hill fort, seated on a rock, around which the town of narrow dirty streets and shabby houses group themselves. This *Castle* was once the key of the valley of Lavedan, or of the Gave de Pau, commanding the 4 roads which unite here from Tarbes, Bagnères, Argelez, and Pau. It is reached by flights of stairs, and entered by a small drawbridge, and a door 4 feet high and only wide enough for one person to squeeze through; but, not being strong according to modern rules of art, is rather of use as a barrack than a fortress. It was long a state prison, and in 1804 Lord Elgin was incarcerated within it by Napoleon, who caused him to be seized in his journey through France from the East. Far different was its importance in ancient times; it was held for the English monarchs, and the Black Prince, as part of the country of Bigorre, which was ceded to the English by the French king John as part of his ransom, in conformity with the treaty of Brétigny. Froissart gives

a very long account of its varied fortunes, which render this feudal fortress interesting for all who are acquainted with its history. In 1369, not very long after the visit of the Black Prince, Lourdes was actually attacked by the French army commanded by the Duc d'Anjou, and at the end of 16 days the town, defended only by a palisade, and much injured by the machines which the duke brought to bear against it, was won; but the enemy made no impression on the citadel above, which bade defiance for six weeks longer to all efforts to take it. The governor remained true to his oath to the Prince of Wales to guard his stronghold, and resisted the offer of a large sum from the Duc d'Anjou to deliver it up. Another attempt was made to induce this faithful châtelain to betray his trust, by Gaston Phœbus, who invited him to his castle of Orthez. Before setting out, however, Pierre Arnaut confided his stronghold to his brother Jean, who took the same oaths of fidelity. Gaston, irritated at the steadfast honesty of Arnaut in refusing his proposal to yield up the castle, in a brutal fit of rage stabbed him in 5 places with his poignard, and thrust him into a dungeon, where he perished. The atrocious crime availed him not; for Jean, the brother of his victim, proved as trusty a governor and skilful a captain as the murdered Pierre.

There is nothing to be seen here, but the artist-traveller may probably get a sketch of the castle and its picturesque donjon. The sides of the valley are very bare and uninviting near here.

Railway from Lourdes to Tarbes, 12 m.; and from there to Bagnères de Bigorre, 14 m.

Lourdes, now that it is reached by rlys. on every side, will be the best starting-point for the watering-places of Cauterets, St. Sauveur, Barèges, Eaux-Chaudes, Eux-Bonnes, and for the numerous sites in the valleys of Azun, Gavarnie, and conveyances for all these places will be found at the rly. station; whilst Bagnères de Luchon, and the valleys of the Adour and Cam-

pan will be more easily reached from Bagnères de Bigorre station.

On leaving Lourdes we are soon in the heart of the mountains, but the valley continues for some time stern, rocky, and bare; showing marks in its gashed sides and rock-strewn bottom of the fury of the torrents; the road ascending the valley of Lavedau by *Geu* and *Vidalos*.

This unpromising vestibule, however, leads into what has not unjustly been called the Paradise of Argeles, where the valley expands into a wide basin renowned for its picturesque beauty, fertility, and cultivation, and ranking among the finest in the Pyrenees. This altered scene opens out to view after passing the widely conspicuous dismantled tower of Vidalos, which, rising in the midst of the valley upon a monticule, conceals the village behind it.

Rich maize crops or verdant pastures occupy the bottom, interspersed with orchards; but the tilled land extends far up the slopes, and the grand mountains around are clothed with forests, the whole scattered over with houses and villages. In the midst of this lies the pretty town of *Argeles*, with 1698 Inhab., 7 m. from Lourdes. (*Inn*: *H. de France, first-rate; clean and reasonable.)

Argeles stands 1575 ft. above the sea-level, but, from its sheltered situation, enjoys a climate where winter tarries so short a while that its presence is scarcely perceived. In summer, however, it is intensely hot. Goutre and crétinism are very prevalent about Argeles. Rly. projected between

Lourdes, Argeles, and Pierrefitte.

[The *Val d'Azun*, opening out on the W. opposite Argelez, and extending up into the central chain between the mountains called Pic du Midi d'Azun and Pic de Gabisos, includes some very fine scenery, and will be well worth exploring. A road leads up by Ancunizans, a beautiful spot, to Arrens, the highest village (8 m.); 1 m. beyond it stands the pilgrimage chapel of N. D. de Poey la Houn, a picturesque building on a pedestal of rock overlooking the valley. From Arrens a very remarkable carriage-road, *la Route Thermale*, runs

to Eaux-Bonnes (Rte. 84) in 5½ h., crossing the Col de Tortes.]

A pleasant walk or ride, from Argeles to Ges, Serres, Salluz, and Ouzous, will unfold beautiful mountain scenery.

Beyond Argeles the ch. and scanty remains of the ancient abbey of St. Savin, long sequestered, but now restored, are passed high up on the hill to our right. The view from the convent-garden is beautiful, and the church, said to be as old as Charlemagne, is very curious. From Argeles the road ascends along the united streams descending from Cauterets and Gavarnie to

4 m. *Pierrefitte*—*Inn*: La Poste, excellent and reasonable. This village, whose population seems to live by begging, much to the traveller's annoyance, is the centre from which the roads to Cauterets, to St. Sauveur, and Barèges diverge. The old church of the village of Soulom, on the opposite bank of the Gave de Cauterets, has a curious covered gallery at its W. end, intended for defence. Pierrefitte is seated at the foot of a lofty and conspicuous mountain, which seems to block up the passage, and which, in fact, gives rise to 2 minor valleys. The road to Luz, Barèges, and St. Sauveur runs up that on the l., and the way to Cauterets is on the rt. of the mountain. The highest point of the ridge dividing the valley of Cauterets from that of Luz is named the Pic du Midi de Viscos, 7030 ft. above the sea-level. The whole way to Cauterets lies through a narrow gorge, where the cheerful beauty of the lower valley gives place to savage grandeur. A good carriage-road, which took 4 years to complete, is carried through it, rising immediately behind Pierrefitte, before it penetrates into the defile, in well-contrived zigzags, either elevated on terraces of masonry or cut out of the hard rock: it is a fine work of engineering. A portion of the old way remains, and serves as a short cut for the pedestrian, whence he may survey to advantage the mouth of the narrow gorge, in the depths of which the torrent struggles

along. It is a rent burst through vertical strata of slate, yet, except where its sides are absolutely perpendicular, they are either carpeted with bright patches of green meadow or covered with trees and brushwood, among which the hazel thrives. At a short distance from the mouth of the gorge, the view, looking back upon the vale of Argeles, is peculiarly beautiful, from the contrast of rugged, gloomy wildness in the foreground, with the sunny richness beyond of groves, pastures, and corn-fields. Near the middle of the pass, which may recall to the Swiss traveller some features of the Via Mala, the road surmounts in a series of graceful curves a bed of limestone or marble, called *Butte du Limaçon*, which stretches across the valley like a dam. Over this the Gave tumbles in a long rapid, which frets its waters into foam as white as snow. To this succeeds a slight opening in the valley, and a tall pointed mountain appears at its extremity, clad in firs: at its foot lies Cauterets; though intervening hills conceal it from view until the road reaches close upon it.

7 m. *Cauterets*.—*Inns*: H. de France, "one of the best in the Pyrenees"—*G. S.*, Sept. 1866; H. des Ambassadeurs; H. des Princes, kept by Derrey fils, clean, well-regulated, with moderate charges; H. Richelieu; H. du Lion d'Or; H. du Parc.

There are tables-d'hôte twice a day at the principal inns, and families may be supplied with meals in their rooms by a traiteur. Cauterets, though in a spot so remote and elevated (3254 ft. above the sea), with savage mountains encircling it, and overhanging its roofs with their peaks and pine forests, has a perfectly townish air, with an octroi at its entrance, paved streets of inns and lodging-houses, and in the centre an irregular market-place. It is one of the chief watering-places of the Pyrenees, containing 1300 permanent Inhab.,—abounding in agents, guides, horse-jobbers, and itinerant marchands, who beset the traveller the moment he sets foot within it. The number of houses is

about 200; most of them have the door-posts, window-sills, and thresholds of grey marble, and over every other door is emblazoned "Chevaux ou voitures à louer." Invalids repairing to Cauterets to take the waters must address themselves to the government medical inspector, who will inscribe their names in a book, and allot to them an hour for taking the bath, to remain fixed during the whole of their stay, with a chaise à porteur to convey them if required. Cauterets is a watering-place of ancient resort; the Kings of Navarre, Queen Marguerite, sister of François I., repaired hither with her court and poets, and here she wrote her 'Heptameron,' after the manner of Boccaccio.

Omnibuses four-in-hand convey the bathers and drinkers to the Raillère, about a mile off.

The chief building is the modern pump-room or *Etablissement des Bains* near the foot of the hill, to receive the waters of the source called *les Espagnols*, one of the most powerful and hottest in the Pyrenees. It is so named from its having at an early period, according to tradition, cured the ailments of a king of Arragon, or from being much frequented by Spaniards, who cross the mountains in great numbers to repair hither. The new building is supplied with water in pipes carried down the slope of the hill of Perraute, from the source, situated at a considerable elevation, where the old bath-house stands. The bathing apparatus and accessories are constructed on the most approved plan dictated by the experience of modern science. The older bath-houses in the same direction are little better than wretched sheds, approached by paths so steep and stony as to require much exertion on the part of the robust to surmount; yet up them the invalid was formerly compelled either to toil on foot or be carried in a chaise à porteur.

The *Mineral Springs* here are sulphurous and hot, varying only in the quantity of the same ingredients, and in warmth from 102° to 140° Fahr. There are about 16 distinct sources,

six of which rise on the hill of Perraute, above the town to the E., and the remainder are situated higher up the valley, on the banks of the Gave, from 1 to 1½ m. distant. They are said to present, in their strength, warmth, and qualities an epitome of almost all the sulphurous sources scattered over the Pyrenees; some of them being even more powerful than those of Barèges, others as mild as those of St. Sauveur. The principal springs on the banks of the Gave, and the one most resorted to, is the *Raillère*, whose waters are received in a building of some pretensions, faced with a portico, on a raised terrace, at the foot of a granitic mountain, destitute of trees or verdure, but covered over with fallen blocks of stone, which descend its slopes in dreary ruin. From 6 to 8 in the morning all the world of Cauterets repairs to this desolate spot, and during the height of the season bathers assemble here at a much earlier hour, even at 4 in the morning. The road is thronged with sour-faced invalids; open sedan-chairs upon poles, covered with a canvas hood, of which 50 or 60 are kept in the town, hurry to and fro, occupied by muffled females; peasant women in red capulets mingle with Paris dandies in white berrets and red Béarnese sashes (*à la mode des Bains*): black ecclesiastics in broad-brimmed hats, Capuchin monks in the brown woollen costume of their order, and Spaniards of swarthy olive-coloured visage and stately gait, their heads swathed in mottled handkerchiefs, their persons muffled up in the embozo of their cloaks, which are often no better than horsecloths, offering a singular combination of dignity and poverty,—such are the component parts of the motley and picturesque crowd which repairs daily to La Raillère. There are 23 Cabinets des Bains, with 2 douches and a fountain for drinking.

Above the Raillère is a group of other springs and a cluster of little bath-houses, built one above another against the hill-sides: the principal are the *Bain du Pré*, beneath a stream of

fallen rocks, grown over with lichens, Petit St. Sauveur, Mahourat, B. des Œufs, and des Yeux. The *Source de Montmorency* is a sort of grotto, whose waters, too hot for the hand to bear, deposit a white, greasy slime; and the *Bain du Bois*, the highest in this direction, contains 4 cabinet baths, with a douche in each, and beds for the invalid who may desire to encourage the perspiration produced by the bath, and 2 piscines or large baths in common: the charge for one is 20 sous.

July and August are the season when Cauterets is most resorted to: lodgings are perhaps dearer than anywhere else in the Pyrenees; poorly furnished rooms sometimes costing as much as 5 or 6 fr. each per diem.

There is a subscription reading-room or club, called *Le Cercle*, here.

Several formal avenues and alleys on the outskirts of the town, by the side of the road to Pierrefitte, and the Parc on the margin of the Gave, satisfy the wants of French visitors as promenades, but will appear wearisome to English: indeed, except in the society of friends, or with the inducement of regaining health, to make one tarry, the attractions at Cauterets are few.

The *Grange de la Reine*, an humble farm, so called from Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III., having once been belated in crossing the mountains, and having passed the night there, is a good point of view for the basin of Cauterets, about 600 ft. above it. The mountain called *Pic de Monné* commands a far more extensive and very striking view, but it is a serious mountain to climb; requiring $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. up and 4 down.

The sportsman may be interested in knowing that the rivers abound in trout, and that the chase of the izard and the bear may be pursued on the neighbouring mountains between the Vignemale and the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, with some prospect of success at the latter end of spring. These wild animals are, however, becoming rare even in these their last retreats. Jean Destapins is a capital guide and chasseur.

Chaises à porteur cost 15 fr. a day,

and 3 fr. pourboire to the porteurs, who are very agile and sure-footed; ladies are often carried by them as far as the Lac de Gaube. Good horses may be hired, and are let out by the day without a guide at 4 or 5 frs.

Nobody thinks of quitting Cauterets without making the excursion to the **Pont d'Espagne* and ***Lac de Gaube*. There is a bridle-road all the way, well marked, but steep at its farther extremity, the excursion may be performed without a guide and on foot, though those who wish to save time will mount on a horse. It will require about 2 hrs'. good walking to reach the Pont d'Espagne, and 1 hr. more thence to the Lac de Gaube: the return will be effected in less time.

Passing the source de la Raillère, and other springs and baths already mentioned, and winding along the Val de Jerez between the mountains of Perraute and Peyrénère, whose sides are strewn with fallen rocks, the path ascends by the margin of the Gave, through a wild narrow valley, the lower parts of the mountains bounding it wooded at first with trees and bushes, and afterwards with pine forests, while the upper parts rise in bare precipices, serrated peaks, and pointed pinnacles of granite.

The torrent leaps down from the upper to the lower slopes of the valley in several fine falls, the best of which is the cascade of *Cerizet*, where travellers usually dismount and scramble down into a rude scene of rocks, wood, and water. Before this, the road winds through a wild spot called "Le Grand Chaos," consisting of immense blocks of limestone fallen from above.

About 6 m. from Cauterets (2 hrs. walk) is the *Pont d'Espagne* (5150 feet above the sea), in itself a simple structure of pine trunks thrown across the torrent, here confined in a narrow chasm between rocks, just below the juncture of the Gave descending from the Lac de Gaube with that from the Marcadaou; refreshment may be had a few yards above the Pont. The streams unite by leaping together into

the chasm under the bridge, in picturesque *Falls*, but of no great magnitude. They are best seen about 20 or 30 yards on the path leading into Spain. These are but accessories to the sublime scene around, which, from the predominance of black fir forests, surrounded by granite cliffs shooting upwards in spires and pinnacles, somewhat resembles a scene in Norway.

[The valley above the Pont d'Espagne, called Val de Jeret, continues of great grandeur, and is traversed by a path on the l. bank of the stream leading by the Marcadaou pass to the baths of Panticosa in Spain. (See Rte. 83A.) It will be well worth while to ascend the Marcadaou Pass (3 to 3½ hours' walk from Pont d'Espagne), even if the tourist does not cross into Spain, as far as the frontier, as the view towards Spain is magnificent.]

To reach the *Lac de Gaube* turn to the l. close to the Pont d'Espagne. Immediately above it turn aside over another small wooden bridge, called Pont de Joseph, and, alighting at a small hut or cabaret, you gaze down from a green knoll upon a magnificent fall, "La Cascade," the whole body of water discharged from the Lac de Gaube, tumbling from a considerable height. Returning over the bridges, take the l. hand very steep path, which strikes up the mountain side through the pine wood, and at first by the side of a torrent, and over some patches of boggy ground. After about ¾ hour's walk (2 m.) over trunks and roots and shattered stones, you reach this lonely basin of green water. It is not more than 2½ m. in circumference, yet is the largest lake among the Pyrenees, and at an elevation of 1788 mètres = 5866 ft. above the sea-level, and 300 or 400 (?) ft. deep. The steep precipices on either side are bare, except where seamed with lines of straggling black firs, alternating with streams of fallen rocks; but the entire centre of the picture is filled with the noble mass of the *Vignemale*, one of the highest mountains in France, white

with eternal snow, crowned by crags and by glaciers which feed the lake through a small fall. The fisherman's hut which serves as a restaurant (furnishing lake trout for the hungry traveller's breakfast at a high rate) is planted upon a ridge of granite, stretching across the valley, and damming up the waters of the lake. A better restaurant has been built by the town of Cauterets. A bed may be had here. On a projecting rock a little *monument of white marble*, railed in, is the record of the melancholy fate of a young Englishman, named Pattison, and his wife, who, within one month of their marriage, were drowned in the lake. They had trusted themselves in the wretched skiff to row across the lake; and it is supposed to have been accidentally upset, for no human eye beheld the accident. A lying romance, grafted on their sad story, destitute of all truth, is sold on the spot—let no one buy it.

The *ascent of the Vignemale* is sometimes made from the lake, which is either crossed in a boat, or skirted by the path on the l. The clue to the ascent is the Gave, which forms the waterfall at the extremity. Following its bank, we ascend in succession, in the course of 1½ hour's walk, 5 different stages or steps of the mountain, each of which the torrent clears by a leap. The mass of the mountain is of limestone, which here overlies the granite prevailing from La Raillère to the Lac de Gaube. The Gave has its origin in the foot of a glacier stretching nearly up to the top of the mountain. Its crest is topped by 3 detached peaks. The highest, the Pic Longue, is 10,820 ft. above the sea, surpassing every other in the French Pyrenees. The view is said to extend into Spain and over a large part of the French portion of the chain. This excursion cannot be performed without the aid of experienced guides. It was made by the Prince de la Moskowa in 1838, who has described it in the '*Revue des Deux Mondes*.'

[There is a difficult mountain path

among broken rocks and the débris of glaciers, from the Lac de Gauze over the shoulder of the Vignemale, keeping that mountain on the rt., through the Col or Port d'Ossoue and down the Val d'Ossoue to Gavarnie. It will require 8 or 10 hrs., and should not be undertaken without good guides, being one of the most difficult pedestrian expeditions in the Pyrenees.]

B. Cauterets to Luz.

Cauterets.

6 m. Pierrefitte (good Inn).

8 m. Luz.

1 m. St. Sauveur.

The course usually taken by persons proceeding to Barèges, or Gavarnie, from Cauterets, is to retrace their steps down the valley as far as Pierrefitte (see Rte. 85A), and thence ascend by a good road the gorge leading up to Luz, a drive of about 3 h. (carriage and 2 horses, 15 fr.).

The defile leading from Pierrefitte to Luz is truly magnificent, differing from that of Cauterets, being rather less gloomy, but scarcely inferior. It abounds in rich foliage throughout. The modern road, made with much engineering skill, is alternately a shelf cut with vast labour out of the rock, or a terrace built up with masonry; with an abyss under foot, and towering masses over head. It crosses the Gave by bridges several times before reaching Luz. At length the gorge opens into a basin-shaped vale, remarkable for its rich carpet of verdure, cultivated in patches, having little villages planted a considerable way up its sides, until fields give place to forests. The mountains by the separation leave space for a small triangular plain, entered by a narrow defile at each of its angles. On the S.W. opens that of Gavarnie, at the mouth of which lies St. Sauveur, on the S.E. that of the Bastan leading to Barèges, guarded at its mouth by the Castle of St. Marie. From both of these issue Gaves which, meeting in the midst of the plain, escape by its third or N. angle through the defile leading to Pierrefitte, and traversed by the car-

riage-road. At the upper end of the plain, between the defiles of Gavarnie and Barèges, at the foot of a lofty mountain called Pic de Bergons, lies the little village of Luz. An avenue of formal poplars traverses the verdant flat meadows, gushing with rills of water, to which they owe their emerald tints and rich crops of grass, and leads into

8 m. Luz (Inns: H. de l'Univers; chez Payotte, excellent in all respects; H. des Pyrénées, "very good, and civil people, Sept. 1866"—G. S. Luz (1671 Inhab.) will be the best head-quarters for an expedition to Gavarnie and Barèges. Grandet's lodging-house is recommended.

Luz is a cleanly village, situated on a Gave of rapid flow: to the refreshing stream of one of its tributary brooks, under the inn windows, horses and pigs repair to bathe all day long. The pigs in particular seem to have acquired unwonted habits of cleanliness in this country, and to enjoy excessively the ablutions administered by the swineherd, who bastes them with a wooden ladle.

The Church of Luz, enclosed within a castle furnished with battlements and loopholed walls, is a great curiosity, bearing as it does the mixed character of the order of the Templars,—half monks, half soldiers,—by whom it was founded. They were planted here to guard the frontier in troublous times, forming an outpost of Christians against the Saracens at first, and Spaniards afterwards. The church, entered by a machicolated gate under a projecting turret, is a Romanesque building probably of the 11th centy. The carved doorway, and the line of straight-sided arches, running round the E. end on the outside, deserve notice; also a small doorway on the S. side, now walled up, through which alone, according to tradition, the proscribed race of Cagots were allowed to enter the church, where they occupied a chapel apart from the rest of the congregation. A good deal of the so-called crêpe de Barèges is made at Luz.

The knoll behind Luz, crowned with a modern chapel founded by the

Empress of the French, and called *Chapelle Eugénie*, dedicated to St. Peter of Solferino, commands a very pleasing view, looking down into a valley on either hand, and is easily accessible. A path will be found to descend on the opposite side to St. Sauveur.

It is not more than 1 m. by the level road from Luz to the *Baths of St. Sauveur*, a narrow street of white *Inns* (*H. de France; H. des Princes; H. de Paris) and lodging-houses planted on a narrow terrace or ledge, on the top of a rocky cliff, about 200 ft. above the Gave on its l. bank, and just within the jaws of the romantic and beautifully wooded defile leading to Gavarnie. A handsome Gothic *Church* has been built since 1860, and, in combination with the pretty *Bridge*, has greatly improved the aspect of the place.

In the middle of the village are the *Baths* (Etablissement Thermal), one of the handsomest in the Pyrenees, containing 14 or 16 bathing-rooms supplied from springs of sulphurous water, resembling those of Cauterets, but less warm, and less rich in gas. They are considered efficacious in female complaints, nervous affections, &c. Thus the greater number of invalids here are ladies, while at Barèges the male sex predominates. Being weaker than those of Barèges, a course of them is recommended as a good preparation for the stronger waters of Barèges.

The name St. Sauveur is said to be derived from an inscription placed over the healing source by a bishop of Tarbes, at what period is unknown:—"Vos haurietis aquas de fontibus Salvatoris."

The carriage-road up the valley from St. Sauveur has, since 1861, been carried across the ravine by a *Bridge* of a single arch 216 ft. above the stream, a noble work of engineering, and a very picturesque object. The Emperor Napoleon III. laid the first stone of it in 1860: it cost 300,000 frs.

At St. Sauveur, as well as at Luz, guides and horses may be had at the usual charges. Martin is a capital guide, and has good horses. Jacques

St. Laur, of Luz, who may be heard of at Madame Cazeaux's, is an excellent guide, moderate in his charges for horses: Pic de Bergons 3½ frs.; Gavarnie 4 frs. including horses' feed. Bernard Cousté, and Pierre Sanio, who made the ascent of the Maladetta in 1842, are also recommended. A *Tariff for Guides and Horses* has been established by the authorities of this valley, and should be asked for by the tourist.

The summit of the *Pic de Bergons*, the hill behind Luz and opposite St. Sauveur, 8238 ft. above the sea, is one of the best points of view among the Pyrenees, and one of the most accessible, since even ladies may ride up without difficulty, or be carried in a chaise à porteur. About 3 hrs. are required to reach the summit, and 2 to descend. From the top may be seen the Cirque of Gavarnie, the Brèche de Roland, and Tours de Marboré, and the more distant and loftier Mont Perdu to the S.; to the W. the Vignemale; to the E. the sterile valley of Barèges, and the Pic du Midi; to the N. the Vale of Lavedan and the plains beyond it.

There is a path, not easy to find without a guide, over the mountains from St. Sauveur to Cauterets: the journey will take 5 hrs. on foot; but the high road (already described) is much grander in scenery, and good all the way, though it makes a wide détour.

C. Luz to Gavarnie—Brèche de Roland—Mont Perdu.

13 m. to Gavarnie: 3 hrs. drive; good carriage-road as far as Gavarnie, thence horse-path to the Cirque 2 m. Omnibus daily to Gavarnie from H. de l'Univers.

The road runs up the rt. bank of the Gave, and, leaving St. Sauveur on the rt., is soon joined by the road from that place which crosses the Gave by the magnificent *Bridge* of one arch.

The valley of the Gave de Gavarnie, at whose mouth stands St. Sauveur, contains some of the most striking scenery in the Pyrenees, and terminates in the most remarkable of those

Oules or *Cirques* peculiar to the Pyrenees, and already described, § 4. It takes 4 hrs. to walk; no guide is needed as far as Gavarnie, thence up to the Brèche one is indispensable. The grand scenery of the defile begins at once:—umbrageous woods alternating with precipitous rocks—mountain peaks of picturesque form rear their heads aloft; below gapes a confined chasm. The road is cut in the face of a rocky precipice, down which the eye gazes 300 or 400 ft., sheer into the green and frothy river, within the half-opened fissure below. One difficult pass around an angular shoulder of the mountain is called *Pas de l'Echelle*, because, before the present road was cut, it could only be traversed by a hazardous stair, descending on one side and ascending on the other. Here the peasants of Bigorre defeated a force of Miquelites (Spanish troops), who invaded the frontier for the last time in the wars of Louis XIV., 1708. There are ruins, down in the hollow, of an old fort called *Escalette*. Many small falls are passed and torrents crossed by high and narrow bridges, suspended over deep gulfs: many of the watercourses are bestridden by mills, not much larger than boxes; a row of such, close together, seen on the hill-side, look like beads on a white string. At Pont de Sia 3 bridges cross the stream.

Twice the valley expands, into the basins of Pragnères and Gèdre, but it is more often contracted by narrow defiles. On approaching the village of Gèdre, from the hill above it there is a fine view, for a short space, of the snowy mountains called *Tours de Marboré*, and of the Brèche de Roland, a gap in the wall of rock which crests the mountain, looking like a notch made in a jaw by the loss of a tooth. It was cut through, according to the legend, by Roland, the brave Paladin, with his trusty blade Durandal, to open a passage in pursuit of the Moors. To the rt. of it the false Brèche, a similar gap, is seen. They both lie immediately above the Cirque of Gavarnie, and are soon lost to view behind intervening mountains,

as the valley curves, and they are invisible from the Cirque itself. At Gèdre there is a small *Inn*, and a sight scarcely worth notice, though travellers are invited to see it and pay, called *Grotte de Gèdre*. It is an imperfect arch, formed by the torrent scooping out the rock, partly grown over with creeping shrubs.

[The opening on the l., behind Gèdre, through which the torrent issues, is the mouth of the *Val de Héas*, one of the largest and deepest valleys which penetrate the granitic region of the Pyrenees, containing fine wild scenery, and terminating in the Cirque de Troumouse, situated a little to the E. of that of Gavarnie. In coming from Luz the valley is entered by a road turning to the l., on the height which precedes the village of Gèdre. It keeps up on the slope for some distance, then ascends along the rt. bank of the Gave, under the shade of fine trees, ashes and sycamores. The torrent descending on the l. from the Cambiel is next crossed on a bridge; a sombre gorge succeeds, leading to the

5 m. village of Héas (*Inn*: chez Paget; homely and small, 2 beds). Héas is remarkable for its *chaos* of granite blocks, about 4 m. from Gèdre, which have fallen from the mountain above, across the valley, and resemble that of Peyrada, described farther on. This land-slip took place in 1650, blocked up the torrent, and formed a lake behind it, which lasted until 1788, when its waters broke out, inundating the valley below.

Here is the *Chapelle de la Vierge d'Héas*, 4910 ft. above the sea-level, resorted to yearly between the 15th of August and the 18th of September, by hosts of pilgrims from afar, who come to worship and kiss her miraculous image, which is dressed in gold-embroidered stuffs, and hooded with the red capulet of the country.

Excursions.—a. Nearly due S. of Héas opens out a valley which ends in the *Cirque de Troumouse*, a semi-circular wall of precipitous mountains, enclosing a verdant plain. It is larger

than Gavarnie, but not so imposing, yet deserves to be visited. It takes 2 h. 30 m. to go, and 1 hr. 30 m. to return; part of the way is a bridle-path.

b. The *Mont Perdu* may be ascended from Héas by the *Cirque d'Estaubé* and the *Port de Canaou* (about 5 hrs.). It will require a day.]

The excellent road to Gavarnie from the village of Gèdre skirts in zigzag the flanks of the mountain *Coumèlie*, between hedges of box, and after passing the *Cascade de Sausse*, on the opposite side of the ravine, soon reaches the *Chaos* or *Peyrada*, an éboulement or slip of masses of gneiss fallen from above, so extensive that it looks as though a mountain had tumbled to pieces. It is a grand and savage scene. The road winds through a perfect labyrinth of blocks, many of them as big as a house, and far larger than the *Cumberland Bowder stone*, piled one above another in extreme confusion. These fragments sweep down to the Gave, and partly conceal it; their fall must have occurred long ago, from the lichens which cover their surface, and was probably produced by the action of the atmosphere, especially of frost, so powerful an agent in fracturing and disintegrating the slaty structure of the gneiss. Beyond the *Chaos* the road passes under the base of the *Pimené*, a picturesque mountain, rising on the l. to a height of 9384 ft.

In passing the *Pont de Barregui* the peaks and glaciers of the *Vignemale* are disclosed to view for a short time, at the extremity of the *Val d'Ossoué* (Rte. 85A), up which runs the mountain path to *Cauterets* by the *Lac de Gaube*.

Gavarnie is a poor village, 4623 ft. above the sea-level, with a tolerable *Inn* (kept by *Belou*, capital board and fair lodging), which will be found good head-quarters for several excursions; it is kept by civil people, and is a convenient sleeping-place for those who ascend the *Brèche*. Best *Guides*, *Henri* and *Hippolyte Parret*; should they be out of the way, *Pierre*, the *Garde*

forestier, to be heard of at *Belou's inn*: they receive 10 fr. a day when employed several days together—more for a single excursion. Magnificent view from the meadow before the inn, and on descending the torrent.

The *Pimené*, more than 9000 ft., may be ascended from this in 4 hrs.

The modernized *Ch.* contains 12 skulls, supposed to be of *Templars* beheaded in the reign of *Philip le Bel*; such is the tradition, the Order certainly had a commandery in this desolate spot.

Behind Gavarnie rise the black walls of the *Cirque* (the best time for seeing which from the village will be near sunset), surmounted by eternal snows, shutting in the valley. It appears close to the village, and the stranger will scarcely believe that he has 3 m. to trudge or ride, which will take nearly an hour, before he can reach it. The scenery of the *Cirque* is considered by some the most striking in the *Pyrenees*, and the most peculiar. 3 shallow, basin-shaped hollows, partly strewn with stones, partly carpeted with grass, seemingly at one time lake basins, are passed, before you surmount the small projecting wall of rock which masks the entry to the *Cirque*, and once, doubtless, dammed up the waters of the Gave. Here, shut out from the world, and, as it were, arrived at its end, one gazes on the vast semicircle of rocks around, the tall rampire of a kingdom, at the base of which France terminates. The precipices forming its sides, varying in height from 1000 to 1400 ft., are divided into 3 or 4 stages, upon each of which a glacier, covered with snow, is heaped: not a scrap of vegetation relieves their bare sides. Down the vertical faces of the rocks stream 12 or 15 thin cascades, like white threads; but there is one on the l. hand, where the precipice is least interrupted, which falls in one white cord, only twice broken by ledges, nearly 1266 ft. high: it is reputed the highest fall in Europe, and is the head water of the *Gave de Pau*; but so small is it in volume that it

dissipates into spray before reaching the bottom. These streamlets are the drainage of the glaciers above, and all, joining the Gave, escape from the Cirque by the only opening, that by which the traveller enters. The floor of the Cirque is an uninterrupted and irregular heap of detritus and blocks of rock, the ruins of the neighbouring mountains, which have fallen from above, very toilsome to walk over; and in the midst are one or two patches of dirty snow, nearly consolidated into ice, under which the Gave flows in a hollow vault. It takes nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ an hr. from the entrance to reach the foot of the high waterfall, where the geologist may find specimens of the fossils contained in the rocks of the Cirque, which have been ascertained by M. Dufresnoy to be identical with those of the chalk of Northern Europe. An English traveller would certainly not recognise, otherwise, that formation in the dark cliffs around, so unlike in colour and texture to the white chalk of England.

The mountains rising above the Cirque, but not visible from within its enclosure, are to the E. the *Cylindre*, 10,050 ft., so called from its shape, whose base is imbedded in the great glacier, whence springs the high fall; the Tours de Marboré, 9964 ft., forming part of the Mont Perdu; and on the W. the Brèche de Roland, and farther on the Fausse Brèche.

There is a small hut within the Cirque (Baraque de la Cantine), where the horses are put up.

The ascent of the *Brèche de Roland* is made from the Cirque of Gavarnie: it is fatiguing and difficult, but not dangerous. Some provisions, and a wine or brandy flask, should be taken; it would be almost impossible to find the way without a guide. A good walker can make the ascent from the hut in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and the descent in $1\frac{1}{2}$; but 4 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ for the descent. The ascent commences at the rocks of Saradetz, from the corner of the Cirque on the rt. hand, oppo-

site to the high fall. A stranger would scarcely find the spot; no path leads to it, and there is no apparent break or interruption in the perpendicular wall of the mountain. The strata of the limestone are here vertical, and a buttress of it slightly projecting from the mass furnishes the means of scaling the precipice along the abrupt and shattered edges of the slaty rock, here divided like the leaves of a book, set on end, but shivery on the surface. The broken angles and splinters serve as steps, in which one may insert the toes and fingers, but it is as abrupt as the ascent of a ladder. Next the path winds round some smooth projecting shoulders of rock, and the edges of 1 or 2 cliffs, which alternate, higher up, with steep slopes, covered less with grass than with fallen stones. These steep grassy banks form a pasturage, called Las Serrades, for the flocks of some Spanish shepherds, who rent them from the commune of Gavarnie. There is no intermission to the steepness of the ascent, no flat interval between the slopes; it takes more than 1 hr. of "treadmill work" to rise above the high cascade. It is a glorious sight to look *down* from this upon the precipices and waterfalls, and the great glacier which feeds them, at which, shortly before, you gazed *up* with aching neck. Hence the Tours du Marboré are well seen; and at this height, about noon, the roar of avalanches succeeds to the monotonous dash of waterfalls, which before alone interrupted the solitude. The Cirque is soon after lost sight of: over head rises an expanse of snow and glacier covering a steep slope, inclined like the roof of a house, surmounted by the wall of rock, in the midst of which is *Roland's Breach*, and another similar embrasure on the rt. of it, called *La Fausse Brèche*. The path is now tolerably level for some distance, till it reaches the foot of the glacier. As the glacier is too abrupt to ascend, it is left on the l. hand, and we begin to climb a less steeply inclined snow-clad slope, which at some seasons is denuded down to the slaty rubbish below the snow; it is a work of some fatigue.

When two-thirds of the acclivity are surmounted the guide turns to the l. across the glacier, whose surface is so highly inclined that it is not possible to scale it from below; and even to cross it with safety it is necessary to cut notches in the ice, and to drive the Alp pole well into it. A false step would send you at once to the bottom. A few paces beyond the glacier brings the tourist to the *Brèche*. That insignificant notch in the mountain brow, as it appears seen from Gèdre, has now expanded into a colossal portal 300 ft. wide, 350 ft. high, and 50 ft. in length—9337 ft. above the sea-level. The ridge or crest in which it is formed is literally a wall of rock, varying in height from 300 to 600 ft., which here divides France from Spain, escarped on both sides, and not more than 50 or 80 ft. in length. Through this singular opening—as it were a window in the mountain, nearly square in its angles, and not much wider above than below—Spain is seen; a most uninviting prospect of rugged and bare mountains and valleys, filled with stones and snow in the foreground, while the distance is formed by the wave-like Sieras of Arragon rising high up against the horizon. On the French side the view is contracted by intervening mountains; only part of the Vignemale is visible. An extensive panorama is gained by ascending the Marboré, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the *Brèche*.

The *Brèche* is said by Ramond to be visible from Saragossa and Huesca; and a practised eye, knowing where to search for these cities, might, with the aid of a telescope, in a clear state of the atmosphere, be enabled to discern them from hence.

The threshold of the *Brèche* is angular, like the roof of a house, and the frontier line runs directly along it, so that one may sit astride of it, with one foot in France and the other in Spain.

All along the front of the *Brèche*, on the French side, the glacier is scooped out into a deep fosse or cavity, by the action of the sun's rays pouring from the south, through the opening, as Ramond has well explained, so that it cannot be approached directly,

but only by skirting the edge of the cavity. The ascent was accomplished by the Duchesse de Berri in 1828, but it is not an excursion to be taken by ladies in general.

Ascent of the Mont Perdu.—The *Brèche de Roland* is used by the inhabitants of several villages on the Spanish side as a pass into France, and especially by smugglers. Through it lies the way to ascend the *Mont Perdu*, whose top may be reached in 6 hrs. from the *Brèche*, descending at first some hundred ft., and skirting the crumbling slopes of the Marboré on the l. Travellers usually pass the night in a poor hut (*Cabane de Gaulis*), 3 hrs. from the *Brèche*, cold quarters, and a desolate spot, frequented by shepherds, at the foot of the mountain, on the high table-land called Millaris, scattered over with slaty débris, and traversed by rents and deep fissures. The ascent from here to the summit will take 3 hrs. Mont Perdu is composed of 4 stages or terraces, faced by abrupt escarpments, each receding farther back than the one below. The 2 lower stages are easily ascended by means of a talus of marly débris fallen from above. The 3rd and 4th are more difficult to scale, especially the 4th, which can only be reached through a sort of an outlet for the melting snow. The summit of the Mont Perdu is 10,999 ft. above the sea-level, second in height to the Maladetta alone among the Pyrenees; it was first reached in 1802 by Ramond after two dangerous and unsuccessful attempts. It is not to be attempted without the aid of skilful guides. One may ascend from the Gaulis Cabane hut on the Millaris, and descend from the summit to Héas and Gèdre, on the same day.

The *Port de Gavarnie*, 7500 ft., is a direct path into Spain. From the village of Gavarnie the path enters the Val d'Ossoué, and soon turning l. reaches the port in 2 hrs. of ascent. Down a steep slope you reach Bucharo (Busaruelo,—a poor Inn), in the Val de Broto, whence there is a pass

to Panticoosa, and another to Cauterets. Bucharo is 5 hrs. from Broto, on the Arras torrent, and 3 hrs. from Torla (a genuine Spanish Venta). This route commands magnificent scenery.

These excursions will require a guide who speaks Spanish, or rather the dialect of the Spanish peasants; it will be necessary to make a bargain at every Spanish inn. See HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN.

D. *Luz, by Barèges and the Tourmalet, to Bagnères de Bigorre or Luchon.*

Carriage road.	Luz	hr.	min.
	Tourmalet	2	40
	Grip	0	50
	Arreau	3	40
	Luchon	5	0
		12	10

The times above mentioned were those actually taken on good horses, and more should generally be allowed. In going from Luz to Luchon (52 m.) it will be best to sleep at Arreau, and to start early next day for Luchon, in which case only three days should be charged from Luz to Luchon, back fare included.

From Luz to Barèges is a continuous ascent of about 4½ m. A well-constructed carriage-road now shortens what was once a very tedious drive; the old road being constantly washed away by the torrent.

The accommodation at Barèges is so very second-rate that the traveller bound for Bagnères by the Tourmalet had better lengthen his day's journey by starting from Luz than put up for the night at Barèges.

On quitting Luz the road passes on the l. below the ruined castle of *Ste. Marie*, one of the last possessions retained by the English in the S. of France, since it held out for the Black Prince nearly as long as Lourdes. It stands on a mount, at the point where the valley of Barèges, or of the Bastan, opens into the plain of Luz. This is one of the least attractive valleys of the Pyrenees; the mountains around it are not picturesque in their forms, and the fissile and easily disintegrated shale composing them, crumbling down and

filling up the bottom and sides of the valley, has been cut through by the Bastan and other furious torrents which seam the mountain's sides. From time to time vast masses of débris are washed down, and éboulements ensue, which stop up the watercourses until a débâcle occurs, and spreads desolation below it. Such catastrophes are of frequent occurrence; and the main torrent, the Bastan, is a very scourge. The great elevation of the valley above the sea contributes to its cheerless and forbidding character; and it is in such a situation, at a height 4180 ft. above the sea-level, confined by gloomy mountains which almost seem to overhang it, that

Barèges stands, a watering-place better known by name, perhaps, in distant countries, than any other among the Pyrenees, and in great repute with those who are really out of health and in earnest to get well, on account of the cures effected by its waters, but void of all other attractions, destitute even of a tolerable inn (*H. de l'Europe*, best;—*H. de France*, uncomfortable, cuisine inferior). There is nothing to see here, so that our advice to travellers for amusement is, pass through, and tarry not. Being the loftiest of the Pyrenean baths (4085 ft.), its atmosphere is chilly and variable even in the height of summer. It contains about 70 houses, chiefly lodgings, with two miserable cafés, in a long dull street, by the side of the Gave. The buildings next the stream, which are *meant to last*, are based on huge buttresses of masonry, without which precaution they would long ago have been swept away by the inundations of the torrent. A wide gap, however, is left in the midst, upon which only a few temporary booths and huts of wood are raised, for the winter avalanches sweep down from the mountains Ayré on the S. and Midaü on the N., through the wide gashes in their sides, which open out opposite the vacant space, and bury this part of the town under the snow for several months of the year. In consequence Barèges is inhabited only during summer and

autumn, and is abandoned for the rest of the year, except by a few persons, who take care of the houses from the wolves and bears, which often come down and prowl about the streets. At the beginning of summer the owners return and dig out their houses from the snow, which covers them up to the first floor. An attempt has been made to arrest the avalanches by driving into the mountain-sides iron bars with chains attached. The bleak look of the place is greatly increased by the number of cripples and invalids you encounter at every step. This may be called the Hospital of the Pyrenees, being visited yearly by 1000 or 1200 genuine invalids, to whom the prospect of regaining health is a sufficient attraction. The French government have established two military *Hospitals*, capable of receiving 500 or 600 men and 200 officers. The cures effected by the waters are wonderful: their efficacy is greatest in gunshot and other wounds, in curing ulcers, in relieving rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, and scrofulous affections. They cause old wounds, or ill-cured ones, to open afresh at first, then relieve them by discharges, drawing to the surface extraneous bodies long imbedded in the flesh, and promoting the exfoliation of carious portions of bone, and finally close the wound in a healthy manner.

A new *Bath-house* was erected by the government in 1864. The *mineral waters* are very strong, their principal ingredients being sulphuret of sodium, carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda, azotic and sulphuretted hydrogen gases, and animal matter. They are derived from 6 or 7 different springs, the most potent being that called *Le Tambour*, but the supply is scarcely adequate to the demand. They are conducted into the bath-houses, where they fill the various baths, for the use of which 1 fr. 25 c. is charged, and into 3 piscines or public baths capable of holding from 12 to 20 persons each. One of these is appropriated to the military, another to the civil service, the 3rd to the poor. Admission to

them is settled by order of precedence, and they are in use all day and night. Indeed so precious is the fluid, that the water from the bath-houses is said to be turned into the piscines. The piscines are horrid vaulted dens below ground, their roof serving as a promenade, filled with vapour. The waters, of a greenish-yellow tint, have a strong smell of rotten eggs, and a nauseous oily taste; after standing they are covered on the surface with a film of glairy unctuous matter of a peculiar nature, which they deposit on the sides and bottom of the bath, called *Barégine* by chemists. These valuable medicinal springs rise (as usual in the Pyrenees) near a junction of the slate rock with the granite, and force their way to the surface through a mass of débris of the neighbouring rocks. They were first brought into notice by a visit which Madame de Maintenon paid to them 1676, by advice of the royal physician Fagon, for the sake of the young Duc du Maine, her pupil, natural son of Louis XIV. The "*gouvernante*" dates several of her letters from hence; and after a protracted residence she had the satisfaction of bringing back the little cripple so much better that he could enter the room walking to meet the king. She reached this place by crossing the Tourmalet, the road by Lourdes not being then made. Barèges was once nearly swept away by the bursting of the Lac d'Oncet.

A scanty and stunted wood of firs and alders is planted on the hill above Barèges on the S. It serves as a partial protection from avalanches, and below is converted into a *promenade* by walks cut along the slopes.

The fine silk tissue called *crêpe de Barèges* is not made here, but at Bagnères de Bigorre and Luz.

Diligences go daily during the season to Lourdes, where they correspond with the rlys. to Pau, Toulouse, and Bagnères. Public conveyances to Luz.

The distance from Barèges to Bagnères de Bigorre across the Tourmalet by the new road is 25 m. Including a halt to rest the horses, it will take

from 7 to 8 hours. A good carriage-road, since 1864, over it, leads up the Bastan valley on the l. bank of the torrent. Two torrents descend from the rt., out of the vales of Lienz and Escoubous, at whose head lie nearly a dozen small tarns, or lakes. After passing these the Bastan is crossed, and the main ascent of the Col de Tourmalet commences.

[About 1½ hr's. walk from Barèges, where the ascent of the pass commences, a path on l. strikes up a small valley towards the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*. That majestic mountain, which, though 9553 ft. above the sea-level, is free from snow in summer, rises on the l. of the Tourmalet: it is accessible, even on horseback, in 3 to 4½ hrs. from Barèges. The path is steep, and in many places dangerous, there being scarcely room for a horse to step. It is possible to ride to within 100 yards of the summit. The way lies by the margin of the Lac de l'Oncet, a picturesque tarn at the foot of the peak, closed in by precipices, about 2000 ft. below the summit. On its margin is a *Cabane*, furnishing a bed, where a traveller may pass the night. The view from the top is *magnificent*. The Pic stands at the outer verge of the Pyrenean range: it descends with only one break to the plain, and affords a view towards Bordeaux and Toulouse, bounded only by the limit of vision. It comprises on the N. the plains watered by the Adour and Garonne; on the S. the great chain, including the step-like mass of the Mont Perdu, the Cylindre, Tours de Marboré, Brèche de Roland, and Vignemale, covered with glaciers; while among a multitude of peaks to the E. rises the Maladetta, the loftiest of the Pyrenees, forming a conspicuous point in this immense semicircle of mountains. There is another way down through the Hourquette de Cinq Ours and the ravine leading from the Lac de l'Oncet to Tramezagues in the valley of Grip. See below.]

The *Tourmalet* is a low curved ridge, such as would be called a col in the

Alps—an isthmus uniting the Pic du Midi de Barèges with the main chain of the Pyrenees, over which lies the passage from the valley of the Gave de Pau into that of the Adour. The old and shorter road is carried up to the col in a series of sharp zigzags, over heaps of shivered shale: the pedestrian will save time by taking it. The new road is longer, and runs more on a level, round the shoulders of the hills. Those bound for the Pic du Midi had better take this road. On the rt. rise three bristling mountains, the Caubère, the Campana, and the Pic Lespade. The summit of the Pass is 3950 ft. above the sea-level: the view from it is limited and not very striking; but as you look back the Monné and mountains above Cauterets are visible beyond it. The vale of Grip opens out far more pleasingly than that of Barèges, carpeted with beautiful pastures; it is the cradle of the infant Adour, which rises near the base of the Pic Lespade. After a mile or two of gradual descent, the valley makes an abrupt dip, down which the road is carried, by a series of very steep zigzags called l'Escalette, to Tramezagues hamlet, occupied by shepherds, at the mouth of a gorge through which the pyramidal mass of the Pic du Midi appears in full majesty. This is the finest object on the pass: its bare precipice, when lighted up by the sun, exhibits the most singularly contorted strata, imitating the lines on an agate. It remains in sight only for a short distance, but from no point does this mountain appear to greater advantage. The summit of the Pic is reached from Bagnères by ascending this valley.

Near Lartigues, a hamlet on the river, is a cascade formed by one of the tributaries of the Adour, and a little lower down is another, the *Garret*, beneath a black fir forest, which covers the shoulder of the mountain like a bear-skin, above the village of Grip. Grip is a prettily situated group of scattered cottages, including a tolerable country Inn, famed for its trout (H. des Voyageurs, chez Cazères; a very fair half-way house): 4 hours' walk or ride from Barèges, and 3 from Bagnères de Bigorre. Grip is much

frequented by visitors from both baths, on account of its waterfalls and its pleasing position, precisely in the part of the valley where trees flourish, corn begins to grow, and pastures become most verdant. The Pic du Midi de Barèges may be reached in 5 h. from here, descending in 3 h.

[From Grip to Bagnères de Bigorre there is a good carriage-road along the Adour (about 10 m.), which, at Ste. Marie (4 m.), falls into the *valley of Campan*, and joins the route to Luchon by Arreau (Rte. 86). The aspect of the Val de Campan from this point, and in descending to Bigorre, is less attractive than in ascending, owing to the arid, bare, and stained escarpments of the limestone cliffs on the rt. bank of the Adour; but there are some fine views on the l., looking up the tributary valleys towards the Pic du Midi.

The valley of the Campan has been celebrated, perhaps beyond its deserts, from the time of Arthur Young to the present, for its beauty. It is certainly very fertile and is generally of a most brilliant green.

Ste. Marie, 7½ m. from Bagnères, lies near the point of junction of two valleys, up one of which runs the road to Grip and the Tourmalet, and up the other, that to Luchon by the Hourquette d'Aspin and Arreau. Campan, with 3576 Inhab., lower down, gives its name to the valley, is not remarkable; but every traveller is pestered as he passes to visit the grotto, which is not worth seeing.

16 The Pics du Midi and de Mont-aigu are well seen below this through the fine opening of the vale of Lesponne to the l.: near its entrance stands Beaudéan, a village lower down, where Larrey, the celebrated army surgeon and favourite of Napoleon I., who accompanied him on his various campaigns, was born, 1766, in a house marked by a marble tablet. The precipitous mountain rising on the rt. is the *Penne de l'Hyeris*, often ascended on account of the views along the Adour. The Pont de Gerde, over the Adour, leads to it.

2 m. before reaching Bagnères, close to the road, is Médoux, a sequestered and abandoned Capuchin convent, reduced to an uninteresting ruin. A copious source of clear water rising here serves to turn a marble saw-mill. On the outskirts of Bagnères, the road passes close under the promenade called Allées Maintenon.

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE (Route 88).]

The carriage-road from Grip to Luchon descends the valley to Ste. Marie, and then turns up the Val de Séoube (Rte. 86). There is, however, a short cut from Grip, usually taken by the guides, over the shoulder of the mountain, cutting off the angle and falling into the road on the Séoube a mile or two above Ste. Marie. See Rte. 86 for the rest of the road to LUCHON.

ROUTE 86.

THE PYRENEES—BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE TO LUCHON, BY THE HOURQUETTE D'ASPIN, ARREAU, COL DE PEYRESOURDE, AND VAL DE L'ARBOUST—EXCURSION TO THE LAC D'OÖ.

70 kils. = 43½ m. Carriage road, traversed by diligences in summer. It includes the ascent and descent of 2 passes:—

7 m.	Ste. Marie	} 5½ hrs. ride or or walk.
2½ m.	Pailhote	
5 m.	Hourquette d'Aspin	
8 m.	Arreau	
8½ m.	Loudervielle	} 6 hrs.
4 m.	Col de Peyresourde	
3 m.	Garin	
2 m.	Cazaux	
4½ m.	Luchon	

The journey may be made in one day, say 14 hours, allowing 2 hours for rest,

but it will be best to divide it by sleeping at Arreau. Diligences, coupé 20 fr. The charge for a carriage and pair of horses, including the use of leaders for the steep ascent of the pass, is 75 fr. The excursion to Lac d'Oo will be about 12 m. to and fro, off the direct road. The route abounds in picturesque beauties; it ascends the Val Campan (described in Rte. 85D) as far as the village of

7½ m. *Ste. Marie.*

We here leave, on the rt., the road to Grip and the Tourmalet, and, crossing the Adour, ascend gradually along the bank of its E. tributary, up the Val de Stoube, and, passing through a scattered and picturesque village, reach (in 2 hours' walking)

Paillole, a group of cottages, with a small *Inn* where an omelette, trout, and beds may be had, in the midst of green pastures, encircled by noble forests. In the mountain near here, on the E. side of the valley, composed of limestone, are the *quarries of Espiadet*, yielding the marble called of Campan. At Campan itself, where the rocks are of another limestone, no marble is obtained.

The ascent to the Col or *Hourquette, d'Aspin*, is carried up from the farm cottages of Paillole, at first in zigzags, entirely through forests of fir, of ancient growth, covering the hill sides far and wide. Through gaps among the trees, the bare Pic d'Arbizon is seen, from time to time, on the rt., at the head of the valley. The trees thin out before reaching the top of the pass (6396 ft. above the sea), whose open curved slopes are covered with turf. The Hourquette d'Aspin (1½ hour from Paillole) commands *one of the finest views in the Pyrenees*. Looking back, the Pic du Midi de Bigorre and the Pic d'Arbizon rise majestically above the pine forests; forward, and the billowy forms of many mountains, and the junction of many valleys, peaks, ridges, and hollows, one behind another, are presented to view, and the horizon is closed by the snowy top of the Maladetta, or at least of the Monts Maudits.

The slope of the hills, on the side of Arreau, is so steep that the descent upon that town, which appears lying in a hole, as it were, no more than a rifle-shot off, is only effected by long and complicated zigzags.

Arreau (*Inns*: H. d'Angleterre—improved, and tolerable; H. de France—clean and comfortable, with moderate charges; H. du Commerce) is a small and dull town, nowise remarkable except for its situation, nearly in the midst of the Val d'Aure, which runs up into the Pyrenees, between the Val de Campan and the Val de Luchon, at the junction of the Neste (or torrents) de Luron and d'Aure, which turn several saw-mills: the number of Inhabitants is about 1298. Here is a curious castellated *Church* of the Templars.

Lower down the valley, near Sarrincolin, are the marble quarries of Beyrede and Camous.

[The upper part of the *Val d'Aure* unfolds scenery whose extreme beauty and magnificence will well recompense the pedestrian disposed to explore it, and prepared for the wretched accommodation which is to be found. Indeed it will be advisable to take provisions of some kind, or at least white bread. Gèdre may be reached in one *very long* day from Arreau by starting early. It will be best to sleep at Aragnouet, bad as the quarters are. A char-road as far as St. Lary, along the l. bank of the Neste, leads through the villages of Cadéac (½ hr.; Inn and baths), Ancisan, Guchen, all ancient settlements of the Templars, to

5½ m. *Vielle (Aure)*, chief village of 385 Inhab., with a wretched Inn (H. d'Espagne). Over this part of the valley the Pics d'Arbizon and d'Azet rise in great grandeur. The road crosses the river to

7 m. *St. Lary*—French custom-house station. Here the road for wheeled vehicles ends. Good mule-path along rt. bank of stream, to

Tramezaignes (2 m.), a village having sulphureous springs, a very picturesque ruined castle on a height, and a cu-

rious Ch. of the Templars, with a wooden clock tower, and a singularly ornamented door. It is one of the most romantic spots in the Pyrenees. You may cross here by a bridge and return to Vielle by the rt. bank (1 hr.). The upper part of the valley, however, is well worth exploring by persons who can rough it. A ruined arch above the village is a relic of the defences by which the Spaniards barred the valley. At Tramezagues the valley divides, and 2 paths strike off into Spain, one S. by the Port de Plan or Col d'Ordiset, the other inclining to S.W., passing Aragnouet, by the Port de Bielsa. From Aragnouet (7 m. from St. Lary) a path ascends over the Port de Cambiel to Gèdre, at the mouth of the Val d'Héas (Rte. 85 c). The *Port de Cambiel* is a depression between the mountains of Cambiel and the Pic des Aiguillons, nearly 8000 ft. high, whence the Vignemale and M. Perdu are well seen.]

There is a mule-path from Arreau to Luchon, by the *Port de Pierrefitte* (20 m., 7 hrs. walk), which is loftier and finer in point of scenery than the Col de Peyresourde, but a bad road; a guide will be useful at least up to the Col, which it is difficult to find. A carriage-road in progress.

A carriage-road, very circuitous from its windings and zigzags, has been made from Arreau over the *Port de Peyresourde* to Luchon (6 hrs.). It runs up the valley of the Louron, which, at first narrow, widens out, and becomes populous higher up, and is studded with a number of feudal castles, now in ruins, but which once defended the passage into Spain, perched on conical rocks. That of Bordères, on the l. bank, was a stronghold of the Counts of Armagnac, owners of the valley, the last of whom, John V., in the reign of Louis XI., 1475, on account of his incestuous union with his sister, was excommunicated by the pope, and deprived of his princely domains by Louis. Below this, looking back, there is a good view of the windings of the road to the Col d'Aspin and of the town of Arreau, which looks well only at a distance. Passing

Avejan and Adervielle, near the slate-quarries of Genos, the road crosses the river, and quits the valley by a rapid ascent.

Loudervielle (poor Inn), distinguished by its square feudal watch-tower projecting over the valley.

[Above Genos, the vale of the Louron divides into 2 branches, terminating in the Ports de la Pez and de Clarabide, leading into Spain, but difficult, if not dangerous, and little used; and between the bifurcation to these passes rises the grand Pic du Midi de Gènos.]

The ascent above Loudervielle is by zigzags, short, numerous, and abrupt. The beauties of the valley of Louron are soon hidden from view, and by a long pull the *Port de Peyresourde* is reached, 4452 ft. above the sea, which separates the Val de Louron from that of l'Arboust, covered with coarse pasturage dotted over with a few fir-trees. The view from the summit is limited. Cultivation is carried up very high in the opposite valley; but the ash woods (*arbusta*), from which, doubtless, it derives its name, are greatly diminished. Before descending, a narrow path, difficult for horses, strikes off on the rt. direct to the *Lac d'Oo* (Rte. 87). The carriage-road to Luchon makes a considerable détour, descending the valley nearly as far as an ancient, half-ruined, solitary ch., planted on a singular mound, by the side of which rises the brand or split fir-tree set in readiness to be lighted on "The Eve of St. John."

Cazeaux village has a curious Romanesque Church of 12th centy., containing rude carvings and mural paintings. [Here the path to Lac d'Oo from Luchon turns off on rt.] *St. Aventin*, another old ch., contains the relics of that saint, who was martyred here, after being shut up in the ruined *Castel-Blancat*. His body was discovered, 300 years after, by a bull lowing and pawing up the earth, and was placed in a rude shrine behind the altar of the ch. See the S. porch, and 3 Roman altars built into the walls.

After crossing the minor stream of

the Oheil beyond St. Avenir, the fine avenue called Allée des Soupirs leads into

LUCHON (Rte. 89).

ROUTE 87.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON TO LAC D'OÖ— THE FROZEN LAKES, PORT D'OÖ, AND VENASQUE.

This is one of the most interesting excursions in the Pyrenees; no spot in the whole chain surpassing in beauty the Lac d'Oö; it may be performed on horseback, and in carriage as far as Astau.

	hr.	min.
St. Avenir	1	0
Cazeaux	0	25
6 m. Oö village	0	35
Granges d'Astau	1	0
4 m. Lac d'Oö (cabane)	0	35

In order to reach the Lac d'Oö turn to the S., i., at the village of Cazeaux, on the road to B. de Bigorre (Rte. 86); and by a very narrow and stony bridle-path, through the fields and along the slopes of a hill which drops down upon the village d'Oö, the path enters the Val d'Oö, at whose upper end lies the Lac, is called. It is very narrow and deep, closed in by impending mountains, and at its head by glaciers. The horse-path up it crosses the clear stream of the Oö, outside of the village, and following the rt. bank, threads stony lanes between pastures of vivid green under the shade of ash-trees. Next, it emerges upon open meadows. Beyond the *Granges d'Astau* (Lasalle will supply refreshments here, and horses to the lake) (rt. the fall called *Chevalure de la Madeleine*) it begins

to mount, by a long series of zigzags, a high step stretching across the valley, which from below or above appears a precipice, yet is made accessible for horses, but is very toilsome to surmount. We now enter the fir-woods; the mountains, sternly grand, rise beetling over the path. On arriving at the top, the valley is seen to be traversed from side to side by a natural dam of slate rocks, whose strata are vertical. Behind this the little oval basin, called *Lac d'Oö*, or *de Seculéjo*, lies snugly cradled, shut in all round, save on the side of the dam, by precipices of great height, which, though vertical, are tinged green by partial vegetation. In front, a very fine cascade, upwards of 800 ft. in height, forms the centre of the picture, and is reflected in a white streak upon the dark mirror of the lake below. The waters of the lake escape in a fall over a gap in the slate-dam already mentioned, upon which also stands a hut (*Cabane*) where horses may be put up, and refreshment (trout, &c.) obtained. The hut contains 5 or 6 beds, not exempt from fleas even at this great elevation (3200 ft.), and will be found desirable quarters for a mountaineer wishing to explore the scenery around. The lake is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter: it will be worth while to row across it, approach the waterfall and thoroughly enjoy the grandeur of the scene. It abounds with trout. Here a small toll, 25 c. for every horse and person, is paid for keeping up the path, which higher up ceases to be practicable for horses.

By the Frozen Lakes and Port d'Oö to Venasque in Spain from Lac d'Oö. . .

	hrs.	min.	
Lac d'Espingo	1	15	} Take a guide and provisions for the journey
Lac Saousat	0	20	
Lac Coume de la Baque	2	0	
Lac Glacé	2	0	
Port d'Oö	0	50	
Val d'Astos, in Spain.			
Venasque	5	30	---

* * It will take about 4 hrs. to descend from the Port d'Oö to the Lac d'Oö, and 1½ hr. thence to Luchon.

There is a great charm in the frozen lakes which occur in this part of the Pyrenees—bedded in glaciers, and at

times to be seen with icebergs floating on their surface.

The waterfall of the Lac d'Oo is fed from a still higher reservoir, the *Lac d'Espingon*, drawing its supplies from the contiguous glaciers. It may be reached either by a narrow path along the l. or E. margin of the Lac d'Oo, or by crossing it in the boat kept to convey people to the foot of the fall, and then by clambering up at the side of it through a rent in the slate rock, whose broken laminations serve as steps (*l'Escala*); next, passing above the cascade, it reaches the lake *d'Espingon*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour's walk from Lac d'Oo. The savage wildness and awful stillness of this scene render it very impressive. There is a third lake a little beyond it, called *Saousat*, in which fish cannot live, lying at the foot of the *Pic de Spijole*, amidst scenery far more savage than that of the lake d'Oo. The rest of the way is pathless, and for some distance over beds of snow, and difficult to explore without a guide. The course usually taken is to leave on the l. the 3rd lake and also a 4th, a mere tarn, called *Coume de la Baque*. Above this the stream divides. Ascend by the rt.-hand branch, and 2 hrs. of hard climbing, and 1 of fatiguing scramble, succeed. Some rounded summits of rock and snowy banks are next crossed, until the summit is reached, the rocky edge of a basin filled with snow, in whose depths lies a 5th lake (*Lac Glacé*, or *Lac de Portillon*), which remains ice-bound nearly throughout the year, fed by an extensive glacier. A walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across this snowy basin leads to the col called *Port d'Oo*, 9843 ft. above the sea-level, and exceeded by very few among the Alps, leading down the Val d'Astos to the Spanish town of *Venasque* (Rte. 90). There is here no gap or opening in the rocky wall, only a narrow ridge, 20 ft. wide, commanding a scene of extreme wildness. The view is not very extensive. The *Pic de Ports* is the chief object on the Spanish side; its glacier is the second in extent, next to that of the *Maladetta*, among the Pyrenees.

It is 5 hrs. walk from the Port d'Oo

to *Venasque*, descending the rocks S.S.W., leaving on rt. a small lake, and following a tributary of the *Es-sera* into the Val d'Astos, passing the *Cabane de Turmes*. (Rte. 90.)

There is a second pass to *Venasque* from the *Lacs Glacés*, over the *Portillon*, the scenery around which is magnificent; one of the loftiest passes in the Pyrenees (9984 ft.)

ROUTE 88.

PAU TO BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE, BY LOURDES AND TARBES.—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Pau to Lourdes	39	24
Tarbes	59	36
Bagnères de Bigorre . .	81	50

The line from Pau to Lourdes is described in Rte 85.

24m. *Tarbes*. (*Inns*: *H. de la Paix*, good;—*H. du Grand Soleil*;—*H. de l'Europe*.) *Tarbes*, chief town of the *Dépt. des Hautes Pyrénées*, is pleasantly situated on the *Adour*, in the midst of a fertile plain, in full view of the Pyrenees. It contains 15,658 Inhab. and some manufactures, but has few objects of interest. Several public walks contribute to public health and recreation, the principal and most striking of which is the *Place Maubourguet*, where are the principal inns and cafés. There is also a pleasant walk by the side of the river. The buildings are not remarkable. On the *Place Marcadieu* the markets and extensive yearly fairs are held. The market-people, in their various costumes, are worth seeing. There is a fine bridge over the *Adour*, and a portion of its water is distributed in

canals through the town. The Government has a *stud* (Haras) here for improving the breed of horses. The chief building is a modern *Cathedral*, said to occupy the site of the Castle of the Counts of Bigorre, of which Tarbes (the city of the Tarbelli) was the capital. The English monarchs retained possession of Bigorre, which, with Guienne, formed the dowry of Queen Eleanor, for 300 years, down to the reign of Charles VII. The Black Prince kept his court at Tarbes; Froissart describes his visit to the Count d'Armagnac there.

The distant view of the Pyrenees is scarcely equal to that from Pau, but the Pic du Midi de Bigorre here forms the prominent object, and the mountains about Luchon are also visible. Tarbes was the birthplace (1755) of the infamous Barrère, of the National Convention, one of the most cruel of the monsters of the First Revolution.

A smart action was fought at Tarbes, in the interval between the battle of Orthez and that of Toulouse, in which the British army drove the French from their position, and compelled them to retreat. One French brigade was attacked by the 3 rifle battalions:—"The fight was short, yet wonderfully fierce and violent; for the French, probably thinking their opponents to be Portuguese, on account of their green dress, charged with great hardness, and being encountered by men not accustomed to yield, they fought muzzle to muzzle, and it was difficult to judge at first who would win. At last the French gave way."—*Napier*. But out of the 120 men who fell on the side of the British, there were 12 officers and 80 men of the Rifles.

Tarbes is the key to the communications with all parts of the Pyrenees.

Railway to Bordeaux, by Aire and Mont de Marsan; to Lourdes, Pau, and Bayonne; to Auch, Agen, and Périgueux—the most direct route from this part of the Pyrenees to Paris; to Montrejeau, Toulouse, Cette, and Marseilles; to Bagnères de Bigorre.

Diligences go to Barèges; to Luchon, a long stage of 20 Eng. m.—a rly. projected.

From Tarbes the railroad ascends the l. bank of the Adour; gradually advancing within the embrace of the mountains, which rise in height in proportion as we advance. The country is richly cultivated, copiously irrigated, and thickly peopled; no less than 8 villages being passed on this stage. A little off the rly. lies the Château d'Odos, where Marguerite Queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I., died, 1549. Near Montgaillard, the carriage road from Lourdes falls in on the rt. At Trebons, the Val Loussouet opens out on the rt., and runs up towards the Pic de Peyre and Pic de Montaigu.

A little below Pouzac is a circular church, like that of the Templars at Luz. The knoll passed a little behind the village of Pouzac, before reaching the town, is the *Camp de César*, so called from an intrenchment upon it. About 2 m. before reaching Bigorre, on the rt. bank of the Adour, near the farther extremity of a wooden bridge over that river, the geologist will discover a knob of hornblende or trap rock (ophite), which appears to have affected the rocks about it, since a little lower down the granite is found decomposed, intermixed with a limestone which has assumed a large granular structure.

14m. BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE, OR BAGNÈRES STAT.—(*Inns*: H. de France, very respectable landlord, M. Uzac; comfortable in every respect, good cuisine and attendance; persons making some stay may board and lodge at from 6 to 8 fr. per diem;—H. de Paris;—H. de Londres;—Frascati, a large establishment, including mineral baths and springs, a concert-room, billiard and coffee rooms;—H. du Grand Soleil; du Bon Pasteur, good; de la Paix.)

Bagnères is the most town-like of the Pyrenean watering-places in extent, amusements, shops, general resources, &c., having a permanent population of 9433, often augmented by 6000 or 8000 strangers intent upon pleasure as well as health, during the season, which lasts from the end of June to the end

of September. Indeed, of late years it has become an agreeable place of winter resort, since, although situated under the Pyrenees, the cold is never great. It is a cheerful town of white-washed houses, set off with blue marble window-sills and door-jambs, delightfully situated, just where the plain of Tarbes begins to contract into the vale of Campan, and the slopes which bound it to change from hills into mountains, whose noble peaks and masses rising to the S. form the background of all the beautiful views in and about the town, while undulating slopes, trees, fields of maize, vines, and villas fill up the foreground. It stands at a height of only 1852 ft. above the sea-level; and its drawbacks are the great heat, dust, and glare during part of the summer, unfanned by the mountain breezes. The Adour, on whose l. bank it is built, is here greatly reduced in breadth and volume by the numerous artificial cuts and canals, which borrow its waters for the purpose of irrigation, and to turn marble, paper, and other mills. A large part of these streams also is made to circulate through the streets; and thus they contribute to clean them, while they freshen the air. Every street and lane has its own clear water-course, at which the housewives wash their linen and domestic vessels before their own doors; while to the deeper channels, horses, asses, and pigs repair twice a day, and, after wading knee deep, are ladled over with water thrown upon their backs from a wooden scoop.

Montaigne preferred Bigorre to all the Eaux-Thermales which he had visited, "*comme celles où il y avait plus d'aménité de lieu, commodité de logis, de vivre, et de bonne compagnie;*" and on almost all these heads it still continues to deserve this commendation. The climate is warmer and less variable than that of the watering-places in the mountains; the cost of living and price of provisions are moderate, lodgings being very numerous, since almost every householder in the town lets either part or the whole of his house.

To the passing traveller its chief

attractions are the picturesque beauties of the valleys and mountains around, which afford endless resources: the town itself has scarcely any curiosities or sights.

The tall, octagonal, Gothic tower, rising near the H. de France, belonged to a church of Dominican friars, suppressed at the Revolution. The church of St. John, which belonged to the Templars, but is now converted into a playhouse, retains a fine pointed doorway, enriched with mouldings. One or two feudal towers remain of the ancient fortifications, relics of the days when Froissart describes Bagnères as "*une bonne, grosse ville, fermée,*" whose peaceful citizens suffered sorely from a neighbouring den of thieves, or castle, or, to borrow Froissart's words, "*Ceux d'icelle ville avoyent trop fort temps, car ils estoient guerroyés et harriés de ceux de Malvoisin qui sied sur une montagne.*" (See Rte. 89.) Bagnères was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Bretigny; and, as a border fortress on a line of passage into Spain, it was taken by Henry of Trastamare by storm, after the death of his brother Peter the Cruel. One of the towers, called de Malfourat, still stands opposite the Thermes.

Bagnères de Bigorre owes its reputation as a watering-place to its warm saline springs, varying in temperature from 87° to 123° Fahrenheit. They are beneficial in affections of the digestive organs, and resemble those of Baden-Baden, but contain a smaller quantity of saline substances. They were known to the Romans, as inscriptions found in and near the town prove; indeed the name Bagnères is not improbably traced to the Latin "*Balnearia.*" The sources rise, to the number of about 40, within the space of 10 or 12 acres, out of a shaly, calcareous rock.

The *Public Bathing Establishment*, or *Thermes*, situated at the extremity of the town, under Mont Olivet, is the largest building in it, and the handsomest and most cleanly in the Pyrenees, though the arrangements for conducting the mineral waters to it are said to be defective, in depriving them

of a part of their medicinal properties. The six springs, La Reine (named from Jeanne de Navarre, mother of Henri IV., who used it 1567), Le Dauphin, Roi de Lannes, St. Roch, Foulon, and Des Yeux, are conveyed into the building and distributed among its 29 baths and 4 douches. The water is previously received and cooled down in open tanks; and it is in this process that the substance called *Barégine*, but whose nature, whether animal or vegetable, has not yet been clearly ascertained, collects on the surface.

There are about 20 other private establishments in and around the town; indeed it is only necessary to bore into the ground to a certain depth to obtain with certainty a warm saline spring. The most fashionable and frequented bath, and the water apparently most efficacious, is that of *Le Salut*, rather less than a mile out of the town, in a spacious recess on the flank of the Monné hill. The bath-house is a solitary building, approached by a long avenue of poplars, winding through the pretty green valley, crowded at all hours, but chiefly in the morning, by bathers on horseback or foot, or in sedan-chairs. It contains only 10 baths, so that, during the season, they are in request at all hours. The water of the Salut is saline, with a sulphureous smell, from which it has the property of blackening silver. It has scarcely any perceptible taste, only a sort of milky feel in the mouth.

Bagnères also possesses a chalybeate spring, *Fontaine Ferrugineuse* (or d'Angoulême), situated on the E. flank of the Mont Olivet, in the direction of the village of Pouzac.

The vale of Campan above Bagnères abounds in the beautiful marbles for which the Pyrenees are famed: they are much used in Paris, and the working of them gives employment to many persons here. The *Marbrerie* of M. Gêruzet is on a very extensive scale, and the modes of cutting, turning in the lathe, and polishing large blocks, by machinery moved by the

river, are well worth seeing. Tables, chimney-pieces, buffets, pillars, slabs, as well as vases and other articles, are made here; and no less than 20 varieties of marble are employed. The prices are not extravagant: a list of the different varieties is printed with the cost. The most beautiful are the green and flesh-coloured marbles of Campan, the blood-red or Griotte, filled with fossilized shells, whose spirals are disclosed in cutting.

M. Gêruzet is the principal banker and correspondent of Messrs. Coutts of London.

The knitting of the *fine wool* of the Pyrenees, brought from Spain, gives employment to the greater part of the females, young and old, in and about the town, who may be seen sitting at their cottage-doors, in the roads and streets, hard at work. The articles made here are counterpanes, mittens, aprons, caps, work-bags, besides shawls and scarfs of woollen gauze, rivalling in thinness fine lace. The so-called *crêpe de Barèges* is made here and at Luz. The principal dépôt for these articles is at Mademoiselle Laffurgue's.

The *English Protestant service* is celebrated twice a day on Sundays, in a handsome *Church* dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built for the purpose, the Rev. C. Harboard Heath being the resident Chaplain. There is a permanent Protestant French service throughout the year.

Concerts and balls, during the season, are given at Frascati, a superb establishment, which was formerly a gambling-house. There is good fly-fishing in the Adour between B. and Tarbes.

Diligences—Daily to Luchon: to Cauterets, St. Sauveur, Luz, Barèges (by the post and coach road, and by the Tourmalet). (See Rte. 85D.)

Railways to Bourdeaux by Tarbes; to Toulouse—the most direct rlwy. communication with Paris and England, will be by Tarbes, Auch, Agen, Périgueux, &c.

Guides and *ponies* for excursions in the mountains are numerous. The landlords of the H. de France or other

inns will recommend the most trustworthy.

Chaises à porteurs, or sedan-chairs, are much used by invalids to go to the baths. To be carried to the Bain de Salut and back costs 1 fr.

The *Promenades* most frequented in and near the town (besides the *Avenues de Salut* already mentioned) are the *Coustous*, a long platform in the midst of the town, lined with houses and cafés; shaded with trees, under which a sort of fair is kept up throughout the season. It is crowded in the cool of the evening. The *Allées de Maintenenon*, a row of trees planted along a bank above the road leading to Campan. The *pleasantest walk* in the morning will be along the slopes of the *Mont Olivet*, the wooded hill rising behind the *Thermes*. Numerous shady paths are cut through the trees, whence you may survey the vale of the Adour. One path skirting the flanks of the hill leads to the chalybeate spring.

In the rear of *Mont Olivet* and of the *Bains de Salut* rises the loftier cone-shaped *Mont Bédât*, which takes more than half an hour to ascend; it is accessible on horseback.

By crossing the two bridges over the main streams of the Adour, by which the road to Toulouse quits the town, and turning to the rt., after passing the second, up a steep road in zigzags, the *Palombière* is reached; a row of trees on the top of the hill, between which the birdcatchers stretch their nets in September and October, to take the flocks of migratory wild pigeons, aided by boys hoisted aloft in a sort of cradle at the top of a pair of poles 130 to 150 ft. high above the ground—a position which seems terrific, owing to the bending of the poles beneath their weight. On the approach of the birds the boy throws down a piece of wood somewhat in the shape of a pigeon, which making a whizzing noise causes the birds to stoop in their flight, so as to come within the reach of the net, which is allowed to fall on them by loosening the cords. There is scarcely a better point than this to look up the valley

of Campan and survey the magnificent mountains at its head, bounding it on the S.W.; the *Pic du Midi* and the *Pic de Montaigu*, with the *Pène* (*Pen* or *Ben*, Celtic, head) de l'Hérès rising on the l. In the midst, the white buildings of Bagnères are spread out, backed by the dark masses of the *Mont Olivet*, the *Bédât*, &c. The Adour figures little in the view, so much are its streams frittered away; but below the town to the N. its wide, cultivated plain spreads out for miles and miles, until it unites with that of the Garonne.

More distant Excursions, of great beauty and interest, are to the Valley of Grip and its cascades; to Tramez-aigues, described Rte. 85D.

The most beautiful scenery of the Vale of Campan will be within the branch of it called *Val Lesponne*, opening out near the *Château de St. Paul*, and running up between the *Pic du Midi de Bagnères* on the S. and the *Pic de Montaigu* on the N. Its lower portion has chiefly the pastoral character of rich verdure, alternating with cultivated fields. Beyond the village *Lesponne* it contracts in width, its aspect alters and becomes wilder; bare rocks and rugged crags succeed to dark forests of beech and pine: the forms of the mountains are very striking. About 2 m. above *Lesponne* a gorge, opening on the rt., displays the entire mass of the *Pic de Montaigu*; and the streamlet traversing it descends the steep rocks in a pretty fall. Half an hour's walk farther, and the valley divides: the branch on the rt. leads, in 3 h., over the pass called *Hourquette de Barané*, to *Pierrefitte* in the *Val d'Argeles*; that on the l., disclosing the noble form of the *Pic du Midi de Bagnères*, leads up to the *Lac Bleu*, in which the stream of the *Val Lesponne* takes its rise. The ascent to it is very steep and fatiguing, though it can be achieved by ladies: it is cut through the mica-slate rock, covered at first by a wood, beyond which are extensive pasturages. The lake itself "is an oval basin, about 2 m. long, at the top of a mountain, surrounded by bare craggy

peaks of the most curious formation, within whose declivities the snow always remains. It is a solitary spot, with no house, or tree, or living thing to be seen in its vicinity, a stillness almost death-like reigning around. It might be dreary, but for the rich warm colouring of the rocks, the depth and stillness of the water, and its intense blue, whence it takes its name."—*Ellis*. It takes 6 or 7 hours, on foot, to reach the Lac Bleu from B. de Bigorre. Higher up is another smaller tarn, difficult to approach, distinguished as the *Lac Vert* or *de Peyreladt*, another of the head-waters of the Adour.

ROUTE 89.

BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE TO LUCHON.

The shortest and most romantic way to Luchon from B. de Bigorre will be the road to Arreau over the Hourquette d'Aspin, at the head of the Val de Campan, and through the Val de Louron, described in Rte. 86. A *Railway* in progress from the main line to Toulouse near Montrejeau will supersede the circuitous post-road; it will ascend the valleys of the Garonne and Luchon.

The post-road quits Bagnères by crossing the Adour, and for the two first stages is identical with the carriage one to Toulouse. But now that the rly. between Tarbes and Toulouse is open, the easiest and most expeditious mode of reaching Luchon from Barèges will be to return to Tarbes and proceed by rly. to

Montrejeau Stat. by

11 m. *Tournay Stat.* [road of 8 m. to

Escaladieu. The post-house occupies part of the buildings of the ancient *Abbey*, now in ruins, charmingly placed on the borders of the Arros. It now belongs to a gentleman of Bordeaux, who has fitted up a portion of the building as a dwelling. The chapel remains, with some fragments of Gothic sculpture. A little beyond it, on the road to Capvern, the ruins of the *Castle Mauvezin* (i. e. Mauvais Voisin, a name given by the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, who suffered from the depredations of the bands of marauders sheltered in this stronghold) crown a detached hill. It witnessed many exploits during the occupation of this country by the English. It was besieged 1374, by the Duc d'Anjou, with an army of 8000 men; and the strength of the castle was so great that it would have held out for a very long time, but, the well which supplied it being without the walls, the besiegers cut off the communication, and as the weather was hot and the cisterns dry, not a drop of rain having fallen for six weeks, the garrison were obliged to come to terms. The Duc d'Anjou allowed them to depart, saying, "Get about your business, each of you to your own countries, without entering any fort that holds out against us; for if you do so, and I get hold of you, I will deliver you up to Jocelin (his headsman), who will shave you without a razor." He also allowed them to carry off as much of their booty as they could convey in trunks on sumpter horses.—*See Froissart.*]

7 m. *Capvern Stat.*, on one side of the village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off, in a retired nook, are the Sulphureous Springs of *Capvern*, having a bathing establishment, 2 hotels (*de France, des Pyrénées*), and several lodging-houses attached to it. It is a place of increasing resort, owing to the virtues of its waters.

4 m. *Lannemexau Stat.* The village is at some distance from the rly. on l. (*Inn not good*). The little chapel shows an opening by which the *Cagots* might hear mass from the outside, not being allowed to enter. This was

in use down to the end of the 17th centy. From here the post-road branches off on rt. to Arreau, passing through La Barthe, following the valley of the Neste, where there is a good country inn.

12 m. *Montrejeau Stat.* (*Inn* not good), a town of 3832 Inhab., in front of the opening of the Valley of the Garonne, whose vista is terminated by the grand peaks and ridges attached to the Monts Maudits, ranking among the highest of the Pyrenees; at whose foot, on the S., rises the Ebro, and on the N. the Garonne. It is a truly magnificent view. The stream of the Neste d'Aure falls into the Garonne near here (Rte. 91). The carriage-road to Luchon (24 m. distant—rly. projected), crossing the Garonne, begins to ascend its valley.

[On its rt. bank (1½ m. off the carriage-road) lies the ancient walled town of

St. Bertrand de Comminges (Lugdunum Convenarum) (*Inn*: H. de Comminges), situated at the opening of the Val de Barousse, upon and around a solitary rock, rising picturesquely out of the plain, and commanding a grand distant view of the Pyrenees. Its summit is crowned by a fine Gothic church, date 1304–52, including a Romanesque W. front and tower; a nave without aisles, 1304–52, and a choir with 11 chapels partly pointed, partly Renaissance, finished 1535. The choir and organ are ornamented with remarkable wood carvings. *Obs.* the 70 carved stalls, a tree of Jesse, the high altar, the roodloft (jubé), and the monument of Bp. Hugh de Castillione (date 1351) in white marble. Upon the walls are rude paintings of the Miracles of St. Bertrand; and some relics of the saint are preserved in the sacristy. Here is hung up the skin of a crocodile, which is said to have infested the neighbourhood and to have been destroyed by the saint! The interesting Romanesque cloisters are in the style of the 11th or 12th centy., with round arches on coupled shafts. This church was once a cathedral, and the town itself, now deserted (847

Inhab.), was the capital of a comté, and a bishop's see. The extent of the Roman settlement is shown by the remains of buildings, sculptures, altars, discovered here. The Ch. of St. Just, on the N.W. side of the hill, between St. B. and Valcabrère, was built in the 11th centy., almost entirely of Roman fragments. Behind the altar is a curious stone shrine of St. Just.

The *Grotto* of Gargas, 4 m. W. of St. Bertrand, in the wooded hill between the Garonne and Neste, is the finest in the Pyrenees for extent and the beauty of its stalactites: the entrance is an opening so small that it is necessary to crawl through on one's hands and knees.]

The high road to Luchon, leaving St. Bertrand on one side, crosses the Garonne, by the Pont de Labroquère, and pursues its left bank, through scenery of great interest, in which well-cultivated fields, enclosed by festoons of vines, hanging from tree to tree, form the foreground, and grand mountains the distance, by

Estenos, 12 m. from Montrejeau, and (2 m. before reaching here, road on rt. to *Mauléon*) continuing to near *Cierp*, where we quit the Garonne, and enter the Valley of La Pique or of Luchon, which becomes its affluent below *Cierp*, a picturesque village both on account of its antique cottages, and from its position, under cliffs which nearly overhang it, at a point where the vistas of 2 valleys, meeting, disclose noble views. There are quarries of a handsome marble near here.

[A road runs from *Cierp* up the Valley of the Garonne (*Vallée d'Arari*), one of the most beautiful in the Pyrenees, to St. Béal, the last town of France, situated in a narrow gorge between high mountains. (See Rte. 89 g.) St. Béal is not more than 5 m. from the Spanish frontier, at the Pont du Roi.]

The Valley of Luchon, which is very picturesquely varied with wood, rock, habitations, and cultivated fields, presents a succession of wild contrac-

tions, and smiling basin-shaped expansions, covered with verdure, the river alternately winding over the plain and dashing through the gorge; its upper end terminated by the grand snowy peaks contiguous to the Port de Venasque. The road is carried on a regular terrace. Higher up, the iron-furnaces of Guron are passed. Near Casaux is a defile which some have considered a work of art, and have attributed to the Romans.

12 m. *Luchon* or *Bagnères de Luchon*.—*Inns*: H. de Londres, best situation;—H. d'Angleterre, good;—H. des Bains, well spoken of, excellent table-d'hôte;—H. des Empereurs and Bonne-maison, in a good situation; "attendance and cuisine might be improved"—*R. M.*;—H. Sacarron, 1861, charge 8½ frs. a day, but in July and August 9½ frs.;—H. du Commerce. *Luchon* is an expensive place in the height of the season—July and August. Families about to stop some days here had better hire lodgings, of which there are a large number. "La Maison Bertrand Estrujo, in the Rue de la Cité, can be recommended for cleanliness and civility; M. B. lets excellent ponies for excursions"—*G. S.*, July, 1866.

No place in the Pyrenees surpasses in beauty of situation, and in variety and interest of excursions, *Bagnères de Luchon*. The mountains are loftier than those of Bigorre, and entirely surround the flat, fertile plain on the edge of which it stands, forming a sort of oval basin in the very heart of the Pyrenees. On the W., close to the town, the Val de l'Arboust opens out; on the S., high among the clouds, rise bare, serrated ridges, destitute of vegetation, but contrasting grandly with the luxuriantly cropped plain near at hand.

Luchon is a town of 3921 Inhab. It is much improved of late by the construction of handsome houses, and is rising as a place of fashionable resort. The two principal streets are the Allée de la Pique, leading to the river, and the Cours d'Etigny, a triple avenue of limes, 80 ft. wide, lined with build-

ings, including the principal inns and best lodging-houses. Another avenue stretches up the hill to the entrance of the Val de l'Arboust; and a third, of poplars, crosses the valley from the church towards the river Pique. These Allées enable the pedestrian to move to a considerable distance under shade, protected from the sun, and enjoying the view of the mountains which close the upper end of the valley. This range of peaks and precipices screens from view the Maladetta, the Monarch of the Pyrenees. In the middle distance rises the tower of Castel Vieil, which stops the mouth of the gorge to the S.

At the S. end of the Cours d'Etigny are the *new Baths, Etablissement-Thermal*. The interior is handsome; the *Bath-rooms* are dark, and deficient in comfort. The price of the bath depends on the hour at which it is taken. The Baths stand at the foot of a precipitous wooded hill of slate, called Super Bagnères: the waters issue at the junction of the slate with the granite; they are sulphureous (except two, one saline, the other ferruginous?), and vary in temperature from 77° to 152° Fahr. The waters are beneficial in rheumatic complaints, paralysis, and cutaneous disorders, but are injurious in nervous affections, and to persons of sanguine temperament. They are used internally as well as in the form of baths.

The drinking fountains are at the back of the baths; others about 300 yards further up the valley. The waters are rendered palatable by the mixture of sirops and liqueurs.

The *Ferruginous Spring* rises 1½ m. up the valley, just above *Castel Vieil*, in a romantic spot, but the water may be had fresh in *Luchon* every morning at 50 c. the bottle.

The Romans were well acquainted with the hot springs of *Luchon*; many altars and inscriptions, now in the museum of Toulouse, have been dug up here, some of them dedicated *Deo Lironi*, from whom the place would appear to be named.

A building has been appropriated to the English Protestant Service. Con-

tributions for its support are much required.

Dr. Lambron has a high reputation as physician. Fee 10 fr. for a visit; 20 fr. when he visits patients at their homes.

Zigzag paths run up the hill behind the baths, through the wood, and along the face of the hill; and have been extended to the so-called English gardens—*Jardins Anglais*—lately laid out.

The season of these baths is from June to the end of August, when they are crowded with French visitors, whose delight it is to go out riding in large parties, and return charging in a body up the Cour d'Etigny, singing, shouting, and cracking their whips with the gratest glee.

About 200 horses and ponies are kept for hire, and are in constant request in fine weather. *Guides*: the following are experienced and trustworthy, and can furnish good horses:—Laffont; Jacques Sors Argarot, 53, Allée d'Etigny; Jean Tournen (H. Bonne-maison); Baptiste Ciert; and Bertrand Estrujo. Laffont, called Prince, is a good guide, and has very good horses: his wife is an Englishwoman.

N.B.—A necessary qualification for an excursion into Spain is that the guide should speak Spanish, which many do. At Luchon the quality of the horse is often of more importance than that of the guide.

Diligences—daily to Montrejeau Stat. (24 m.) on the rail to Toulouse; to Bagnères de Bigorre.

The inhabitants of the valley of Luchon and its tributaries appear an inferior race to those of the valleys in the W.; not so well off, nor so well clothed. In their dress the berret gives place to an ugly night-cap, and the capulet, if retained, is black, instead of red. Beggars are very numerous, and goitres not uncommon; yet the lower parts of the valleys are fertile, producing two crops of grain in the year; the first of wheat or maize, the second, late in September, when the fields are literally white, from the flowers of buckwheat. Many goats are kept, which find sufficient food in the

luxuriant herbage on the rocks; and the tinkling bells of the scampering flock, as they enter the town at sunset, produce a merry sound.

The *Cascade of Montauban*, on the E. side of the valley, is a very romantic spot, and, though the fall is inconsiderable, forms an agreeable walk. It is approached through a garden made by the curé of the village, who charges an entrance-fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. from each visitor.

A farther scramble up the course of the stream will repay the pedestrian by bringing him to another Fall; and still further on, after about an hour's good walking, he will come to an *Oule* or vast circular excavation in the rock. Fine views into the valley beneath. The summit of the mountain, called *Super Bagnères*, rising 5000 ft. above the town, and made accessible for some distance by paths from the village of St. Aventin, commands a nobly magnificent panorama of the flat land on the N., and of the mountains E., W., and S., including the *Maladetta*, whose glaciers appear through a gap in the chain. The tourist may return to Luchon by descending from the top into the Val de Lys.

The *Excursions* to be made from Luchon are superior to those from B. de Bigorre, and are amongst the finest in the Pyrenees. a. That to the *Lac de Seculéjo* or *Lac d'Oo* will be found noticed in Rte. 87.

a. 1. That to the Port de Venasque, perhaps the grandest of all (Rte. 90).

b. Ascent of the *Pic de Monné* will repay the visitor for the fatigue of a ride of about 5 hours, descent in 4. A guide useful. Take provisions, and start not later than 6 A.M. Follow the road to Arreau by the Col de Peyresourde (Rte. 87) nearly as far as St. Aventin, before which turn rt., N.W., into a bridle-road leading up the valley of Oheil, which traverse through its whole length, through the villages of Benqué Debas and Benqué Dessus and Mayregne, to Bourgdoueil ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Here the horses rest at a poor cabaret. From Bourg to the Pass or Port de Pierrefitte is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.

from Luchon), 5925 ft. above the sea, a grassy ridge, occupied by shepherds with their flocks; fierce dogs. There is a footway hence to Arreau, 8 m. in 3 hrs., leaving on l. the Lac de Bordères, passing through Bareilles and Jeseau. From the Port to Pic de Monné on rt. is 40 min. (7044 ft.). You may ride all the way except about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching the top, where the mountain-path disappears. The panorama of mountains seen from the summit is magnificent, including the chief summits of the range, especially the Pic de Midi de Bigorre. The return may be made through the Vallée de l'Arboust, which will lengthen the journey by 1 hour.

c. The *Pic de Bacanère* (Black Cow), a mountain 12 m. N.E. of Lucon, rising midway between the valleys of the Pique and the Garonne, 7080 ft. above the sea, is an interesting 5 or 6 hrs. ride; a guide will be needed. Take the road down the valley, through the villages Montauban, Juzet (see waterfall), where the steep ascent begins by the village ch. of Sode, turning rt. to Artigues on the mountain side (view of Maladetta), to *Cigalère*, a pointed rock, like a ruined castle. From the top, when the sky is clear, the Nethou, Maladetta, Vignemale, Pic du Midi, and mountains of Catalonia may be seen, with the valleys of Aran and Luchon under our feet. This is one of the most pleasing excursions and ascents. Descending a little from the summit, past a small lake and cabane, in 40 min. the *Pales du Burat* are reached, another ridge further E., overlooking the valley of the Garonne.

d. The *Val de Lys*, so called, not from its lilies, but from an old or provincial form of the word *eau*, water, owing to the number of its streams and waterfalls, is a ride of 2 h. or a walk of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, the distance being 7 m. The road to it ascends the valley from the baths, having the Pique at some distance on the l. 35 min. from the entrance it passes, also on the l., the picturesque border tower of *Castel Vieil*, the hamlet

of Bordes, perched on a projecting crag, the Cascade d'Enfer, before the mouth of the Gorge de St. Mamet, leading, by the pass of the Portillon d'Oo, into the Spanish Val of Astos.

Returning to the Valley of La Pique, the road crosses the stream to its rt. bank. At *Pont Ravi*, leaving on the l. that to Venasque, it recrosses the Pique, to enter the fine wooded gorge out of which the Lys issues to unite with it. After a mile and a half's pleasant ride through the wood, under the shade of beech and hazels, the gorge expands into a green pastoral valley, overlooked by very lofty mountains, girt with fir woods, especially at its upper end. It is there shut in by the snowy peaks and glaciers of the Crabioules, rising above the fir-clad precipices. The centre of this curtain of foliage is streaked by the white lines of the foaming cascades which form the lions of this valley. The principal one leaps down into the valley about 200 yards above the first of the two little *Inns* or *Cabanes* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), where visitors put up their horses, and may obtain refreshments. The slate rock is cleft by a very narrow fissure or groove, called *Trou d'Enfer*, down which the fall, really a picturesque one, dashes. The pedestrian may spend an hour or 2 in visiting the series of falls behind the Cabane, accessible by paths and foot-bridges. The fall to the W., called Cascade de Cœur, is less striking in character; it is fed by the glaciers of the Tuque de Maupas. The glacier of Crabioules, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above the Cabane, is very difficult of access, owing to its steep inclination and its crevices. It joins, on the W., the glacier of the Portillon d'Oo and the Port d'Oo. The pedestrian may go to the Val de Lys or return from it by Super Bagnères, the mountain behind Luchon, whence he will enjoy a magnificent view.

f. The *Val d'Aran* well deserves a visit on account of its magnificent scenery, and of its truly Spanish character. It is said that the valley was first inhabited by thieves and vagabonds (Moors) expelled from Spain. It was

ravaged by the Carlists in the late wars, and now contains 32 villages, 69 churches, and 30,000 Inhab. There is a carriage-road up it from St. B  t to the Pont du Roi, 6½ m.; thence to Viella, mule-path. From Luchon the carriage-road may be followed down the valley of the Pique by Cierp and St. B  t, or cross over from the valley of Luchon on horseback by the *Port du Portillon* to *Bosost* in the Val d'Aran.

By road from Luchon :

13 m. St. B��t . . .	} Dusty road; best Inns, at Baths of Les and Bosost.
12 m. Bosost . . .	
4½ m. Las Bordas . .	
8½ m. Viella . . .	

At Cierp a road strikes off rt. to

13 m. *St. B  t* (*Inn*: Chez Forban, H. de France), a picturesque town in a gorge of the Garonne, which leaves barely space for the street and the river. Here is a curious little *ch. E.* apse partly of 10th cent. Ruined castle on height. Marble quarries.

3 kil. Arlos. On rt. rises the mountain called *Pales* or *Pic de Burat*. (See above.)

3 kil. Fos, town of 1727 Inhab., famed for its fruit—grapes, &c.

4½ kil. Pont du Roi, a bridge over a mere rent in the mountain, through which the Garonne passes. Here at the French frontier the carriage road ceases. About 200 yards above this the *Maladetta* may be seen. The valley here is narrow and grand in the extreme.

5½ kil. Les, 2 m. from Bosost, is a dirty village with a bathing establishment, and near it the *Ch  teau de Les*, where good accommodation may be had. High above is the village of Canejan.

3 kil. *Bosost* (*Inn*: H. de Commerce, chez Puch, dear, but decent food), a very old town, prettily situated on the Garonne. Here the mule-path from Luchon by the *Port de Portillon* falls in. The path skirts rt. the base of the *Entecade*, and at the end of 2 hrs. walk reaches

7 kil. *Las Bordas* or *Castel Leon*, at the junction of the 2 head-waters of the Garonne—E. the *Viella* branch (see below), W. the *Garonne of Joucou*,

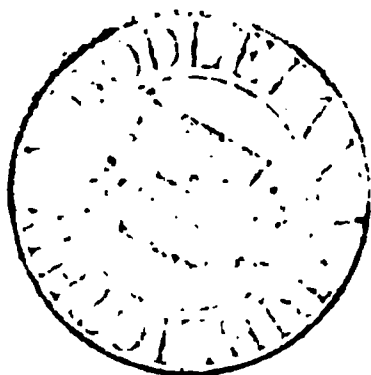
descending from the Gorge of *Artigues de Lin*. *Pic de Nethou*, small *Inn*. The river is here crossed by a bridge near the *Castle*, which was ruined by the French in the War of the Succession. A walk of 3 hrs. from here, up this stream, passing (1 hr. 15 min.) the *Hermitage* of *Artigues de Lin*, and through a grand gorge covered with dense intact forests of primeval growth (½ hr. further), brings us to a deep hollow at the foot of precipices, out of which rises one of the sources of the *Garonne*. It issues forth from a series of cavities encumbered with broken rocks called *  il de Joucou*. The copious stream which here bursts forth is the torrent whose cradle is the snows of the *Maladetta*, and which, after being lost in the *Trou du Tau-reau* (Rte. 90), pursues its way underground, through the caverns of the limestone mountains, as far as this spot, where it rises a ready-made river.

[From *Castel Leon* the E. and most important fork of the valley may be ascended to *Viella*. The road is on the l. bank of the *Garonne*; the scenery is very picturesque, the mountain-side where it is not cultivated is covered with forest, and high up appear numerous curious villages and churches, all on the sunny side of the vale. The road crosses the *Garonne* 3 m. opposite *Aubert*, and 2 m. further reaches *Viella* (*Inns*: to be avoided,—dirty, vermin, &c.). This place is prettily situated, but contains nothing worthy of notice except the tower of the *ch. Spanish* scarfs, shawls, caps, and sandals are sold here and throughout the valley, but there is a duty on taking them into France. Above *Viella* two passes into the Valley of *Barrab  s* in Spain by the *Port de Viella* (8322 ft.) and the *Port Rieux*, in 15 hrs. by both to *Venasque*. By a mule-path from *Viella* the excursionist can proceed along the upper valley of the *Garonne* by *Casari   Arties*, *Gesa*, and *Una*, whence the most remote source of the great river may be reached in the small tarn or lake of *Liat*. From *Tred  s* near *Una*, are three high passes leading into Spain

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

by the ports of *Caldas*, *Paillas*, and *Ratière*. (See *Handbook for Spain*.)



ROUTE 90.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON TO VENASQUE,
BY THE PORT DE VENASQUE—RE-
TURNING TO LUCHON BY THE PORT
DE LA PIQUADE [ASCENT OF THE
ENTECADE]—THE MALADETTA.

Time.		Miles.
35 m.	Castel Vieil	
1 hr. 25 m.	Hospice de Luchon	6½
2 hrs. 30 m.	Port de Venasque	3½
	Fountain of Penna Blanca	
30 m.	Port de la Piquade	1
	Pas de l'Escalette	
	Hospice	5
1 h. 30 m.	Luchon	

None of the excursions from Luchon surpass in beauty of scenery or interest that to the Port de Venasque. The road is the same as that to Val de Lys as far as the 2nd bridge over the Pique above Castel Vieil. Leaving the opening of the Val de Lys on the rt., without crossing this bridge, continue up the valley of the Pique, through park-like scenery of beech forests, whence appear the rugged crags of the Pic de la Pique or del Entacade on the opposite side of the torrent. The ascent is gradual up to

The Hospice de Luchon, the last habitation in France. Here the horses are commonly allowed ½ hour's rest. It is a large, massive stone house, like the *Maisons de Refuge* on a Swiss mountain pass, belonging to the Commune of Luchon, farmed out to an innkeeper; the guides will use every argument to induce travellers to bait here both going and returning, which

is not necessary. The accommodation is more to the taste of the guides than of their employers; but food, and even a bed, may be had in it. It will be far better to return to Luchon, unless storm or darkness should compel a halt.

[2 hrs. ride up the valley of the Pique, above the Hospice (including 1 hr. of steep zigzags, leading to fine mountain pasture), conducts to the summit of the *Pic d'Entecade*, a mountain within the Spanish frontier, commanding superb views of the Maladetta, and other snowy peaks of the Pyrenean chain clothed in splendid pine forests; of the source and valley of the Garonne far below, including numerous Spanish villages. Horses can ascend as far as the small tarn or pool of Garees, near which is a shepherd's hut 700 ft. below the top—7417 ft. above the sea-level. No distinct path exists most part of the way, so a guide is necessary. The whole excursion from Luchon and back on horseback will take about 8 hrs.]

Opposite the Hospice, at rt. angles to the vale of the Pique, a colossal semi-circular recess, or natural *cirque* surrounded with bare precipices, opens out; it is a scene of dreary solitude, disturbed only by the hoarse raven or the howling blast. It is approached by a little wooden bridge crossing the Pique in front of the hospice, under the singular Pic rising on the l. hand.

On commencing the ascent, one would not easily conjecture that there was any means of exit for the path, much less in what particular point the outlet exists by which the mountains are to be passed. The path ascends constantly in zigzags. At a spot called *Les Eulets* a waterfall dashes down in summer and avalanches in winter; to escape which, the path crosses the stream. A recess called *Trou des Chaudronniers* is so called because a party of travelling tinkers were here overwhelmed in the snow. The sure-footed ponies climb up the stairlike paths like kids, over rough stones or fallen *débris* alternating with

solid rock. Higher up a strong gusty wind blows down. About 3-4ths of the way up is a small ledge or recess in the face of the mountain, in which lie 4 small deep-sunken tarns or ponds, frozen over a great part of the year. The steepness and the shortness of the zigzags increase near the top, where the path turns abruptly at every 6 or 8 ft., and the ground is covered with loose splintery shale. The rocks in front hide all view until you enter the *Port*, a wedge-shaped fissure cut into the crest of the mountain;—a mere gate, not more than 14 ft. wide. On passing this, you step from France into Spain, the boundary mark being an iron cross. To tarry in the singular portal or port-hole is hardly possible on account of the wind, which threatens to blow one back again more quickly than he had entered. It is more convenient to descend the sloping rocks a little way to the fountain of *Pena Blanca*, there to halt and contemplate the scene. On reaching the mountain crest, a view, entirely concealed before, opens out—an enormous mountain, the highest of the Pyrenees, *La Maladetta*, or *Accursed*, from the utterly barren and dreary air of it and everything about it. Its huge round top and ridges are covered with everlasting snow, except where one or two bristling black peaks break through it; its lower part is shrouded with scanty shattered fir-trees: a great gulf or deep ravine separates it from the bare slope on which you stand; not a sign of human habitation or cultivation; all around a desert. There are usually some Spanish carabineers watching the pass from the custom-house at Venasque. Horses are not allowed to enter Spain without a permit, but no difficulty is made to their returning through the Port de la Piquade, the usual route taken by excursionists.

The *Port de Venasque* is 7917 ft. above the sea-level. On the W. of the port rises the *Pic de Sauvagarde* (9140 ft.), commanding a view on all sides, even to Luchon on the N. The ascent requires an hr., the descent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; the Spanish authorities have made a path

to the summit, on which a toll of 1 fr. is levied on travellers: an English clergyman (Archdeacon Hardwick) perished by losing his footing in passing over the slaty screes which cover its very steep N. face, in 1859.

In the depths of the hollow below the Port de Venasque, within the Spanish territory, the *Essera* takes its rise, and a low ridge stretching across at its head unites the *Maladetta* with the main chain and the mountains of the Port de Venasque. To the E. of this ridge, on the l., lies the *Trou de Taureau*, an oval basin or gulf without visible outlet, excavated in the limestone rock to a depth of 80 ft., which, swallowing up the waters descending from the N.E. slope of the *Maladetta*, is believed to convey them under the intervening mountains into the Spanish valley of Artigues de Lin, where, rising again to light at the *Ceil de Joncou*, they form one of the *Sources of the Garonne*. The *Trou de Taureau* may be visited by a *détour* of 3 hrs., returning to the Port de la Piquade.

The Spanish town of *Venasque* is about as far from the Port to the S. as Luchon is to the N., i. e. a walk of 4 hrs.; but the way is very rough, descending by zigzags the steep slope of the *Peña Bianca*, following the windings of the *Essera*, and threading the mass of rocks and rubbish fallen from the gigantic precipice on the rt.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's walk from the Port on the rt. bank of the stream is the Spanish Hospice, "a vile posada," serving as a guard and custom-house, occupied by carabineers. Here baggage is searched, and passports and permits for the entry of horses into Spain are asked for. Civility and a small fee may be resorted to advantageously. From this to Venasque, about 10 m., the path runs by the side of the *Essera*, and is very difficult. The scenery of the gorge is grand but savage, its striking feature being the number of its waterfalls, and rapidity of the torrents descending into it. Some way down on l. on the hill-side beyond the river

are the Baths of Venasque. Below this the Essera is crossed by the bridge of Campamiento (3½ hrs.).

The valley becomes clothed with box-trees before reaching the *Pont de Cubère*, which is left on rt.

Venasque—town and Castle—is suddenly disclosed to view by a bend in the valley. It is a wretched and dirty place, 19 m. from Luchon. *Inns*: Chez Brousseau, or Chez Pedro Ferras: board and lodging 8 or 10 frs. a day; bread excellent; ask for vin Rancion and for chocolate. Its most conspicuous feature is the gloomy *Castle* by which it is surmounted, originally a stronghold of the middle ages, converted by modern works into a fortress, which was besieged and taken by the French in 1809, and possesses no great strength. It is surrounded on three sides by deep ravines.

In the principal street, *Calle Mayor*, are several picturesque old houses ornamented with sculptured figures, coats of arms, &c., and some of these retain the towers which originally served for defence. The *Church*, at the end of the town farthest from the castle, is a Romanesque building, fitted up in the Spanish style, with carving, gilding, &c. Another church was destroyed by the French, who did much mischief here.

The tourist can return from Venasque to the Spanish Hospice and over the Pommero into the gorge of Artigues de Lin, visiting on the way the *Œil de Garonne*, to Bosost, and reach Luchon by St. Béal the 3rd night. Or

The excursion may be prolonged round the base of the *Maladetta*, from Venasque, through wild and magnificent scenery, sleeping the first night at Venasque, second at *Vidalies*, third at Bosost. This will be a rough ride, but practicable for ladies.

Port de Venasque to Luchon, by the *Port de la Piquade*.
The ridge of the *Peña Blanca*, or Pommero, through which the Port de

Venasque opens, is traversed, about 1½ m. to the E. of it, by another pass, called *Port de la Piquade*, reached by turning to the l. across the sloping rocks, from the spring mentioned above, and then by a steep ascent encumbered with rubbish. A path leads from the *Port de la Piquade* to the *Œil de Joucou* and *Artigues de Lin*. At the Port the path passes out of Arragon into a corner of Catalonia, and looks down upon a chaos of wild peaks and ridges. ½ m. further on, the ridge is again crossed by the *Pas de l'Escalette*. The path is carried along the shattered edges of the slaty stone, upon the very ridge or crest of the Sierra. It is a grand wild spot. The gigantic *Pic de Fourcade*, rising over head, is the striking feature in the near view. From this descend (in 1 hr. 20 m.) to the Hospice de Luchon, by a path marked with tolerable distinctness on the grassy slopes, and, though steep, much easier than that up to the Port de Venasque. Thus the traveller has passed from France into Spain through one door or gap in the great separation-wall between them, and returned through another.

Ascent of the Maladetta from the Port de Venasque, a 10 hours' excursion; very hard work, requiring guides, ropes, and other aids for glacier work. Take provisions. The following route is derived from Mr. Packe, who made the ascent more than once:—

Port de Venasque	hr. min.
Plan des Etangs	1 0
Renclose	0 40
Portillon	2 0
Summit of Néthou	2 0
1 hour on summit	1 0
Descent—1 hr. halt at Renclose to P. de Venasque	7 0
Luchon	4 0
Cost.	
2 guides, at 15 frs. a day, for 2 days	60 frs.
3 horses, 5 fr. a day	30 "
Food for ditto	5 "
Say, total	
95 to 100 "	

From the Port de Venasque descend to a marshy flat called Plan

des Etangs, extending to the wooded flanks of the Mont Paderne. From a cabin hut in the midst of it the ascent begins,—to the *Rencluse* (Enclos), a chasm in the rock, into which the waters of the upper Essera, descending from the W. or Maladetta glaciers, sink, and are lost for a time until they reappear near the Hospice of Venasque, just as the waters of the stream descending from the E. glacier of Néthou disappear in the Trou du Taureau. A little above this chasm (100 yds.), on the l. bank of the stream, is the cave of the Rencluse, marked by a few stunted firs. It is a mere shelter of rock where travellers usually pass the night, and light a fire to prepare their victuals. It takes 5 hrs. to reach the summit from the Rencluse cave, recrossing the stream, and following upward the rocky ridge (*arête*) which divides the glacier of Néthou E. from that of the Maladetta W., till you come to a gap or *Portillon*. Through this descend upon the Néthou glacier. Here the party should be roped together to prevent their being lost in the crevasses, a fate which befell a guide named Barreau in 1824. Passing the bed of a glacier lake which ran out and disappeared 1837, is a dome of ice to scale at a steep inclination, and then to pass a narrow *arête* of blocks of granite piled one on the other, extending 60 yds., with a precipice on either side, called *Pont de Mahomet*. This brings the explorer to the *Pic de Néthou*, the highest summit in the Pyrenees, 11,165 feet above the sea-level, marked by a pile of granite blocks. This peak was first ascended by the Russian naturalist De Tchihatcheff, with a French gentleman and 3 guides, in 1842.

From Venasque the traveller can proceed to *Barbastro*, on the way to Saragosa, a two days' journey on horseback; hire of horses 8 frs. per diem: a diligence runs from Barbastro to Saragosa.

ROUTE 91.

TOULOUSE TO BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON,
BY ST. GAUDENS—RAIL.

		Kil.	Miles.
Toulouse to Muret	} <i>par</i>	21	13
Bassens		68	49
St. Gaudens		91	56
Montrejean		104	64
B. Luchon (Rte. 90)		24	15

Railway to St. Gaudens and Montrejean, projected from Montrejean to Luchon, 4 trains daily, 2½ to 3½ hrs.

The first part of the road, across the great plain of Languedoc, and along the l. bank of the Garonne, though seldom in sight of the river, is monotonous. The population is dense, and every inch of ground is greedily cultivated. There is not a garden or a flower to be seen. The land, though very fertile, looks arid as a desert, and the towns are most dreary and melancholy. The Pyrenees are yet too distant to form an important feature, but the richness of the soil and abundance of the crops are very remarkable. The course of cultivation over most of the plain has been for many years as follows: wheat, sown in the autumn, is taken off in July; buckwheat is then sown, and taken off in October; a green crop is then put into the ground, and taken off in May; Indian corn is then sown, and taken off in autumn; then wheat again, &c. There is a great abundance of fowls, turkeys, and geese; the geese are gigantic.

7 m. *Portet St. Simon Stat.* Rail to Foix diverges on l.

The Duke of Wellington attempted the passage of the Garonne at Portet, a village on the l. of the rly., 6 m., but the width of the river proved too great for the pontoons provided, and the army consequently crossed farther down, below Toulouse. The confluence of the Ariège with the Garonne takes

place opposite Portet. A few miles from Toulouse a huge prison. On rt.

6 m. *Muret Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de France). A town of 4050 Inhab., on the Garonne. The army of the Comte de Toulouse, aided by Pedro II., king of Arragon, amounting to 40,000 men, was defeated under the walls of Muret by Simon de Montfort, who made a sortie with 14,000 men, and cut the besiegers to pieces, leaving Pedro dead on the field.

3 m. *Fauga Stat.*

4 m. *Longages Stat.*

5 m. *Carbonne Stat.* Here Lord Hill crossed the Garonne with 18,000 men; but, finding the roads impassable, speedily returned to march along the l. bank, against St. Cyprien, the faubourg of Toulouse.

4 m. *St. Julien Stat.*

5 m. *Cazères-sur-Garonne Stat.*

4 m. *Martres Tolosane Stat.* (*Inn*: H. d'Espagne; fare good, accommodation mediocre), a dilapidated town, with remains of old walls on a very small scale. In a field near this, interesting Roman antiquities have been discovered, consisting of a number of busts, statues, reliefs, inscriptions, &c., now deposited in the museum of Toulouse, showing this as the site of the ancient *Calagorris Convenarum*. The *Castle of Monpezat* in old times commanded road and river.

The rly. crosses to the rt. bank

3 m. *Boussens Junct. Stat.*

[The rly. to St. Girons branches off from here on l.; it is 20 m. long, and it follows the l. side of the Salat, a large contributory of the Garonne, and passes by

6 m. *Salles Stat.*, a large village on the Salat.

7 m. *Prat et Bonrepos Stat.*

7 m. *St. Girons Stat.* (*Inns*: Chez Ferrière aîné;—H. de Biros;—H. de France, not good), a "dull and crumbling" town of 4745 Inhab., close to the junction of the Salat with the Lez and Baup. The walk along the river is delightful. The *Church* was rebuilt 1857, except its octagon tower, which merits notice. Good road, but against the collar, to La Bastide.]

Returning to the main line,

4 m. *St. Martory Stat.*, which derives its name, like Martres, from the Christians here slain by the Saracens in the wars of the 9th centy.

12 m. *St. Gaudens Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de France; good), an old and gloomy town of 5166 Inhab., at a little distance from the Garonne. It owes its origin to a monastery founded 1038 by a shepherd named Gaudens, who, after his head had been cut off by the Saracens, nevertheless ran off with it under his arm (like St. Denis) to the ch. The *Church* of the Convent is an unusually fine one. Its E. end dates from the 11th, and its W. from the 12th centy., while the N. porch is Flamboyant (15th). It has 3 apses at the E. end, small round-headed windows, and grotesque capitals to the columns in the choir.

The main line from Toulouse and St. Gaudens continues up the l. bank of the Garonne to 8 m. *Montrejeau Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 89). Travellers bound for Luchon here diverge S. Post carriage and horses 25 to 30 fr.; a drive of 3 hrs. Railway projected up the valley of the Garonne and La Pique.

The Garonne is crossed by the road to Luchon, a short way out of the town; and from the slope leading down to it there is a fine view of its windings and of the distant Pyrenees.

At the distance of 6 or 8 m. farther the road passes abruptly from the plain into the midst of the mountains, by ascending an eminence, the extreme root or spur of the Pyrenees, to avoid a wide curve of the Garonne, but descends upon the river at the foot of the opposite slope. A fine view is here presented of the interesting town of St. Bertrand (Rte. 89), which our road leaves on the rt. "You break at once upon a vale, sunk deep enough beneath the point of view to command every hedge and tree, with St. Bertrand clustered round its large cathedral on a rising ground. If it had been built purposely to add a feature to a singular prospect, it could not have been better placed. The mountains rise proudly around, and give their rough frame to this exquisite little picture."—A. Young. The Garonne is crossed at the Pont Labroquère to

Estenos, described, with the rest of the road to

Luchon, in Rte. 89.

ROUTE 92.

CAPDENAC TO AGDE, CETTE, AND MONTPELIER, BY RODEZ, SEVERAC, AND MILHAU.

Capdenac to	Kil.	Miles.
Decazeville	24	15
Rodez	65	46
Severac	110	68
Milhau	139	86
Latour	211	131
Roquesels		
Pauhan	235	146
Villeveyrac	253	157
Montpellier	276	171

This very important line, forming a junction between the western railways of France and the shores of the Mediterranean is in active progress, but at the present time in actual operation at either extremity only, i.e., between Capdenac and Rodez, and from Graissessac to Agde, Cette, and Montpellier. The entire line from Capdenac will be 171 m., and, with that from Paris by Limoges and Perigeux, will form an unbroken line of communication between the French capital and the countries bordering on the Gulf of Lyons. The present route will traverse the Departments of the Aveyron and the Herault, and the mountains which form the western prolongation of the chain of La Lozère, &c.

Leaving Capdenac, the Rly. follows the l. bank of the river Lot, passing by 3 m. *St. Martin Stat.*

4 m. *Viviez Stat.*, a branch Rly. of 5 m., leads from here to

[*Decazeville*, an important coal and iron producing district—about 30,000 tons of metal being turned out annually, chiefly rails, and 6000 workmen employed; the situation in a pretty valley.]

4 m. *Cransac Stat.*

10 m. *St. Cristophe Stat.*

4 m. *Marcillac Stat.*, a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Lot; an excursion of some interest may be made from here up the valley of the *Dourdon* to *Conques*, the fertility of this valley forming an agreeable contrast from its waterfalls, gushing springs, orchards, &c., with the high plain destitute of vegetation, which must be crossed to reach it. At the head of the valley rises an old castle, near which a copious spring bursts forth. Following this valley along the banks of the *Dourdon* for about 12 m., we reach

Conques (24 m. from Rodez), a small town half-hidden in a rocky ravine, in the midst of the mountains of the *Rouergue*, scarcely accessible at some seasons, owing to the badness of the roads. It owes its origin to an ancient Benedictine abbey, whose site it occupies, but the buildings of which have all disappeared, except the *Church of St. Foy*, constructed to all appearance at the beginning of the 11th centy. by the Abbot Odalric. It is in the Romanesque style, with semicircular vaults and arches, the aisles continuing round the transepts; the E. end is terminated by 3 apses, and is surmounted at the cross by an octagonal tower more modern than the rest (14th centy.). The W. end is flanked by 2 towers; the central portal is ornamented with a curious bas-relief in the tympanum, representing the Last Judgment, divided into 3 horizontal friezes; in the centre, Christ within the *Vesica piscis*; on his rt. the good, on his l. the wicked; above, angels; below, on one side, the gates of Paradise, with bolts and a huge lock, and the dead rising from beneath their grave-stones; in the centre, below Christ, an angel and demon weighing souls; on the other side, the gate of hell, an enormous open jaw, into which

the devil is thrusting the condemned. Each group and portion of the relief is designated by inscriptions in Leonine verses. The figures are coloured. The *Treſor* of the ch. contains some curious relics of ancient art, which at the Revolution were intrusted to the care of different inhabitants of the town, and were carefully preserved, and restored by them when the political storm had passed away. An ancient *reliquiary*, called Charlemagne's A, from its triangular form, and the tradition that it was given by that monarch to the abbey; it is of silver gilt and partly enamelled, and set with polished gems and some antiques; at the base are 2 little figures of gilt bronze, supposed to be less ancient than the upper portion. A statue of St. Foy, 18 inches high, of silver gilt, and studded with precious stones and antique gems, cameos, &c.; a Byzantine enamel of the figure of a saint, on a plate of copper; a silver crucifix of beautiful workmanship; a square slab of red porphyry in a frame of silver, covered with heads of Christ, the Virgin, and Saints in niello. There are also some tapestries of the 16th centy.]

8 m. *Salles la Source Stat.*

6 m. *Rodez* (*Inns*: H. du Midi; H. des Princes, best; Ville de Paris, good), chief town of the Dépt. de l'Aveyron, a town of 12,037 Inhab., and occupying a commanding site on an escarped peninsula, surrounded on 3 sides by a curve of the Aveyron, which flows at a depth of 150 ft. below. The tongue of land, which alone connects it with the neighbouring plain, is traversed by the road from Paris and Espalion; from all other sides the town is only accessible by steep ascents.

The *Cathedral*, so imposing and conspicuous at a distance, will probably not altogether justify the impression it has produced on a near approach, though it is of large size, and possesses some elegant details. It was founded 1274, but carried on slowly through the 2 following centuries, and never finished. The W. end is destitute of

[*France*, 1867.]

entrance, because fitted up internally with a high altar as well as at the E. The entrances are at the sides, and, though mutilated, display some rich ornaments; near the N. transept rises the *belfry*, the pride and boast of Rodez, 265 ft. high, consisting of a square base supporting an octagonal summit, ornamented in the upper part with florid tracery. It is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin, and was finished 1531.

The interior of the church, 110 ft. high, rests on piers without capitals, and the style of its decorations resembles the perpendicular of English Gothic. At the entrance of the choir is a fine *Jube* or rood-loft, which, though mutilated, exhibits workmanship of surprising beauty, in the delicate sculpture of its curled foliage. A part of the *screen* intended to surround the choir is of like beauty. The woodwork of the *stalls* and bishop's throne in the choir are of good execution, and were well preserved until painted recently. One of the side-chapels contains a fine *altar-screen* of wood, elaborately carved with bas-reliefs, arabesques, and ornaments partly Gothic, partly classic, in the style of the 16th centy. The whole is painted. The partition *screen* to this chapel is of rich open work in stone, flamboyant in its style. The woodwork of the organ-loft, a tomb in the form of a sarcophagus, adorned with bas-reliefs of the 9th centy.; another tomb of Bishop Guirbert, 14th; an altar-table of marble, 6 ft. long, with Byzantine ornaments, 10th centy., now used as an altar-screen, and painted with a figure of the Virgin,—also deserve attention.

The town abounds in antique houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and contains some of perhaps a still older date. In the *Place d'Armes* there is a house charmingly decorated, in the style of the Renaissance, with arabesques, medallions rich framed, and in the upper story with a range of fantastic consoles.

Terraces run round the town upon the line of the old fortifications, and

afford agreeable views, though the country round Rodez is not particularly attractive, the valley of the Aveyron being bare.

Rodez was the *Segodunum* of the Romans, and capital of the Gaulish tribe the Ruteni, whence comes its present name.

On leaving Rodez, the rly. follows the valley of the Aveyron to

22 m. *Severac Stat.* The neighbouring town of Severac le Chateau contains 2780 Inhab.; it is situated upon the declivity of a hill near the sources of the Aveyron, and the W. extremity of the Department de la Lozère.

From Severac the line changes its direction from E. to S., following that of the post-road, and crossing an elevated district between the valleys of the Aveyron and Tarn, as far as

18 m. *Milhau Stat.*, the second town (Pop. 12,640) in the Department is a place of a good deal of trade, especially in cheese, leather, and gloves, which are largely manufactured. There is a pretty planted promenade along the quai bordering the Tarn.

Continuing in the same direction, during which there are fine views of the *Monts de Laveze* on the N.W. and of *St. Afrique* on the rt., on which is situated the town of the same name, now reached by diligence from Milhau.

[*Roquefort*, one of the choicest cheeses which France produces, which was sent to Rome as a delicacy in ancient times, and was praised by Pliny, is made with ewe milk, in the mountains 10 m. W. of Milhau, about 28 m. E. and S. of Rodez, in the district around *St. Rome*, *St. Afrique*, *St. Georges*, and *Milhau*. About 10,000 cheeses are made annually. The village of *Roquefort*, of 680 Inhab., where are the principal cellars, is situated 7 m. from *St. Afrique*, in the midst of the pastures of *Larza*, which support more than 100,000 sheep. It occupies the summit of a steep hill, 1970 ft. above the sea—a perfect cheese citadel—honey-combed with caverns (natural and artificial, some of 5 stories), cut in the

limestone, in which the cheese is deposited from an extensive surrounding district, in a cool, equable temperature through the heats of summer, for the purpose of being ripened.]

The village of *St. Rome* at the S. extremity of the hilly group of *Laveze*, surrounded by ancient walls, and with a Gothic bridge over the *Tarn*, has a good bronze statue of *Monsig. Affre*, Archbishop of Paris, murdered at the entrance of the *Faubourg St. Antoine* by the insurgents in 1848.

On leaving *Milhau*, the rly. crosses the *Tarn*, and then enters a hilly region, gradually ascending to near the head waters of the *Sorgue*, the torrent that passes by *St. Afrique*, and, to gain the summit-level before descending into the valley of the *Orb*, flowing towards the Mediterranean; this part of the western prolongation of the chain of *La Lezère* being called the *Monts de l'Espinous*, on the S. declivity of which lies the coal-field of *Graissessac*.

45 m. *Latour Junct. Stat.* Here the rly. from *Milhau* joins that open from *Graissessac*, passing by *Bedarieux* to *Beziers*, where it joins the rly. from *Toulouse* to *Cette* and *Montpellier*. (See *Rte. 126.*)

From *Roquessels*, on the line from *Graissessac* to *Beziers*, a cross line connects it with that from *Lodeve* to *Agde* (see *Rte. 126*) at

15 m. *Paulhan Stat.*, not far from *Pezenas*. From *Paulhan* branches off the new direct line to *Montpellier*, passing by

11 m. *Villeveyrac Stat.*, before reaching which there is a handsome bridge over the *Herault*.

14 m. **MONTPELIER STAT** (see *Rte. 126*).

ROUTE 93.

TOULOUSE TO NARBONNE AND CETTE,
BY CARCASSONNE.—RAILWAY.—CANAL
DU MIDI.

	Kil.	Mil.
Toulouse to Villefranche	33 . .	20
Castelnaudary . . .	55 . .	34
Carcassonne . . .	91 . .	56
Narbonne . . .	149 . .	92

This *Railway* forms the continuation of the Bordeaux and Toulouse line (Rte. 73), the most direct between the shores of the Ocean and Mediterranean, 5 trains daily in 3½ to 5 hrs.

[The *Canal du Midi*, sometimes called Canal des Deux Mers, because it unites the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, was executed under Louis XIV., by the enterprising Paul Riquet, though the design is clearly sketched out in the *Mémoires de Sully*. It was commenced 1666 (94 years before Brindley, in England, began the Bridge-water Canal), and finished in 1681, the year after Riquet's death, from the Etang du Thau to Toulouse. The navigation of the Garonne from Toulouse downwards was, however, very bad, and that of the Etang du Thau, between Agde and Cette, all but impossible, so that in this condition it remained for many years. In fact, the canal from Toulouse to Agen, avoiding the difficulties of the Garonne, was only completed a short time before the rly. was opened! and the communication by the Etang du Thau with the Rhone and the Mediterranean was not finished until the beginning of the present centy. The canal is a wonderful work for the age in which it was executed, and, like most foreign canals, on a gigantic and to English eyes extravagant scale. It measures, from the basin where it joins the Garonne at Toulouse, to near Agde, where it falls into the Mediterranean, 155 Eng. m.;

it is 65 ft. 7 in. wide at the surface, and 32 ft. at the bottom. It cost more than 17 million livres=34 million fr. The summit-level is 719 ft. above the Mediterranean, and there are 46 locks on the declivity towards the Mediterranean, and 18 between the summit-level and Toulouse. The articles transported along the canal consist chiefly of corn, oil, soap, wine, brandy, &c.; it is navigated by barges of 100 tons, but the traffic is not very extensive, judging from the number of voyages yearly to and fro, which is under a thousand. It is closed for a month or 6 weeks once in 3 years for the "chômage" (stand-still), in order to be cleaned. The canal property is divided into 1292 shares, of which 719 belong to the descendants of Riquet, and the remaining 573 to different establishments, in whose favour they were confiscated in 1810 by Napoleon I. The Duke de Caraman is the largest shareholder, to the amount of 427 shares, as descendant from one of the sons of Riquet.]

The railroad lies up the plain of the Lers, and across a rich corn country, but monotonously flat, which before the end of summer becomes parched, dusty, and arid. The canal, and the river Lers, run nearly parallel with it.

8 m. *Escalquens Stat.*

4 m. *Montlaur Stat.*

3 m. *Baziège Stat.*

6 m. *Villefranche Lauragais*, a town of 2829 Inhab., once the capital of the district of Lauragais.

4 m. *Avignonet Stat.* In the Church of this village of 2324 Inhab. is shown the seat of the inquisitors, by whose orders in 1244 the Albigenses were burned at the stake! A party of that persecuted sect, 2 years before, had burst into the castle and murdered the Grand Inquisitor Guillaume Arnaud, 5 friars, and 6 servants of the Holy Office.

We pass from the Dépt. of La Haute Garonne into that of l'Aude. The canal is crossed, and not long after may be seen to l. on the edge of a hilly promontory beyond the town of Montferrand, the monumental obelisk

to Riquet, erected by his descendants in 1825. It stands not far from the *Bassin de Naurouse*, an artificial reservoir formed for the supply of the canal, which here attains its summit-level (point de partage). The water is derived from a still higher and larger reservoir, *le Bassin de St. Férrol*, measuring 5249 ft. by 2558, situated on the flanks of the *Montagnes de St. Felix*. It was in the house of the engineer at Naurouse that was signed the armistice between the French and English generals in 1814, after the battle of Toulouse, that put an end to hostilities between the two countries.

3 m. *Segala Stat.*

3 m. *Mas Saintes Puelles Stat.*

3 m. *Castelnaudary Stat.* (*Inns*: La Flèche; Notre Dame), a town of 9075 Inhab., on an eminence, skirted at its base by the Canal du Midi.

The name has been traced to "*Castrum Novum Arianorum*," the name given by the Visigoths to the town, which they refounded. It suffered severely in the crusade against the Albigenses, having been taken both by Simon de Montfort and the Comte de Toulouse: and in 1287 the inquisitors enacted an auto-da-fé here; when, in their desire to root out heresy, they not only burnt many persons alive, but numerous dead bodies, dragged ignominiously from the grave. The most memorable event in the annals of Castelnaudary was the battle fought on the banks of the Fresquel, 1632, between the forces of Louis XIII. and of Gaston Duc d'Orléans, at which the Duc de Montmorency was wounded and made prisoner, and soon after conveyed to Toulouse to be beheaded.

[Railway from Castelnaudary to Castres, by Revel.

	Kil.	Miles.
Castelnaudary to Soupetz	11 . . .	7
Revel	26 . . .	17
Sou l	43 . . .	27
Castres	55 . . .	33

4 trains daily in 2 hrs.

This line runs through an interesting country, at the W. extremity of the Montagne Noire. The most remarkable locality upon it is (17 m.) Revel,

a town of 5598 Inhab., near which is a handsome château belonging to the Count Las Cases, the descendant of Napoleon I.'s companion in exile, and who wrote the '*Mémorial de Ste. Hélène*.' Beyond Revel is *Sorèze*, celebrated for its Benedictine monastery, long a great educational establishment. Of late years it passed to the Dominican friars, under the direction of the eminent writer Lacordaire, who died here in 1861. The original monastery is supposed to have been founded in the 8th centy. At St. Paulet is a castle belonging to the Turenne family, to which the heart of the great commander has been removed from the Invalides.

Castres, a city of 21,500 Inhab., on the Agout, descending from the Montagne Noire, the largest town of the Dépt. du Tarn.

Rlys. have been opened for 12 m. further, to Mazamet, on the way to St. Pons and to Albi (29 m.), over a level country, crossing the Aden near Realmont.]

5 m. *Paxiora Stat.*

5 m. *Bram Stat.*

3 m. *Alzonne Stat.*

4 m. *Pezens Stat.*

5 m. *CARCASSONNE Stat.*—*Inns*: H. Bernard, not comfortable; H. Bonnet; St. Jean Baptiste, on the Boulevard, near rly., noisy, and far from good. This chief town of the Dépt. de l'Aude, a city of 22,173 Inhab., is traversed by the river Aude, and by the Canal du Midi, which, at first carried at a distance from its walls at the request of the inhabitants, has, in recent times, received at vast expense another direction, in order to bring it up to the town, where it now forms a large bassin.

Carcassonne itself is composed of two parts, the modern or lower town on the plain and the old town on an eminence above it, forming a picturesque background with its venerable towers and commanding battlements. The lower and newer town, cheerful, and industrious, consists chiefly of modern-built houses, in streets ranging at right angles with one another, surrounded by boulevards, occupying the site of its ramparts, including squares planted

with trees and furnished with marble fountains, and running with freshening rivulets. It contains several woollen factories, and not less than 7000 persons of the town and its vicinity are employed in the *manufacture of cloth*. From this and other sources of commercial prosperity it has increased, in the course of 4 or 5 centuries, from a suburb to be a town in itself, while the original city on the height has dwindled down into an insignificant faubourg. The churches of St. Michael (now cathedral) and St. Vincent (14th centy.) deserve notice from their peculiar forms—a single nave, upwards of 80 ft. wide, without piers, the vault supported on buttresses, between which are chapels; clerestories of circular windows.

The *avenue of trees* planted along the margin of the canal, and embellished with a column of red marble to the memory of Riquet, leads to the aqueduct bridge by which the canal has been carried over the stream of the Fresnel.

There is a small *museum*, with some fair modern pictures and antiquities, and a public library of 15,000 vols.

** The *Old Town* or *Cité*, on the height beyond the Aude, deserves the notice of all who take an interest in antiquities, as retaining unchanged, to a greater extent than any other in France, the aspect of a fortress of the middle ages. A traveller with such tastes must not be deterred from entering by odious smells, steep, narrow, and desolate streets, with the grass growing in many of them, and the houses falling to ruin, for it has been abandoned to persons of the poorer class and to artisans. It is enclosed by double *ramparts and towers*: a portion of the inner line is attributed to the Romans and Visigoths with much probability; the rest, including the castle, with its curious postern, seems to be of the 11th or 12th centy., while the outer circuit has been referred to the latter end of the 13th. The former are therefore the same defences which withstood for a time the assault of the army of Crusaders under

Simon de Montfort and the Abbot of Citeaux, who, reeking with the blood spilt at Beziers, laid siege to Carcassonne, 1210, where a vast number of fugitives, together with the Viscomte de Beziers, had taken refuge. At the intercession of the King of Arragon, his uncle, the papal legate promised to spare his life and those of 12 others with him; but the brave young warrior rejected these terms, declaring that he would sooner be flayed alive than betray one of those who had endangered themselves for his sake. Finding, however, that, owing to the number of men, women, and children who had poured in from the surrounding country, it was impossible to hold out, he managed to let them escape by a secret passage, and surrendered under a promise of safe-conduct for himself. He was nevertheless treacherously seized, and soon after died in prison, while of those who remained in the town 50 were hung and 400 burnt alive. In 1356 this fortress effectually resisted the Black Prince, who burnt the suburb below, and ravaged with fire and sword the whole of Languedoc. A curious sally-port, or *barbacane*, projects from the walls on the side nearest the modern town; and one of the towers has been split into two: the half, though fallen, was not broken to pieces—such is the thickness and solidity of the masonry. The legend respecting it is, that Charlemagne, after in vain besieging for several years the town, which held out, though defended only by a Saracen woman named *Curcas*, was about to raise the siege in despair, when this tower gave way, and opened a breach by which his army entered. The figure of this Saracen Amazon is still to be seen rudely carved over the Porte Narbonnaise, on the E. side of the town.

The *Ch. of St. Nazaire*, formerly cathedral, in the middle of the old town, consists of a Romanesque *nave*, part of the ch. dedicated by Pope Urban II. in 1096, designed externally for defence, supported by massive round and square piers, and of a light and lofty Gothic *choir* and transepts added

at the beginning of the 14th century (1321). In this part of the church are two fine circular windows, and some painted glass of great brilliancy of colour. On one side of the high-altar a slab of red marble is said to mark the first grave of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, that cruel and ambitious warrior, who, steeled in the wars of the Crusades, turned at the bidding of the Pope the sword whetted against the infidels upon the heretical Christians, the unfortunate Albigenses; his remains were removed 5 years his death to Montfort l'Amaury in Picardy. The marble monument of Bishop Radulph, date 1266, is placed in a side-chapel. In another of the chapels is a curious *bas-relief*, representing an assault of a besieged town, probably of the 13th centy. This church has been restored under the direction of M. Viollet le Duc; it and the town walls have been classed in the category of National Monuments.

Near the centre of the town is a very wide and deep well, into which, according to tradition, the Visigoth kings threw their treasures.

Carcassonne was the birthplace of the Revolutionist *Fabre*, who added to his name that of *d'Eglantine* because he had gained the prize of the golden sweet-brier in the floral games at Toulouse: he began his career as an actor, and ended it on the scaffold in 1793.

Railway projected from Carcassonne to Limoux and Quillan, by the upper valley of the Aude, a line that will form an interesting route into the heart of the Eastern Pyrenees, and a direct communication with Mont Louis, and the Cerdagne Française.

[At Caunes, 12 m. N.E. of Carcassonne, are the quarries of marble commonly used in churches and other public buildings in the S. of France. They are associated with slates of the Palæozoic series, and furnish 4 sorts: 1, flesh-coloured, much employed by Louis XIV. and XV.; 2, marbre cervelas; 3, grey marble containing encrinures; 4, Griotte, including nautili. One variety is called "œil de perdrix."]

On quitting Carcassonne the railroad

crosses the canal, and soon after the river Aude, and runs for some distance by the side of it. The canal makes a bend to the N., its new channel being cut through deep excavations. The cultivation of the olive begins near this, though the tree can scarcely be said to flourish hereabouts.

4 m. *Trèbes Stat.*

3 m. *Floure Stat.*

3 m. Near *Capendu Stat.*, a little to the N. of the canal, is the drained lake of Marseillette, converted from a useless pool or morass into 7200 acres of excellent arable land by the enterprise and capital of Madame Lawless, an Irish lady domiciled in France. The drainage was completed 1850, by the construction of a tunnel near a mile long, the ground is now portioned out into 24 farms.

The rly. is carried through narrow gorges between naked rocks, by 5 m. *Moux*, 7 m. *Lexignan*, 5 m. *Villedaigne Stats.* to

2 m. *Marcorignan Stat.*

6 m. NARBONNE. *Inns*: H. de France; H. de la Daurade—no w. c.

This very ancient town was the *Narbo Martius* of the Romans, one of the first colonies established by them beyond the Alps, and capital of the province of Gallia Narbonensis, which extended from the Alps to the Pyrenees, the "pulcherrima Narbo" of Martial. It was here that Julius Cæsar settled what remained of his 10th Legion, at the termination of the civil wars; but it retains scanty vestiges of its ancient masters compared with the importance which it occupies in history. Not one Roman building remains; the reason of which is that all were pulled down to furnish materials for the fortifications erected by Louis XIII., in great part composed of masonry of Roman monuments, Arab ramparts (for the Arabs held Narbonne for half of the 8th century), and mediæval fragments. The ramparts may consequently be looked upon as an out-door museum of antiquities the stranger should walk round them to observe the *bas-reliefs*, inscriptions (500 or 600 in number), and sculp-

tures built into them, especially near the Porte de Béziers.

The principal objects of interest at Narbonne will be the *Hôtel de Ville*, its *Towers*, the *Museum*, the *Cathedral* and Ch. of St. Paul, the walls, gates, and ramparts.

Near the Cathedral, in the centre of the town, is the *Hôtel de Ville*, once Archbishop's palace, partly rebuilt in the style of 15th centy. by M. Viollet le Duc. Attached to it are three ancient towers. La Tour des Télégraphes dates from the beginning of the 14th centy.; it is battlemented, pierced with loopholes, and furnished with turrets. Within it Louis XIII. signed the order for the arrest of Cinq Mars and De Thou for conspiracy, at the instigation of the moribund Richelieu, whose archers caught them as they were escaping from the town.

A local antiquarian society has collected together in a *Museum* in the *Hôtel de Ville*, and in the palace garden, a number of architectural and sculptured fragments, Roman, Phœnician, and Visigoth; Christian tombs of the 3rd and 4th centuries; a bas-relief of 2 Eagles supporting a Garland; an altar to Augustus, erected to him by the people of Narbonne, B.C. 11—it stood in the Forum; a statue of Silenus, dug up on the line of rly., &c. In the *Picture Gallery* are many old paintings from convents and churches. Some works of the Spanish school deserve notice. Adjoining the museum is the library of 10,000 vols.

The *Cathedral of St. Just* is a fine Gothic edifice, of which the choir only has been completed. It was commenced in 1272, continued in 1480; the height of the roof is 40 mètres = 131 ft. The side chapels were added during the 15th centy.; and some of the windows having flamboyant tracery are of the 16th. There is a good deal of painted glass in them. The high altar is rich in marbles of the country. The magnificent white marble monument of Bishop de la Jugie (ob. 1376) is a model of the Gothic style of the 14th centy. The statues of saints and bishops are admirably

executed, but in the revolutionary frenzy the head of every statue was knocked off, and the Bishop's effigy removed. There are other tombs of the 15th and 16th cents., and a fine organ of 1741. Repairs and additions are being made to the building, and the completion of the nave, attempted at different periods, is intended. Narbonne is no longer an Archiepiscopal See, although the title is borne by the Archbp. of Toulouse.

Behind the altar are some curious iron seats, in the form of an X, of considerable antiquity. Sebastian del Piombo's "Raising of Lazarus," now in our National Gallery, was painted for this church, as a present from Cardinal Giulio de Medicis, afterwards Clement VII., who was Archbishop of the diocese: there is a copy of it here. There are some good illuminated MSS. in the Sacristy, especially the Pontifical of Archbishop de la Jugie, and an *Evangelarium* of the 8th centy. The Romanesque Ch. of St. Paul, outside the city walls, founded 1229, may interest the architect. The carved capitals of the columns on the outside represent monsters, demons, and other objects designed to disgust men with vice, and to remind them of the punishment that awaits them.

Narbonne is a city of 17,172 Inhab., but, though once so important, it is now not even the capital of the department. It is about 8 m. from the sea; a branch of the Canal du Midi, called *La Robins*, runs through it to the Mediterranean. The principal Promenade is an avenue of trees called *Allée des Soupirs*. Narbonne is an intricate, curious, but lifeless town, though it possesses some manufactories, distilleries, &c. The *honey* of Narbonne is celebrated; it is very white, and has a highly aromatic flavour, from the bees feeding on the heath that abounds around. A distant view of the Pyrenees is obtained from here.

[4 m. N.W. of Narbonne are the remains of the *Abbaye de Fontfroide*, of which the cloister of the 13th centy. is very handsome; off it opens a chapter-

house: the round ch. is of the 12th centy.].

Railway to Beziers, Cette, and Montpellier and to Perpignan (Rte. 94).

ROUTE 94.

NARBONNE TO PERPIGNAN, PORT VENDRES, AND THE SPANISH FRONTIER—RAIL.

Narbonne	Kil.	Miles.
La Nouvelle	21	13
Salces	46	29
Rivesaltes	56	35
Perpignan	64	40
Elne	77	47
Collioure	91	56

Three trains daily in 2 to 2½ hrs. to Perpignan; in 3 and 3½ to Collioure.

The country traversed by the line is uninteresting, skirting on the rt. the low chains of the Corbières, consisting of bare rocks without trees or herbage; only a few bristly plants, and tufts of the heath, on which feed the bees which produce the Narbonne honey; and on the l., the salt lagoons, or shallow lakes, called Etangs de Bages, de Sigean, de la Palme, and de Leucate, which here line the shore of the Mediterranean. The district is unhealthy, owing to the miasma from this marshy tract. At intervals, when the line surmounts a slight eminence, a glimpse may be obtained of the open sea beyond the salt marshes. After leaving Narbonne, the rly. gradually approaches the sea.

13 m. *La Nouvelle Stat.* (at the extremity of the Etang de Sigean, the rly. having run for several miles between the latter and the Etang de Gruissan), a seaport town of 1520

Inhab., which has risen into existence since the acquisition of Algeria by France. It is the only port between Agde and Port Vendres.

[*Sigean*, situated on the margin of the lagoon of the same name, was the scene of a victory gained by Charles Martel over the Saracens, 737.]

7 m. *Leucate Stat.* stands on the edge of the Etang de Leucate, a half-deserted town: a place of strength and importance during the period when Roussillon belonged to Spain, and Leucate stood on the frontier of France. The extremity of the chain of the Pyrenees, stretching into the sea, may be discerned from near this.

8 m. *Salces Stat.* The fort on the rt., before entering this village, was built by the Emperor Charles V.; it is now a powder-magazine.

6 m. *Rivesaltes Stat.* A town of 4276 Inhab.), famed for its sweet wine, lies about 1½ m. on the rt., upon the small stream of the Agly.

The two branches of the torrential river Tet are crossed before reaching Perpignan; between them stands the suburb of Notre Dame; and on the rt. bank the lofty castle of *Castellet*, a double tower of brick, surmounted by machicolations erected by Charles V.: it has been converted into a military prison.

5 m. **PERPIGNAN Stat.**—*Inns*: H. de l'Europe;—des Ambassadeurs;—du Commerce;—Petit Paris, good;—du Midi.

Perpignan, chief town of the Dépt. des Pyrénées Orientales, a fortress of great strength, defending the passage by the E. Pyrenees from Spain into France, is placed on the rt. bank of the *Tet*, about 6 m. above where it falls into the sea, in the midst of the plain of Roussillon, and contains 25,264 Inhab. As Roussillon, of which province it was the capital, was not permanently united to France until the Treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, it is not surprising that both the town, in its narrow dirty streets covered with awnings, its semi-Moresque buildings, its houses furnished with wooden

balconies and courts (patios), and its inhabitants, especially the lower orders, should resemble those of Catalonia, in their physiognomy, language, dress. Those to whom Spain is unknown will be struck with this novel character; but beyond this there is not much to interest the stranger here. Almost all the public buildings date from the Spanish period, and are of brick or rolled pebbles. The *Cathedral* was founded by Sancho II., King of Majorca, 1324; the choir was roofed and continued by Louis XI., during the time he held Roussillon in pawn from the king of Arragon. The nave was finished in 1509, and the W. front erected by Philip II., 1577. The altar-screen, of carved work, partly wood, partly stone, in the style of the Renaissance; and the massive frame-work, gilding, tapestries, &c., are thoroughly Spanish in style. The marble font, in the form of a tub, is of 8th or 9th centy.; some attribute it to the time of the Visigoth kings. Adjoining this ch. are remains of a still older one, now in ruins, called *St. Jean le Vieux*. Of the ch. and convent of the Dominicans, now a military store, a portion, in the Romanesque style, belongs to the edifice which St. Dominick, the founder of his Order, inhabited when he entered Roussillon. The building called *La Loge* is a curious example of the mixed Moresque and Gothic styles of the end of the 15th centy. Its façade, exhibiting flamboyant ornaments, foliage and tracery, though much mutilated and injured by alterations, and the covered galleries round the court behind, merit notice. The ancient University contains the public library of 20,000 vols., and the commencement of a museum.

The *Citadel*, separated from the town by a wide glacis, and surrounded by a double line of works, is considered very strong, and commands the town. The inner ramparts were raised by the emperor Charles V., the outer by Vauban; in the midst rises the tall square *Donjon*, built by the kings of Majorca, and the remains of a ch., whose façade is remarkable, and is said to resemble that on Mount Sinai. The portal is a pointed arch, faced

with slabs of marble, red and white alternately, resting on columns whose capitals represent fighting dragons. From the citadel there is a magnificent view over the plain of Roussillon, extending 15 m. on all sides, save that towards the sea, and surrounded by a semicircle of mountains, the most elevated being the Pyrenees on the S., though they are still distant. The only mountain which makes a conspicuous figure in the panorama is the *Canigou*, the highest in this portion of the chain.

Perpignan is more remarkable as a fortress than a place of commerce, but some trade is carried on in wines of Roussillon, also in cork-bark from the mountains.

François Arago, the celebrated astronomer (d. 1853), was born at Estagel, a village 13 m. N. of Perpignan, which he represented for many years in the French Parliament.

About 17 m. S.E. of Perpignan is the seaport of Port Vendres, now connected by rly., passing by

9 m. *Elne Stat.*, the ancient *Illiberis*, mentioned by Pliny as "ingentis quondam urbis tenue vestigium," and by Livy as the place where Hannibal first encamped, after crossing the Pyrenees on his march to Rome, "Pyræneum transgreditur, et ad oppidum Illiberis castra locat." A.U.C. 556. It was rebuilt by Constantine, who gave it the name of his mother Elena. The *Ch. of St. Eulalia*, once the cathedral, and episcopal see of Roussillon before Perpignan, dates from 1019–1060, and is in the Romanesque style, but has a pointed roof; it is quite plain internally, but the little *cloister* adjoining, in progress from 12th to 15th cent., is very elegant, and is worth notice. It is entered from the ch. by a pointed doorway resembling that in the citadel of Perpignan. The ch. and cloister contain some monuments and many inscriptions and bas-reliefs let into the walls; one of them is called the Tomb of Constans, who was assassinated at Illiberis by order of Maxentius. Elne is now a village of 2800 Inhab. On quitting it the river Tech is crossed, and 5 m. farther *Argèles sur Mer Stat.* is passed.

Beyond this the E. extremity of the Pyrenean chain, dropping down into the sea, forms, by its projecting buttresses and roots, a number of headlands and retreating coves or bays. On the shore of one of these lies

4 m. *Collioure Stat. (Cauco-Illiberis)*, a seaport town of 3651 Inhab., on a semicircular bay; it is defended by numerous forts, the whole commanded by that of St. Elme, between it and Port Vendres. At the entrance of the harbour rises a little rocky island bearing a Pilgrimage Church, dedicated to the Virgin. The town is surrounded by vineyards: the rocks, bare as they are, suffice to maintain the vine, and even the aloe, and produce some of the best wines in the department. At the head of a cool and shady valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is the Hermitage and Chapel of *N. D. de la Consolation*, a pleasant walk and pretty view.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr's. walk will take the tourist to the lighthouse, *Phare de Cap Béar*, commanding an extensive sea-view. Beyond Collioure is

3 m. *Port Vendres (Inn: H. du Commerce)*, a town of 2364 Inhab., and a harbour of some consequence, as it is the only good refuge for shipping between Marseilles and the Spanish frontier, and is accessible for frigates. It is defended by 4 forts and 4 batteries, but is entirely commanded by the heights behind. It has gained of late in importance, from its increased communication with Africa, many of the troops destined for Algiers being embarked here. The obelisk, 100 ft. high, in the square, was raised to Louis XV., who caused the harbour to be excavated and made available. The ancient name of this place was *Portus Veneris*, from a temple of Venus, built by the Romans. There is a mule-path hence into Spain, by the village and Col of Banyuls to Lanza, the first place in Catalonia.

The rly. continues to the frontier, distant 11 kil. or 7 m., and the international Station of *Cerbera*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching which is Terrunbon on picturesque cove.

The boundary between France and Spain is on the summit of a ridge that ends at Cape Cerbera, the most eastern prolongation of the Pyrenean chain. The high point seen beyond is that behind which are situated the town and bay of Rosas.

From Port Bon, the first Spanish Stat., a rly. is projected by Figueras and Gerona, to join that already open from Hostalrich to Barcelona, and from the latter to Madrid by Lerida and Saragossa, the most direct communication between Marseilles and the Spanish capital. (*See HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN.*)

The carriage-road into Spain from Perpignan continues to cross the monotonous plain of Roussillon, but, as it gradually approaches the Pyrenees, commands a fine view of the Canigou on the rt.

14 m. *Boulou* lies at the foot of the mountains on the Tech, whose valley is described in Rte. 99. The stream is crossed on quitting Boulou, and about a mile farther the ascent begins, the road making considerable curves, up to the pass or *Col de Perthus*, which may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Half-way, upon the l. of the road, is the ruined castle of L'Ecluse. At the summit on the rt. of the col, on a height above the village of Perthus, stands the fort of Bellegarde, constructed by Louis XIV.; in 1679, to command the passage into Spain. It is a regular pentagon with 5 bastions, on one of which, facing Spain, General Dugommier, killed in the battle of the Montagne Noire, on the road to Figueras, in 1794, is buried.

This pass was crossed by the victorious army of Pompey, who erected upon it a trophy of his successes, inscribed with the names of 876 places which he had subdued. Caesar followed not long after, and raised an altar by the side of the monument of Pompey, over whose lieutenants he had, in turn, been victorious. No traces of either now remain.

Junquera, the first Spanish town, 15 m. from Boulou, and the road to

Figueras and Barcelona, are described in the HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN.

Railway from Gerona to Barcelona.

ROUTE 97.

THE EASTERN PYRENEES.—TOULOUSE TO FOIX (RAIL) AND PUYCERDA.—THE VALLEY OF THE ARIÈGE.—VIC-DESSOS.—ANDORRE.

	Kil.	Miles.
Toulouse to Port et St. Simon	12	7
Auterive	34	21
Saverdun	43	27
Pamiers	65	40
Foix	83	51
Tarascon	100	61
Ax	120	74
Hospitalet	140	86
Puycerda	166	99

3 trains daily to Foix, in 3 hrs. At 7 m. *Port St. Simon* Junct. Stat. this line turns to the l., from that to Tarbes (Rte. 91), and crosses the Garonne, ascending the Valley of the Ariège.

4 m. *Pins Justaret* Stat.

10 m. *Auterive* Stat., a town of 3313 Inhab., on the Ariège.

4 m. *Cintegabelle* Stat., a town of 4039 Inhab., at the junction of the Lers. Here Lord Hill passed the Ariège in 1814.

6 m. *Saverdun* Stat., a town of 3083 Inhab., was the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII.; he was the son of a baker or miller. [At *Maxères* on the Lers, 5 m. to the E., Gaston de Foix, the hero of the battle of Ravenna, was born in 1489.]

5 m. *Vernet d'Ariège* Stat.

5 m. *Pamiers* Stat. (Inn: Grand Soleil), a cheerful and pretty town. Pop. 7877. A Cathedral, surmounted by an octagonal Gothic tower of brick, preserved by Mansard when he rebuilt the nave in the style of the 17th

centy. The beautiful *promenade de Castellet*, on an eminence beyond the Cathedral, looks upon the distant Pyrenees. About 12 m. E. of Pamiers, by a fair road, is *Mirepoix*, a town of 4187 Inhab., in the upper valley of the Lers, giving a title to the Levis family.

The valley contracts in width and increases in beauty at 5 m. *Varilhes* Stat.

6 m. *Foix* Stat. (Inns: H. la Coste; H. Rousse: both indifferent), the ancient capital of the Comté de Foix, and now of the Dépt. de l'Ariège. It is one of the smallest chef-lieux in France, its population not exceeding 6746, occupying a very picturesque site, at the junction of a stream called the Larget with the Ariège. It fills up the mouth of the valley, here bounded by precipitous hills, and lines either bank of the rapid river, whilst an isolated rock, *Rocher de Foix*, rising from amidst the houses, sustains the ancient castle of the Counts, who resisted with such invincible courage the attacks of the kings of France and Aragon, and whose line terminated with the chivalrous Gaston, killed at Ravenna. The town is known by the name of *Foix les Tours*, from its lofty towers, built of a coarse whitish marble, and preserved unstained owing to the dryness of the climate. Part, also, of the ancient ramparts have resisted time's decay; and the antique character of many of the houses, together with "the magic of a name," have thrown a colouring over it that makes it, although now unimportant and remote, a spot interesting to the tourist.

The Castle, now converted into the *Palais de Justice*, and much injured by modern buildings, is approached by a very narrow, steep path, bending, with very abrupt turns, along the edge of the precipice. Of its 3 towers, all of different ages, but anterior to the 15th centy., the tallest, or donjon, 136 ft. high, is also the oldest, having been built 1362 by Gaston Phœbus, Count of Foix: it commands a fine panorama from its top. Simon de Montfort in vain besieged this stronghold, in

1210, during the wars of the Albigenes; and at a later period, 1272, Philippe le Hardi, unable to take it by other means, began to undermine the rocky pedestal, with the intention of toppling it over, together with the fortress on the top of it! Such, at least, is the popular tale; and though there seems little possibility that such a threat could have been accomplished in days when gunpowder was unknown, it had the effect of inducing the garrison to surrender.

The *Préfecture* was originally part of the abbey of St. Volusien, suppressed at the Revolution. The church of St. Volusien, rebuilt by Roger II., Comte de Foix, is a heavy Gothic building.

There is a handsome promenade, La Villette, by the side of the Ariège. About 12 m. W. of Foix the philosopher Bayle, author of the well-known Dictionary, was born, 1647, in the village of Carlat le Comte.

Excepting the castle, there is little in the town to attract notice,—but the country around is lovely.

A considerable trade in iron, the staple of the Dépt. de l'Ariège, derived from the mines of La Rancié, in the Vicedessos valley, is carried on here. The metal is embarked on the Ariège at Auterive, below St. Foix.

Diligence to Ussat (12 m. in 2 hrs.) and Ax (26 m. in 4½ hrs.)

The valley above Foix is bare of trees, but productive in corn and wine; the vine itself being frequently planted on the heaps of boulder-stones cleared away from the fields, where they are otherwise so numerous as to hinder cultivation.

10 m. Tarascon, a town of 1513 Inhab., having also its ancient castle on a rock above it, stands at the junction of several valleys,—that of Vicedessos, in which the iron-mines of La Rancié are situated; traversed by a carriage-road as far as Sem, that of Saurat (near the entrance of which is the fine cave of Bédeillac), up which runs a carriage-road to St. Girons, by the Col de Portet and town of Massat (4140 Inhab.), 18 m. from St. Girons; and that of the Ariège.

[The valley of Vicedessos is rendered prosperous by its iron-mines and smelting-works. It is embellished by the neat houses and gardens of the iron-masters and miners, and by several picturesque old castles, among which that of Méglos is conspicuous. The mines of *Le Rancié*, situated 460 ft. above the village of Sem, reached by a difficult path in zigzags which takes an hour to surmount, have been worked for many ages, but without a proper system. They are falling off in produce, and it is supposed that the supply of ore will be ere long exhausted. The ore is chiefly hydrate and carbonate of iron, often yielding 60 per cent. of metal; but as it requires to be brought from the mine on mule-back, and to be transported often 40 or 50 miles to the furnaces, and as the fuel (charcoal) must be sought for in many situations from a like distance, the iron produced is dear, in spite of the cheapness of labour. Yet nearly 60 furnaces are supplied from hence in the Dépt. of Ariège alone. The iron-ore is deposited in caverns, veins, and hollows within the strata of a limestone rock, belonging apparently to the lower Jura limestone (lias) formation, and within a short distance of the fundamental granite. The ore has been worked horizontally to a length of 300 mètres, and vertically to a height of 600. At the village of Vicedessos (899 Inhab.), which is surrounded by furnaces, there is a clean *Inn*, H. de la Renaissance. There is a path up the Val de Sallix, over the mountain-pass called Port d'Aulus, into the Val d'Ercé, to St. Girons; and another from Lar-tigue, higher up the torrent, by the Port d'Ustou, by Terbia and Gerri, into Aragon.]

A little more than a mile above Tarascon, but in the valley of the Ariège, lie the *Bains d'Ussat*, a group of lodging and bath-houses, &c., including large and comfortable *Hôtels*: H. Del-pêche, best; H. Cassagne; H. de la Renaissance; H. des Voyageurs,—which the traveller may conveniently make his head-quarters when exploring the neighbouring valleys. They stand,

shaded by trees, within a few yards of the river, at a point where the valley is closed by mountain-walls of limestone, barely allowing a few box-bushes to take root in their crevices, but traversed by numerous caverns, in some of which fossil bones have been found. The waters are warm, acidulous, and, when administered in baths, are said to have a calming effect over the nervous system, and are much used by females. The baths are hollows excavated in the ground, lined with marble, filled naturally by the water rising from beneath. The *Grotto de Lombrive*, a series of caves on the l. bank of the torrent, are of considerable extent, requiring an hour to reach the extremity, and worth a visit.

The high road runs up the l. bank of the Ariège, but there is a path along the rt. from Ussat to Tarascon. Above Tarascon the vale of the Ariège makes an abrupt bend to the E., round the N. base of the Mont St. Barthélemy, one of the loftiest of this portion of the chain of the Pyrenees, whose top, surmounted by snows and glaciers, appears, from time to time, domineering over the upper valley on the l. The Pont de Gudane carries the road over the stream of the Aston, descending from the lofty and snowy range separating France from Andorre. Numerous old ruined castles, built originally to command the valley or defend the frequented passage through it into Catalonia, occur at intervals, rising on peaked eminences above the valley; but the largest and most lordly and picturesque of all is that of *Lordat*, near *les Cabannes*; its origin is attributed to the Moors or Goths. Iron-works in equal number alternate with these feudal remains; thus the romantic associations of former times combine with the active industry of the present to add an interest to a valley which derives so many attractions besides from the beauties of nature. Its ancient inhabitants were called *Tectosages*, from the *sagum*, or cloak, which they wore, which has descended to the present generation, who, by a curious

coincidence, still designate it by the same name, in their patois, "*un sayo*."

Ax, 13 m. above Ussat.—*Inns*: H. Sicre, best, and good; H. Boyer. Ax is a town of 1632 Inhab., prettily situated amidst granitic mountains, at the junction of 3 valleys, out of which issue 3 mountain torrents, whose streams combine, in or near the town, to form the river Ariège.

In the name Ax it is easy to discover the Latin *Aqua*, derived from the hot *sulphureous springs* which burst out on all sides; indeed there appears to be a natural kettle of boiling water under the town. More than 30 hot sources issue forth in different parts of it, varying in temperature from 113° to 193° of Fahr.; and in order to obtain cold one must resort to the river; and even it, in some parts, is rendered tepid by hot springs rising in its very bed: the snow rests but a few instants on a soil so thoroughly heated from below. Besides the application of the waters to baths, of which there are 2 or 3 establishments, and for drinking, it is turned to various domestic and economic purposes by the inhabitants, who wash not only their linen, but a vast quantity of wool, in its tepid streams. These springs rise at the junction of the slate and limestone with the granite, and are amongst the hottest (165° Fahr.) in the Pyrenees. The town itself is a miserable collection of dirty lanes, the only considerable buildings being the hotels and hospitals, one of which has been constructed by government for military patients. Near the hospital is an ancient bath, established in 1200, and still called *Bassin des Ladres*, or Lepers' Basin.

Above Ax the road ascends through savage but beautiful scenery, following the course of the Ariège for 5 m. to Merens (small Inn), beyond which the mountains close in and form a grand gloomy defile; it afterwards expands into an open, stony, and less interesting tract, leading to Hospitalet (10½ m. from Ax), a journey of 5 h. on horseback. This is a poor hamlet in a dreary

spot, the last in France, 4630 ft. above the sea, but has a small Inn. 1½ hr.'s ride above this, by a rough path (5 m.), leads to the pass or col over the mountain, called *Port de Puymaurins*, upon which a custom-house is planted at the bridge of Cerda, from which a path on the rt. will bring the tourist in 2½ hours to the Sources of the Ariège at the *Rochers d'Avignolles*; from Sources de l'Ariège two passes lead to Andorre, the best one the Port de Salden (8200 ft.), descending afterwards the valley of the Embalire to that of Andorre by Canello.

[Close to this pass, on the W., begins the territory of *Andorre*, or *Andorra*, a small neutral state between France and Spain, which has been allowed by its powerful neighbours, partly through its insignificance and poverty, to maintain an independent existence, under an aristocratico-federative form of government, since the days of Charlemagne, resembling in this respect the republic of San Marino in Italy. It is shut in by high mountains on all sides but the S., where the river Embalire issues out towards the Spanish town of Urgel. Its population amounts to about 6000. 5 hrs. from Hospitalet is Salden, and 1 hr. beyond Encamps, the second village in Andorre. The chief town, *Andorre*, numbers about 850 Inhab. Its principal buildings are an old Romanesque Ch., *La Casa de la Valle*, the *Council House*, an ancient semi-fortified and dilapidated edifice, in which the members of the Government have met from time immemorial. It is governed by a council of 24, a syndic, and 2 viguiers, or magistrates, appointed, one by the sovereign of France, who, as protector of Andorre, receives 960 fr. of tribute yearly, the other by the bishop of Urgel. It consists of 3 valleys, hemmed in by mountains of great elevation: its productions are limited nearly to wood and iron; and from the sale of these (and from smuggling) the inhabitants are enabled to purchase corn and other necessities, which their barren and lofty country refuses to yield. For the traveller there is very little accommodation; and he that ventures

thither, if he be not prepared to sleep in the open air, with some risk of doing so supperless, should carry letters with him from persons of authority at Ax to some of the wealthy proprietors. Don Guillem Plandolit, who lives on the W. side of the Plaza, one of the principal inhabitants, will always be ready to afford his hospitality to the passing tourist. Near Andorre are the hot springs of *Las Caldas*: they are little resorted to medicinally.]

After passing the crest of the great chain by the *Col de Puymorins*, the path descends the S. slope, through a very wild valley, strewn with rocks, passing the hamlets of Porté and Porta, near which a path strikes off to the rt. up a minor valley into Andorre. Between Porta and Courbassil is the old ruined castle, after which the vale is named, called *Tour du Carol*, built, according to popular tradition, by the Moors; but upon the conquest of this country and their expulsion from it by Charlemagne, the towers were called Carol, after him. They occupy a very picturesque position on the top of an immense isolated mass of granite, rising in the midst of this narrow and rugged valley. Beyond Courbassil is the village called *Tour de Carol*, situated within a mile of the Spanish frontier, which is marked neither by stream nor mountain, a mere imaginary line at this point. About 2 m. within it lies the Spanish town of

Puycerda, ancient capital of La Cerdagne, 13 m. from Hospitalet. See *Handbook for Spain*.

Seu d'Urgel, the first Spanish town of importance, and a Bishop's see, is 6 hrs. from Andorre, descending the Embalire to its junction with the Segre.

The road hence to Perpignan, by Mont Louis and the Valley of the Tet, is described in Rte. 98.

ROUTE 98.

EASTERN PYRENEES.—PERPIGNAN TO MONT LOUIS AND PUTZERDA, BY THE VALLEY OF THE TET.—ASCENT OF THE CANIGO.

	Kil.	Miles.
Perpignan to Prades	42	26
Olette	58	36
Mont Louis	78	48
Bourg Madame	98	60
Putzerda	100	62

Railway in progress as far as Prades; good carriage-road as far as Olette; diligences to Prades and Vernet les Bains.

The vale of the Tet, up whose rt. bank our road ascends, is absorbed in the great plain of Roussillon, near Perpignan, and it is not until after leaving behind, at some distance,

Ille, a walled town of 3260 Inhab., that the road enters fairly into the mountains. From *Vinça*, another town, the ascent is gradual to

11 m. *Prades*. (*Inn*: H. Januari, good.) This town of 3579 Inhab. possesses natural warm baths, but is not otherwise remarkable, except for its pretty situation on the rt. bank of the Tet, in a valley abounding in corn, wine, and fruits, vineyards terraced up the hill-sides, maize and hemp fields: About 1 m. off are the ruins of the Abbey of St. Michel de Cuxa, which deserve a visit. Prades lies at the N. base of the Canigou, whose summit may be reached by 8 or 9 hours' walk up the vale of Lentilla.

Above Prades the plain of the Tet contracts into a valley; and, after passing the old castle of Ria, narrows to a gorge at

5 m. *Villefranche* (813 Inhab.), fortified by Vauban, strengthened since 1849 by a fort built between the town and citadel, communicating with vast natural caverns in the mountain,

reached by a flight of 132 steps. In order to visit them the permission of the military commandant will be necessary. The neighbouring heights squeeze in the town as it were, and leave barely space for its two narrow streets, and the river below.

[3 m. from Villefranche in the vale of Cornella, which penetrates S. from this into the flanks of the Canigou (see its curious Romanesque *Church*), lies

Vernet les Bains (*Hotels*: Thermes des Commandants;—Thermes Mercaders), a watering-place, supplied by hot sulphurous springs bursting out of a slaty quartzose rock, which here composes the Pyrenean chain. They are useful in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, wounds, and ulcers. The place was visited by Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, in 1846. The situation is very pretty, and the place is comfortable and not over-crowded. Above Vernet rises the ruined abbey St. Martin de Canigou, founded by Count Guiffred (whose tomb is removed to the modern village Ch. of Casteill), to expiate the murder of his own son, who, hastily attacking the Moorish invaders of this country in the 10th centy., deprived his father of a complete victory over them. The ruins are those of the ch. and crypt beneath.

The *Ascent of the Canigou* may be made from Vernet in 5½ to 6 hrs. on horseback to within 1½ hr. of the summit. Guides may be hired for 5 or 6 fr. Michel Nou of Casteill can be recommended. Take provisions. The path leads from Casteill near the ruined Abbey of St. Martin, and by an almost continuous ascent to the *Granges de Cadé*. 1 hr. above this the mules had better be left, the time required from here to the top about 1½ hr. The latter part of the ascent is likewise up a sort of fissure or cheminée to the summit, a small platform on which there is a rude cabin, affording shelter in case of a sudden storm. Hence the eye surveys the plain of Roussillon, and the coast of the Mediterranean, with Perpignan on its margin; the valleys

bordering on the Tet; the mountain range of Catalonia on the S.; and on the W. the chain separating Roussillon from the Vale of Ariège. The descent may be made:—*a.* to Vernet in 5 hrs.; *b.* by Valmaires, a mining hamlet of a few houses and a poor cabaret, thence descending in 3 or 4 hrs. to Vinça, in the valley of the Tet; *c.* to Pratz de Mollo by *Pla Guilhem*, at the head of the valley of the Tet. (Rte. 99.)

The high road crosses the Tet, by a bridge, on quitting Villefranche.

6 m. Olette (*Inns*: Hôtel du Midi; de la Fontaine). Goat-skin sacks for carrying wine are made here, where the cultivation of the vine ceases; the valley becomes sterile and wild; the road, ascending more rapidly, traverses a narrow defile, guarded and closed, in ancient times, by walls, towers, and gateways, whose ruins still remain. A short tunnel has been formed to give passage to the road instead of the steep zigzags of the old mule-path called *Les Graus* (Gradus) *d'Olette*. Near this are mineral springs. To this succeeds an open expanse, a table-land of green meadow, a pastoral scene, surrounded by fir-clad heights, where separate the sources of the Tet and Segre; and in the midst, at a distance of 12 m. above Olette, stands

Mont Louis (*Inns*: Jambon, in the town; Vaillant, at la Cabanasse, the best, below the Citadel), a frontier fortress (470 Inhab.), built 1681 by Vauban to guard the passage from Spain by the Col de la Perche. It is 4962 ft. above the level of the sea, the highest and coldest garrison town in France. In the square is a monument to General Dagobert. It is a desolate place, consisting of 8 short streets, in straight lines, crossing one another at right angles, surmounted by the *Citadel*, whose casemates cut in the rock would receive several thousand men. A road runs N. from this to Carcassonne (Rte. 93), and a path over the mountains by Langles into the vale of the Ariège. On *Mt. Odeille*, a high mountain, is an image of the Virgin, to which pilgrimages are made 4 times a year by

vast multitudes. The fête is worth the stranger's attention.

About 1½ m. from Mont Louis, and at a height of 5114 ft. above the sea-level, is the pass over the mountains, called *Le Col de la Perche*. The path from it descends into the basin-shaped valley of the Cerdagne Française, traversed by numerous streams, the chief of which is the Seyre, or Segre, a tributary of the Ebro. The territory of France has here been pushed, for some distance, down the S. slope of the Pyrenees, in the same manner that the Spaniards occupy the valley of Arun. at the 'head' of the Garonne, on the N. of the chain. 5 m. below the col is

5 m. *Sallagossa*, a town of 400 Inhab.; 6 m. beyond which is *Bourg Madonne* (*Inn*: Jambon), the last town in France in this direction; 2 miles further is

Puycerda (12 m. from Mont Louis). See *Handbook for Spain*.

The road from Puycerda to Toulouse is described in Rte. 97.

ROUTE 99.

PERPIGNAN TO CAMPRÉDON, BY BOULOU
—AMELIE LES BAINS—ARLES—PRATS
DE MOLLO—THE CANIGOU.

The post-road from Perpignan to Barcelona is followed as far as

14 m. *Le Boulou*, where a cross-road diverges W. up the *Valley of the Tech*. At Ceret, 5 m. higher up, the river is spanned by an ancient bridge of a single bold arch of 144 ft. span, whose construction is attributed to the Visigoth kings, but

which in reality is not older than 1352. It is very narrow, and the roadway narrows out towards the keystone. Ceret, a town of 3488 Inhab., partly retaining its old *walls*, is about a mile farther on l.; and 7 m. above it is the small fort of Arles, constructed by Louis XIV., on the top of an eminence, from whose base issue hot sulphureous springs of a temperature of 157° Fahr. The post-road branches off on l. from Boulou to Junquera, Figueras, and Barcelona.

10 m. *Amélie-les-Bains* (formerly Arles-les-Bains). Here are 2 bath-houses (*établissements thermales*) where visitors are received. They were known to the Romans, and the vaulted chamber in which one of them is still received is of their building, but is remarkable only for its solidity. The walls of the Ch. are in part Roman, and there are remains of an aqueduct which brought water to the town. Between this and the town of Arles are some iron-furnaces, where the ore derived from mines situated high up on the N. flank of the Canigou, and brought hither on mules' backs, is smelted. The Tech is again crossed before entering the town; which has 2267 Inhab., more Spanish than French in language; old customs, &c. The present church dates from 1157; the front and portal enriched with curious carving in white marble. On the l. of the façade, under a sort of shed, is a very ancient sarcophagus resting on 4 feet, filled with miracle-working water, which is never exhausted, and is sold at 20 sous the vial-full. It owes its virtues to the coffin having enclosed the relics of two saints, Abdon and Sennen, which were brought from Rome to free the neighbourhood of Arles from dragons, lions, &c., which then infested it! Adjoining the Ch. is a cloister, a range of pointed arches on slender pillars, of the 13th centy., without a roof.

About 13 m. distant among the mountains, and approached by steep paths, from which fine views are obtained of the Canigou, is the Romanesque Ch. of Coustouges (*Cestujas*) on the frontier of Catalonia, which may

interest the antiquary, as it is supposed to date from the 9th centy.

8 m. above Arles, which is 3 m. from Amélie-les-Bains, in the Valley of the Tech, lies Prats de Mollo, a frontier town of 2784 Inhab., surrounded by old-fashioned fortifications, but commanded on the height above by the more effective Fort Legarde, constructed from the plans of Vauban. A mule-path runs hence over the mountains to the Spanish towns of Mollo and Campredon.

The *ascent of the Canigou*, which projects forward from the great chain of the Pyrenees, and rises, almost isolated, above the plain of Roussillon, to a height of 9141 ft., may be also made from Arles, following the mule-paths leading to the iron-mines, as far as the old tower of Batères, standing on a ridge whence you look down upon both valleys of the Tech and Teta; and after 3 or 4 hours' scrambling from this ridge, "up steps, along precipices, and over snow-wreaths," the summit is reached.

ROUTE 100.

CARCASSONNE TO MONT LOUIS AND PUY-CERDA (IN SPAIN), BY THE VALLEY OF THE AUDE.

	Kil.	Miles.
Carcassonne to		
Limoux	25	15
Quillan	53	32
Roquefort	77	48
Querigut	89	55
Mont Louis	113	71

This is a post-road as far as *Pont de Charla*, 30 m., to be replaced by a rly. as far as Quillan, from which there is nearly a continuous route for vehicles to Mont Louis. There is some fine scenery in the upper

valley of the Aude, which it continues to follow to the Col de Llagona, the highest point of our route.

15 m. *Limoux* (*Inn*: H. Lion d'Or, good; H. du Parc), a small town of 6770 Inhab., situated in a valley on the river Aude. The rich soil of the neighbouring vineyards produces a wine known as La Blanquette de Limoux. *Diligences* twice a day to Carcassonne in 2 hrs., and once a day to Foix.

5 m. Farther is *Alet*, the ancient *Alectum*. There are some interesting ruins here of a Benedictine Abbaye, erected in 1018. The ch. is in the form of an ancient basilica, with a pentangular apse. There are mineral springs, and a Thermal Establishment; one side is for bathers at a temperature of 52° Fahr., the other ferruginous; they are used as those of Bagnères. *Alet* is a village of 1350 Inhab.; from the Pech de Bran above the town there is a magnificent view.

4 m. *Couiza*, at the junction of the Sals with the Aude; town of 920 Inhab. There are several sources of mineral waters hereabouts, and a Thermal Establishment at *Rennes les Bains*, 5 m. higher up the valley.

5 m. *Pont de Charla*. The post-road towards Mont Louis ends here, but continues towards Perpignan by Estagel (31 m.). Two miles higher up the valley of the Aude is

2 m. *Quillan*, an industrious town of 2000 Inhab.; there are some iron-works, and several saw-mills. From here the road is very picturesque, passing by *Azat*, celebrated for its prunes,

with several iron-mines around, and *St. Colombe*, before arriving at

15 m. *Roquefort*, a village of 600 Inhab., in the midst of iron-works. Here the carriage-road ceases for the next 6 m., which must be performed on muleback. Half way are the mineral springs of *Escouloubre*. At

6 m. *Carcanières* the carriage-road recommences.

2 m. *Querigut*, the ancient *Quera centum*, a once flourishing village when peopled by the Protestants; it was the capital of the district of the Donegau. From here a steep ascent to the col (5230 ft. above the sea), and descent to

4 m. *Formiguères*, capital of the district of Capsir. There is a curious church here, dating from the 9th cent. King Sancho of Aragon died here in 1324. At *Formiguères* a road branches off on l. to Olette; that to Mont Louis follows the valley of Balcerre by l'Etang de l'Aude, and, traversing the fine pine forest of Mate, descends by an arid valley to *Llagona* (5537 ft. above the sea, 140 below the Pass), a small village at the head of the valley of the Teta, 2 m. before reaching

8 m. *Mont Louis*. The road from here to Puycerda by the Col de la Perche is described in Rte. 98.

[The post-road from *Pont de Charla*, in the valley of the Aude, to Perpignan (44 m.), crosses the pass of St. Louis, 2900 ft. above the sea, and afterwards passes by *Caudies* (13 m.), *St. Paul de Fenouillet* (7 m.), *Estagel* (11 m.), the country of Arago.]

SECTION V.

CENTRAL FRANCE—BERRI—AUVERGNE—VIVARAIS—ARDECHE—
CANTAL—BOURBONNAIS—LYONNAIS—THE CEVENNES.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
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CENTRAL FRANCE.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

Among the crowds of English travellers who have annually rolled along the railway from Paris to Lyons on their way to Italy, complaining of the dull monotony of France, how few have taken the trouble to ascertain what beauties of scenery and curiosities were presented by the districts which they almost skirted on their rapid passage—Auvergne, the Vivarais, the Ardèche, and Dauphiné! Auvergne, little known even to the French themselves, except among men of science, in whose works it is minutely described, may now be visited on the way to Lyons by taking the rly. through Orleans and Moulins, and ascending the valley of the Allier to Clermont. The road thither, and for some distance beyond, traverses a country contrasting remarkably with that left behind at Moulins in varied surface, fertility, and abundance of foliage. It is thickly inhabited, and sprinkled over with towns and villages, not hidden, but planted on the road side or on the top of conspicuous

eminences, where they alternate with ruined castles. The chief source of interest, however, in Auvergne consists in its *extinct volcanoes*, which of themselves deserve to attract visitors from all quarters of the globe. Even the distant outline of these commanding mountain groups marks them as something uncommon, while on a nearer approach their structure and composition furnish undeniable proof of their extraordinary origin. Many of them swell into domes, showing that

“The earth hath bubbles as the water has;”

others are formed into craters as regular and perfect as those of Etna and Vesuvius, assuming the shape of a funnel or inverted cone. In many instances the lava streams may be traced from the very lips of the crater out of which they originally flowed for miles over the country, capping the hill tops and filling up the valleys.

Castles of the feudal ages, dismantled by the levelling politician Richelieu, or by the unbridled fury of the Revolutionists during the last centy., abound in Central France and contribute to adorn the landscape. In the volcanic country they are usually perched on a platform of basalt crowning some conical peak, which is the relic of a great bed of the same rock which once overspread the country. These ready-made pedestals, from their isolated position and precipitous sides, afforded security for property in troublous times, and impunity for violence and rapine.

The best head-quarters for exploring Auvergne will be Clermont, at the foot of the Puy (or Pic) de Dôme, whence numerous excursions may be made over the Phlegrean fields of France, and *Mont Dore les Bains*, a very interesting spot, situated within another volcanic group, the Monts Dore. Farther S. lie the *Cantal*, between Murat and Aurillac, now easily visited by rly., whose scenery is striking and very peculiar; the *Velay*, in the midst of which stands Le Puy, one of the most singular and picturesque towns in France; and the *Vivaraïs* or *Dépt. Ardèche*. Both the Cantal and Le Puy are accessible by rly. from Clermont, while the Ardèche is reached by rly. to its centre at Privas, good roads branching off from the latter and from the rly. between Le Puy and Nîmes. The pedestrian and geologist will find his way readily across the country.

Aubenas, in the Ardèche, has a good inn; Vals, too, which is even more central, affords very fair accommodation, where travellers may put up while exploring its basaltic causeways, its domes of ashes, and craters of scorise, on which the chesnut luxuriates. The pedestrian and equestrian can pass from Le Puy, by Langogne, to Thueyts, Montpezat, and Aubenas. (Rte. 121.)

The best mode of travelling through less frequented districts in Auvergne is *on horseback*: the horses of the country are hardy, safe, and strong. The Inns are homely, but the fare is good and the people civil.

Bordering upon the Ardèche to the S. extends the wild mountain system of the *Cevennes*, which may be termed a *moral* extinct volcano, the last stronghold of persecuted Protestantism in France, “*Le Désert*,” as its own inhabitants called it, while, further in allusion to the children of Israel, they styled themselves “*Les Enfants de Dieu*.” The Cevennes fill a large part of the departments of La Lozère and Gard; and, by following up to their sources the rivers Tarn, Gardon, Vidourle, and Herault, the tourist will be able to examine the theatre of that dire struggle, in the course of which 30,000 Cevenols perished in battle or on the scaffold, and a much larger number of royal troops fell, between November 1702 and December 1704. The boundaries of the Hautes Cevennes are precisely marked by the lozenge-shaped outline formed by the head waters, or forks, of the Tarn, and the two Gardons, of the Andouze and that of Alais. The Basses Cevennes lie S. of this, between the Gardon d’An-

douze and the Vidourle. These mountains are a natural citadel, an inextricable labyrinth of gorges and defiles well fitted for desultory warfare, where a handful of bold defenders could hold out against a host; with mountain peaks and ridges for camps; passes and gorges for ambuscades; forests to rally in, in the event of defeat; and for escape and refuge, mountain paths, trodden only by the wild goat, and caves haunted by the fox; but which the Cevenols converted into arsenals and storehouses. The best disciplined troops availed nothing in storming these bulwarks of nature; and army after army, sent forth by the bigot Louis XIV., at the instigation of the Jesuits, was annihilated by rude peasants, and their leaders were recalled with disgrace. But the miseries of war, the assassinations, burnings, pillagings, slaughter of females and infants, were not confined to these mountains: they spread far and wide down into the plain, to the Mediterranean on the S., to the Rhône on the E., and N. beyond the Ardèche: the incursions of the peasants in their forays, pouring down from the hills, repeatedly spread consternation to the very walls of Nîmes, Uzès, Alais, and Montpellier; and their leaders in disguise boldly penetrated into the interior of these towns when in search of provisions or intelligence. And who were these chiefs? Simple peasants, shepherds, labourers, carders of wool, and weavers, who exercised the double office of military leaders and prophets; a singular compound of psalm-singing and throat-cutting, combining the strongest religious fanaticism with much worldly vanity, love of fine dresses, and of plunder; and above all, the most dauntless courage. One or two had served as soldiers in the ranks, during the war of the Alps; but this could not have given them that skill in generalship which enabled them repeatedly to bring their wild hordes to face troops four, six, or eight times more numerous, not only in the mountains, in advantageous positions, but also in the plain, with so much skill as to call forth the admiration even of Marshal Villars. The story of the poor peasants of the Cevennes differs but little from that of the Covenanters in Scotland, except that the oppression which the Cevenols endured was more cruel. It affords a remarkable proof how fruitless are the efforts of bigoted persecution and tyrannic cruelty, even when backed by unlimited power, in procuring passive submission. When, in an evil hour for France, Louis XIV., listening to the advice of Louvois and Bossuet, urged on by the Jesuits, revoked the Edict of Nantes, made it a crime to pray except according to his own religion, banished the Reformed pastors to distant lands, pulled down the churches, and let loose the Dragonnades to torture the people into conformity, a strange fermentation was produced in the public mind, heated by the perusal and misapplication of particular parts of the Bible. Prophets and prophetesses began to spring up among the Protestant community. That wild enthusiasm, bordering on insanity, which roused up the Maid of Orleans to resist the oppression of the English, here seems to have developed itself among a whole community. The disease of prophesying seems first to have broken out in Dauphiné, but soon spread, like an epidemic, across the Rhône, and a large proportion of the actors were mere boys and girls, and all untaught peasants. The ignorant peasantry, believing the extacies of these preachers to be inspired by the Holy Ghost, flocked from far and near to listen, and, deprived of the sober guidance of their own exiled pastors, imbibed the fervour of fanaticism. The spirit of resistance began to show itself, drawn forth by the recital of their wrongs, the denunciation of their tyrants, and the assurance of support from heaven: conventicles were held, in spite of the terrors of prison, torture, and the soldiery, in the open air among rocks and caverns. The desire of vengeance on the instrument of their suffering, a bigoted priest who had acted the part which Archbishop Sharp did in Scotland, and who was assassinated by a fanatic French Balfour of Burley, was the signal for denial of mercy on the part of the ministers of Louis, and

of open rebellion on the side of the Cevenols. Hereupon commenced the insurrection of the *Camisards*, as the persecuted outcasts of the Cevennes were called by their enemies, it is supposed from the white shirt (in Languedocian, *Camisa*) which they wore over their clothes to distinguish themselves. The whole of the Protestant communities were organized, chiefly by the leaders Roland and Cavalier; troops were levied from the different parishes, and each furnished its quota to the ranks and the commissariat or a contribution of money; and losses in the ranks were filled up by fresh levies. The Cevenol force never exceeded 3000 in arms at one time, and was divided into three brigades under different chiefs, each of whom had his own post and district (generally near his own home) among the hills. Such troops and commanders, intoxicated by the wild harangues of prophets and prophetesses who accompanied the expeditions on horseback, and made their hearers believe that their bodies should be as stone against sword and musket, and who led them into action with some inspiring psalm, produced acts of most dauntless daring and prowess, and a total disregard of the numbers brought against them. The seizures, tortures, executions, by breaking on the wheel and burning alive (the common modes of punishing a *Camisard*), led to reprisals on their part—to murders of priests, sacking and burning of popish churches. Yet, horrible as were the acts of vengeance and violence committed by the Cevenols, they were equalled, if not surpassed, by the crimes, plunder, and murder of women and children, perpetrated by the ruffian soldiery in the pay of Louis, especially by the guerrilla bands called *Florentins*. The royal troops carried fire and sword into every village; and the unscrupulous generals and governors of Louis acting in Languedoc resorted to the atrocious measure of devastating the whole of the Upper Cevennes; destroying by fire and axe 400 hamlets and villages, and driving away the inhabitants. The *Camisards* did not attempt to defend their homesteads, but retorted by carrying devastation over the fertile plain, and spreading terror into the cities of Nimes and Montpellier. The rebellion was at length arrested, less by any successes gained against the Protestants in the field or by the number of troops employed against them, and the skill and generalship of the four marshals of France despatched in turn to take the command, than by the cautious policy of one of them, Marshal Villars, in cajoling and bribing the Cevenol leaders.

Though the struggle of the Cevenols ended in failure—though the tolerance of their faith, granted by the Edict of Nantes, the chief object for which they contended, was denied them—though the insurrection was followed, not by alleviation of their wrongs, but by persecution continued for half a century,—yet these misguided sufferers, who bled upon their native mountains, who were broken alive on the wheel, burnt alive on the pile, tormented in dungeons, or pined away in gaol, gave a terrible lesson to tyranny and religious bigotry, and shook the “Grand Monarque” on his throne. Even at the present time their country has not recovered from the desolation inflicted by the destruction of its houses and temples. Many parishes, destitute of places of worship, meet for prayer in the open air, and the traveller in passing through them may be arrested by the distant sounds of psalmody, or in passing an abrupt turn in his road may come upon a congregation of peasants attentively listening to the pastor, who holds forth from the top of the rock, or from beneath the shade of a venerable tree. Many families trace their descent from the chiefs of the insurrection. The people are poor, and the greater part of their country, especially the Upper Cevennes, is not easily accessible for want of roads. There is but little traffic along the two highways from Mende to Nimes (Rte. 118), and from Aubenas to Alais (Rte. 121), which skirt or traverse it. Manufactures, however, are gradually creeping up its remote valleys from the S.; silk is largely cultivated; and the railway between

Nîmes, Alais, and Puy, and the extensive coal-fields upon it, cannot fail to give an impulse to traffic and commerce. The traveller will find little picturesque beauty, owing to the aridity of the hills, the want of foliage and of verdure.

Its history and ancient associations form its chief interest. An Englishman need scarcely be reminded, as he traverses this district of former strife, that many of the Irish officers and soldiers who fought at the battle of the Boyne on the side of James II., and afterwards accompanied him to France, were employed here against the Protestants; that the Cevenol leaders were encouraged by the ministers of William III. and Queen Anne; that on two occasions British fleets, under Sir Cloudealey Shovel, approached the coast of Languedoc to support the insurrection with troops and arms, but failed in effecting that purpose; that the band of Cevenol insurgents expelled from France by the intrigues and negotiations of Villars was formed into a regiment under their chief Cavalier, and fought in the English army commanded by Peterborough in Spain, at Almanza, where they were almost cut to pieces by their own countrymen; and that Cavalier, their leader, died a pensioner in Chelsea Hospital.

A full account of the war of the Cevennes, and the events which led to it, will be found in Peyrat, *Histoire des Pasteurs du Désert*, Paris, 1842.

The inhabitants of Auvergne are a peaceable and poor but hardy and frugal race. Numbers of them in their youth go to Paris and other large towns, where they work as water-carriers, porters, &c., and save enough to enable them to return and live in comfort in their native valleys.

For the geology of Auvergne, the Velay, and the Vivarais, there is no work in which the subject is treated better than Mr. Poulett Scrope's *Central France*, with illustrations from the author's sketches. Consult also Desmarest's Map of Auvergne, Lyell's Geology, and the French works of M. Elie de Beaumont; those of MM. Lecoq and Bouillet, and of M. Bertrand de Doux. Miss Costello's *Summer in Auvergne* may also be referred to. Merimée's *Notes d'un Voyage en Auvergne* contains the most complete account of the ancient and mediæval monuments of that district. Consult also the Emperor Napoleon's *Vie de César*, where all the sites mentioned in the Commentaries of the Roman Dictator are admirably illustrated, both in description and by detailed plans and maps executed on the spot by officers of the French Staff Corps.

SKELETON TOUR THROUGH AUVERGNE.

Clermont (rly. from Paris). See town and neighbourhood.

Ascent of Puy de Pariou (carriage and foot, and return to Clermont).

Ascent of Puy de Dôme (carriage and foot, and return to Clermont).

Valley of Fontanat and Royat (1 day's excursion from Clermont—can be seen returning from the Puy de Dôme).

Mines of Pontgibaud (1 day's excursion from Clermont).

Clermont to Mont Dore les Bains (diligence).

Ascent of Pic de Sancy (horseback—return to Mont Dore).

Mont Dore les Bains to St. Nectaire (diligence).

St. Nectaire to Issoire (diligence). See church.

Issoire to Clermont and to Vichy (rail).

ROUTE 101.

ORLEANS TO CLERMONT, BY BOURGES,
ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSÉS, VICHY—
RAILWAY.

	Kil.	Miles.
Orleans	121	75
Vierzon	200	124
Bourges	232	144
Saincaize	291	180
Moulins	342	213
St. Germain des Fosses .	386	239
Vichy	395	247
Riom	437	271
Clermont	450	280

6 trains daily to Vichy from Paris, in 8½ to 10 hrs.

There is a more direct route to Vichy and Clermont by Montargis and Nevers, by which there will be a saving of 30 kil. or 19 m. (Rte. 105.)

This road is the same as in Rte. 70 as far as

Vierzon Junction Stat. About a mile beyond which, on the banks of the Canal, is the village *Les Forges*, consisting of extensive furnaces, where the iron from Berry is manufactured in large quantity.

6 m. *Foecy* Stat.

3 m. *Mehun* Stat., near the river *Yèvre*. 2 machicolated towers alone remain of the castle in which Charles VII. spent much of the early part of his reign in indolence, and at last ended his days; allowing himself to die of starvation, through the fear of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI., 1461. The demolition of the building has been chiefly effected since 1812, to which time the chamber of the king, and that of his favourite, *Agnes Sorel*, were shown:—

5 m. *Marmagne* Stat.

6 m. *BOURGES* Stat.—*Inns*: *H. de France*, clean and comfortable; *Croix d'Or*.

Bourges, anciently capital of the Province of Berry, and now of the Dépt. of the *Cher*, is situated upon a considerable eminence, rising out of an uninteresting and flat country, watered by the river *Auron*: 30,119

Inhab. It has gained in prosperity since the rly. has been brought to it, and it has been chosen as one of the great *Military Arsenals of France*, on account of its central position and strategical importance. Extensive military workshops are constructed near the *Semtau* and on the bank of the *Cher*. Some iron is smelted and a good deal of cloth is woven here. Its streets may be divided into those of ancient houses with gables facing outwards, many of them of timber; and of dead walls and *portes cochères*, denoting the habitations of families in easy circumstances, in which class *Bourges* abounds. The number of silversmiths is remarkable in a provincial town. The highest platform of the hill on which the town is built is occupied by the

***Cathedral of St. Etienne*, a magnificent edifice, one of the finest in France, flanked by 2 solid towers; its W. façade presents a row of no less than 5 deeply-recessed portals, ornamented with sculpture in a style of peculiar richness and originality: that in the centre, higher than the rest, is decorated, above the carved wood doors, with a bas-relief of admirable execution, representing the *Last Judgment*. In the centre, Christ seated amidst Archangels, and the Virgin and St. John on either side, on their knees: below, on his rt., the Good led to the Gate of Paradise by St. Peter; on the l. the Wicked seized by Demons and hurled into a fiery Caldron, which divers Imps are exciting with the Bellows: 6 rows of niches, filled with figures of the Angelic Choir, Saints, Patriarchs, &c., line this deep porch on either side. The varied expression of the countenances, the elevated character of many, the easy flow of the drapery, and the good execution of the whole, bespeak the work of an eminent sculptor, but his name, as well as that of the architect of the building, is unknown. The portals have been restored with great care and skill. The other portals have smaller reliefs of Scriptural and legendary subjects, and fewer niches, but equally deserve examination. Those

on the rt. of the spectator represent the Stoning of St. Stephen, and the Acts of St. Ursin; on the l. the Death of the Virgin, and St. Ursin and St. Just preaching the Gospel in Berry. The foliage between the mouldings can scarcely be surpassed for delicacy.

The oldest parts of the ch. are the lateral *doorways* on the N. and S. sides; they are circular arches, adorned with florid Norman ornaments in the style of the 13th centy. The N. entrance is covered by a projecting porch of later date. The N. and most perfect *tower* was founded 1508, and finished 1538. Its builder was Guil. Pellevoisin: it is 199 ft. high; it is called the *Tour de Beurre*, because built with the money raised from indulgences to eat butter in Lent. It will be worth while to ascend it for the view of the city from its summit, and the beauty of the staircase. The S. tower is inferior in elegance.

The interior consists of one long and vast parallelogram, without transepts, but with double aisles on each side, those next the nave being 65 ft. high, and furnished, like it, with triforium and clerestory, extending all round the choir. Opening out of the outer aisles, 38 ft. high, are 18 chapels. The vaulted stone roof of the nave, 117 ft. high, is supported by 60 piers, with capitals in the Early English style, presenting the most varied and striking perspective. The length of the interior, 405 ft., is inferior to that of many cathedrals in France; still, being unbroken by transepts, it appears to the eye as one of the longest, "as it is certainly one of the most majestic."

The chapel, built by the jeweller Jaques Cœur, and his son John, *Archbishop* of Bourges, in 1446, is now converted into a *Sacristy*. One of the chief boasts of this cathedral is the quantity, excellence, and good preservation of the *painted glass* of the windows of the choir and chapels. They include specimens from the 13th down to the 17th centy. The chapels containing the finest examples of the later period are those of the families of Jacques Cœur, St. Loup, 3rd on l.; St. Denis, [France, 1867.]

4th on l.: those in the chapels of Tullier and Coppin are the work of Lécuyer, an artist of Bourges (d. 1556). One of the most modern specimens is a beautiful Ascension of the Virgin, given, 1619, by the Maréchal de Montigny, whose portrait, with that of his wife, may be seen in one of the corners below. Louis XI., b. at Bourges 1423, was baptized in this cathedral.

In the *crypt*, a very beautiful Pointed structure, beneath the choir, is deposited the monument of Jean le Magnifique, Duc de Berri, erected by his nephew, Charles VII. of France. His effigy, in marble, of good execution, was brought hither from the Sainte Chapelle in this city, now destroyed, which he built. Here are also effigies in marble of the Maréchal de Montigny and his lady, a statue of the Virgin, of good design, and an Entombment, life size.

The *Ch. of St. Bonnet* contains 8 or 10 windows of good painted glass by Lecuyer, date 16th centy., and some painting, e.g. Education of the Virgin Mary, by Jean Boucher, a painter of the province.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the S., is the *Archevêché*, a handsome edifice, in the Italian style, with gardens attached, traversed by fine avenues of limes. A little way from it the *Caserne d'Artillerie*, an immense building, formerly the *Grand Séminaire*, surrounded by numerous detached buildings, stables to accommodate the men and horses, of whom 800, with all their train and equipments.

The city of Bourges is still surrounded by *Remparts*, converted, for the greater part, into a public promenade, and planted with trees. It was formerly defended by 60 watch-towers, all of which have been demolished. Joseph Scaliger and d'Anville suppose that Bourges occupies the site of the ancient *Avaricum* (named from the river Avara, now Evre), chief town of the Bituriges (Berry), mentioned by Cæsar as an "Oppidum quod erat maximum munitissimumque, in finibus Biturigum, et totius Gallie urbs

prope pulcherrima." On account of its importance and beauty it was the only city of the Celtic Gauls which they spared burning to the ground, when, like the Russians at Moscow, they resorted to that expedient as a last resource to check the victorious armies of Julius Cæsar.

At the entrance of the Garden of the Préfecture, close to the Promenade de Seraucourt, is a Romanesque portal of the 11th centy., removed from the *Ch. of St. Ursin*, now destroyed. It is a circular arch, enclosing curious sculptures in relief, of good execution, representing the 12 Months of the Year; a Boar Hunt, &c.; Scenes from *Æsop's Fables*, as the Stork and the Fox; a Fox drawn by Geese.

After the cathedral, the most interesting building is the **Hôtel de Ville*, originally the mansion of Jacques Cœur, a citizen of the town, a great capitalist and successful merchant and jeweller, and finance minister to Charles VII., who, after lending his master 200,000 gold crowns, was torn from his palace, cast into prison, and condemned to death and confiscation of his property—a sentence commuted by the king into perpetual banishment. The cause of his accusation and condemnation remains a mystery. The building, begun 1443, is in the florid style, of great magnificence, yet not overladen: the walls alone cost 130,000 livres. It has been purchased by the municipal body for 850,000 frs., and is to be restored. There is no uniformity of parts; no one wall or window corresponds with another—all is varied, yet all is harmonious. The entrance is flanked by a graceful *tourelle*, and is surmounted by a projecting balcony, or open oriel of elegant tracery. Two figures, sculptured in stone, on each side, are said to be the servants of Jacques Cœur, on the lookout to warn him of danger from the officers of justice, but are more probably a mere freak of the architect. This elegant palace is distinguished, like many other French domestic edifices of the 15th centy., by its circular coned towers, containing spiral stair-

cases. Its windows, surmounted by flat arches, are ornamented below with open tablets of quatrefoils, among which is introduced the device of Jacques Cœur, the heart, and the scallop-shell of the pilgrim to St. James's Shrine. On a little Gothic balustrade between the outer gateway and its flanking turret the motto of Jacques Cœur, "A vaillants Cœurs rien impossible," is elaborately carved in tall Gothic characters. Over the doorways in the court are singular bas-reliefs: observe that on the l. of the great entrance, and that over the kitchen. The *chapel* above the gateway deserves to be seen, but especially the upper part, divided from the lower by a modern floor, its groined roof being elegantly painted in fresco, probably by Italian artists, with angels in flowing robes of white upon a blue ground, representing the multitude of the angelic host, bearing scrolls, inscribed, "Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terrâ pax," &c.: the figures are well foreshortened, and in good preservation. In the lower part of the chapel are 2 elegant niches, nearly blocked up. The rest of the interior has been sadly mutilated and altered, to fit it for conversion into law-courts, stripped of panelling, cornices, and chimney-pieces, so that the chapel alone is now scarcely worth entering. The back of the building is as well worth inspection as the front, and more ancient. This palace was appropriated as a residence to the youthful Condé, destined to become *Le Grand Condé*, while pursuing his studies at the Jesuits' College of Bourges. From Jacques Cœur's descendants it passed into the hands of several families, the last being that of the minister Colbert, who sold it to the Municipality, by whom it was converted to its present use.

The *Caserne de Gendarmerie*, in a street behind the Hôtel de Ville, was the house of Cujas, the great writer upon and professor of law in the *University*, which existed here from 1465 to the Revolution. It is of brick, of very solid construction, built towards the end of the 16th centy., and displays about its doors, windows, and turrets,

some fragments of elegant decoration. It will be remembered that Bourges enjoyed great fame as a school of law.

The Convent of the *Sœurs Bleues*, in the Rue des Vieilles Prisons, originally the mansion of the Lallemand family, and built probably about 1512-26, has an irregular front, flanked by tourelles, gracefully decorated with arabesque patterns, bas-reliefs, &c., in the style of the Renaissance, which will interest an architect. It contains a little family oratory, about 10 ft. by 15, surmounted by a roof of 3 stone slabs, divided into 30 compartments, each filled with some device, as a Globe on Fire, a Hand gathering a Chesnut, or other pattern, relief, or ornament, alternating with the letters R E, often repeated, most elaborately carved, but of which the meaning is difficult to explain.

The house, said to be that of Charles VII. (Rue de Paradis), now part of the *Lycée Impérial*, has a beautiful stair-turret and a fine chimney in the old hall. Bourges was his residence and refuge at a time when three-fourths of his kingdom of France belonged to the English, when he was little more, in fact, than "king of Bourges." Two specimens of mediæval domestic architecture in the Rue des Toiles and Rue St. Sulpice are worth notice.

Bourges has a *Museum*, a receptacle for antiquities, of various ages, and other curiosities. 6 weeping figures (*pleureurs*), in alabaster, from the monument of Jean Duc de Berri, in the crypt of the Cathedral; a model of the Saint Chapelle now destroyed; an ebony cabinet, ornamented in the style of the Renaissance, from Agnes Sorel's castle of Bon-sire-aimé; and some portraits, including those of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, merit notice.

Bourges was the birthplace of *Bourdouloue*, one of the most celebrated pulpit orators of the French Church.

There is nothing remarkable between Bourges and Saincaize, the rly. for 37 m. passing over the rich agricultural district of the Berry, between the Cher and the Loire, and by the towns of

10 m. *Savigny Stat.*,

12 m. *Nerondes Stat.* (16 m., 2686 Inhab.),

7 m. *La Guerche Stat.* (3505 Inhab.),
6 m. *Le Guétin*, where the Allier is crossed near its confluence with the Loire to

1 m. *Saincaize Junct. Stat.* Here our line joins the main one of the Bourbonnais from Paris, by Montargis and Nevers. (See Rte. 105.) Travellers to Nevers (6 m.) change carriages here.

From Saincaize the rly. follows the rt. bank of the Allier to Moulins (see Rte. 105), and afterwards to St. Germain des Fosses, the distance between Saincaize and Moulins being 30 m., and from the latter to St. Germain, 26 m.

St. Germain des Fosses Junct. Stat. From here one branch of the rly. continues to Roanne (Rte. 105), the other to Clermont (Rte. 109), and a short branch to

6 m. *Vichy Stat.*

[VICHY.—*Inns*: H. de la Paix; H. des Princes; H. Givois Prêtre (kept by Tullat), frequented by French; H. des Bains; H. Guillermen, perhaps the most fashionable; H. Mombrun, facing the park, good—table-d'hôte; H. Britannique, near the principal springs and Etablissement Thermal, comfortable, well suited to invalids (M. Leger, landlord); H. du Parc, comfortable—there is an objectionable system of not including *service* in the bills in many of the hotels at Vichy. The charge for board and lodging vary from 10 to 12f. per diem at the best; 5 to 7f. at the inferior; and 5 to 6f. for servants. It is usual for all the inmates to breakfast and dine together, but this rule is often departed from in the case of families who have their own servants who can wait upon them, or when returning after the ordinary hours for those meals from excursions in the country.

Lodgings may be easily obtained in private houses, with sitting-rooms, &c.; and arrangements made with the proprietors for furnishing meals, or by hiring servants—a system better suited perhaps for families, especially English. English Ch. Service at 12 on Sunday in the H. de la Paix until a Protestant ch. has been built.

English Pharmacy—chez Tabardin, 9, Rue Burnol.

Vichy, a town of 5666 Inhab., is situated in the valley of the Allier, a rapid stream here crossed by a bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. Eminences surmounted by round towers, of which the Vieux Vichy is one, rise along the l. bank of the river. To this has been added a new quarter, consisting chiefly of hotels and lodging-houses connected with the old town by a fine promenade, shaded by avenues of plane-trees. This is the watering-place properly speaking, now the most frequented in France, attracting 16,000 visitors in the season, and daily increasing in prosperity and reputation. The visits of Napoleon III., especially, have given an impulse to improvement in the making of new boulevards and streets.

Vichy is a place strictly for *invalids*, having few attractions for the passing traveller.

The mineral springs of Vichy, which belong to the French government, and are leased to a company, are acidulous and alkaline. The water has been not inappropriately compared to heated soda-water, the principal ingredients being carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas in excess. This acid is combined with the soda, potash, and lime; but the important ingredient is bicarbonate of soda.

There are 8 principal springs, varying in temperature from 57° Fahr. (Les Celestins) to 113° (Le Puits Carré). The former therefore can scarcely be considered thermal.

Name of Spring. Temp.

<i>Grande Grille</i>	107·5	. 44	Grains of bicarb of soda in an Eng. pint.
<i>Puits Chomel</i>	. 113	. . 45	
<i>Puits Carré</i>	. 113	. . 45	
<i>L'Hôpital</i>	. . 88	. . 45½	
<i>Lucas</i>	. . . 73½	. . 45½	
<i>Lardy</i>	. . . 77	. . 39	
<i>Brosson</i>	. . . 74·5	. . 44	
<i>Celestins</i>	. . . 57	. . 50	
<i>Hauterive</i>	. . 69		
<i>Mesdames (fer-ruginous)</i>	. 61		

Three of the springs—La Grande

Grille, Le Puits Chomel, and the Puits Carré, rise under the Etablissement Thermal; three others, L'Hôpital, Les Sources Lucas et Lardy, in different parts of the old town; La Source des Celestins near the bank of the Allier, a short way from the town: the Brosson source has been procured by an Artesian boring. The Grande Grille is most used for drinking, and for exportation.

The *Bath-house*, called the *Etablissement Thermal*, is a very handsome building, faced by a long colonnade, containing in the upper floor a reading and ball room; in the lateral ranges or wings are 300 baths, well appointed, and 4 douches. There is another new *Etablissement* equally good. The water is received in stone basins, and has the appearance of boiling from the quantity of carbonic acid gas which bubbles up through it. Baths, including linen, 1f. 25c.

The season at Vichy commences as early as the 15th of May, and lasts until October. The following is the routine observed by persons frequenting the waters for their health:—On arrival it is usual to consult one of the medical men attached to the baths; the most eminent physicians being Dr. Alquie, the Gov. Director, Dr. A. Dubois, the Under Director, and Dr. Villermine, gentlemen who can be all most strongly recommended. Although the legal fee is only 5f., visitors generally continue to consult them during their stay, and on leaving present such an amount as they may consider fair for their advice, and the benefit they have derived. English generally give 20f. on their first visit. This being arranged, the day is generally passed thus:—As early as 6 a crowd assembles to drink the waters, which occupies, with the subsequent exercise, an hour or two. 5 or 6 half-pints a day form a large dose. To this succeeds breakfast at 10; afterwards the bath, for those who are recommended to bathe. Owing to the number of applicants, persons may have sometimes a long time to wait. The table-d'hôte dinner takes place at 5, and in the evening the company

assemble in the *salon* of their hotel. Precedence at the *table-d'hôte* is determined by the date of the visitor's arrival, as in the choice of bed-rooms; the longest resident occupying the head of the table and having first choice of apartments.

A course of the waters lasts from 18 to 25 days.

The Etablissement Thermal, with its handsome saloons and reading-rooms, is the general rendezvous. The subscription for what is considered the course of baths, occupying about 6 weeks, is, for one person, 25 f.; for a family, 40; for a passing visitor, 4 f. a-day. These charges admit the subscriber to all balls, concerts, &c. These are frequent, commencing at half-past 8 and generally ending before midnight, the physicians regulating the time. Collections are made at the several hotels and boarding-houses for charitable purposes; and on leaving it is usual for visitors to leave a donation for the charities and schools of the town.

The waters of Vichy have of late years acquired a well-merited celebrity throughout Europe, and have become more and more the rendezvous of English visitors. They are considered to be particularly efficacious in chronic complaints of the liver and digestive organs arising from acidity and from atony; but it is principally in enlargements of the liver, either produced by long residence in warm climates (as in India for example), and in hepatic obstructions generally, that they are useful. The same may be said as regards obstructions of the spleen, in diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs (especially gravel of the most frequent kind, that produced by uric acid), in gout, and the glandular affections produced by it.

Vichy is now distant from Paris about 8½ hrs. by rail, *viâ* Montargis, Moulins, and St. Germain des Possés (Rte. 105), 19 m. shorter than the route by Orleans and Bourges.

N. of the great Round Tower, the only one remaining out of 7 which defended the walls, stands the mansion

which Madame de Sévigné occupied, and from which she wrote, in 1676, some of her Letters.

The Rocher des Celestins, at the foot of which the springs rise, named after a convent of that order, ruins of which still exist, on its top, presents a curious geological phenomenon, being composed of vertical strata of a tufaceous rock, almost pure arragonite, no doubt deposited from mineral springs, projecting in shattered slabs above the surface, and abutting at a short distance against horizontal strata of the same tufa.

A Park of 26 acres was formed, 1862, along the rt. bank of the Allier, opposite the Celestins, laid out and planted with trees and shrubs, and water-courses, so as to form a miniature Bois de Boulogne and a pleasant walk. The Digue, 1½ m. long, protects the town from inundations of the river.

Hackney Carriages within the town, 1 f. 25 c. and 2 f., with 1 or 2 horses the course; but after midnight, 2 f. and 2½ f. There is a tariff for excursions, which the coachman is obliged, on hiring, to give to his fare.

The situation of Vichy is agreeable, but not striking, in an open and highly cultivated country; the most frequented drive is along the road to Thiers. Pleasant excursions may be made in the neighbourhood; light *calèches*, by the hour and at a fixed rate, are always in readiness for hire, as well as donkeys.

a. To *La Montagne Verte*, 2½ m. on the other side of the Sichon: fine view.

b. Côte St. Amand, 2 m.; a pretty place and fine view.

c. Through the valley of the Sichon (good trout fishing) to *Ardoisière*.

d. *Malavaux*, a wild gorge, with ruins of a castle built by the Templars. Visit *Puits du Diable*, a rough walk of 2 m.

e. *The Château de Bourbon Busset*, handsomely restored; commands fine views; drive of 10 m.

More distant excursions may be made to the *Château d'Efflat* (12 m.), which belonged to the Marechal of that name, the father of Cinq Mars, the favourite of

Louis XIII., who was born here, and executed at Lyons at the instigation of Cardinal Richelieu; to

The *Château of Randan*, 10 m., a modern mansion with pretty grounds, purchased by Madame Adelaide d'Orleans, the sister of King Louis-Philippe, from the Choiseul family, and bequeathed by her to her nephew the Duc de Montpensier. When the Orleans family were obliged to sell their possessions in France, Randan passed into other hands, and is now stripped and unfurnished. On the way see *Château de Maulmont*.

A visit to the *Extinct Volcanoes of Auvergne*, which will take up 3 or 4 days, may be made from Vichy.

Vichy possesses a large military hospital, whither soldiers are sent from every part of France. Since the occupation of Algeria, and the increase of chronic affections of the liver arising from a residence there, it has been found necessary to enlarge it.]

See Rte. 109 for the road to
Clermont Ferrand Stat.

ROUTE 103.

BOURGES TO CLERMONT, BY MONTLUÇON AND NÉRIS LES BAINS.

	Kil.	Miles.
Bourges to Châteauneuf	23 . .	14
St. Amand	45 . .	28
Montluçon	94 . .	58
Nérès	102 . .	63

This line follows the valley of the Cher as far as Montluçon. Except St. Amand and Montluçon, it offers few points of interest to the general tourist.

23 m. *La Celle Bruere*, a village, formerly strongly fortified, as it com-

manded the passage of the Cher. A gateway and some portions of the wall still remain. In the middle of the old post-road is a small column, situated nearly in the centre of France. The bisection of a line drawn from Dunkirk to Perpignan by the mean parallel of France would pass over this point.

Not far from here is the ruined *Abbey of Noirlac*, so named from a dark pool near it. It is now converted into a China manufactory, including the *Ch.*, a large and still perfect structure, and a good example of the transition Gothic of the latter part of the 13th centy., 1289. The kitchen and refectory, supported on pillars, still remain, as well as the cloister.

5 m. *St. Amand Montrond Stat.* (*Inn: La Poste*, good and reasonable), a neat town of 8757 Inhab., on the Marmande, about a mile from the rt. bank of the Cher. Only a few shapeless ruins remain of its *Castle*, once an important stronghold, belonging to the princes de Condé, in which the sickly infant who grew to be le Grand Condé was nursed and reared. His heroic wife, the Princess Clémence de Maillé, after her escape from Chantilly, 1650, threw herself and her son into this castle, whence, after gathering around her the dependants and retainers of the house of Condé, she set forth to cross some of the wildest provinces of France in order to join the Dukes of Bouillon and La Rochefoucauld, and put herself at the head of the army of the Fronde, which kept possession of Bordeaux against Mazarin. St. Amand was fortified by Sully, who wrote here his '*Adieux à la Cour*:' after enduring a siege of a year's duration, 1652, from the royal forces, it was compelled to surrender to the Comte de Palluan, who razed the fortifications. The last tower which remained standing has been pulled down, in order that the proprietor might make gardens on the site.

[About 5 m. N. of St. Amand is situated the *Château de Meillant*, now the property of the Duc de Mortemart. This magnificent pile is of great an-

tiquity. It was repaired and the fortifications strengthened about the year 1100, and at the commencement of the 16th centy. was again restored and ornamented by Giovanni Giocondo, an Italian architect, for Charles d'Amboise, Seigneur de Chaumont. It is in the same style as the house of Jacques Cœur, at Bourges, but on a much larger scale, and the towers and the interior of the court much more richly decorated. Burning mountains, *Chauds Monts*, are profusely sculptured on the walls. It is probably the most splendid habitation of the kind in France, and is surrounded with large forests exceeding 20,000 acres in extent.

About 3 m. S. of St. Amand, on the l. bank of the Cher, is the Château d'Auray, belonging to the Marquis de Bigny, who has lately restored it. It is built round a quadrangle, and is surrounded by a moat. The style is similar to that of Meillant. A little lower down, on the high grounds above the river, is an old encampment, called "Le Camp de César."]

The rly. from St. Amand towards Montluçon is very agreeable, running through vineyards, and near the Cher.

[At Drevant, which lies between the road and the river about 2 m. from St. Amand, extensive substructions of a theatre, and other Roman buildings, have been laid bare.]

A branch of the Canal du Cher runs parallel with the Cher and the high road from St. Amand to Montluçon, and the coal mines of Commentry, where it terminates.

30 m. *Montluçon Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de France, and de l'Ecu), a very ancient town of the province of the Bourbonnais, having 18,675 Inhab., picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, whose base is washed by the Cher, and its summit crowned by a *Castle*. During the middle ages it was a strong fortress; and, from its position near the frontier of the French king's domains, had often to sustain the attacks of the English. A part of its old walls, and their flanking watch-towers, still remains, constructed with

great solidity. The donjon, and a few towers, on the summit of the hill, are all that remains of the *castle* of the Ducs de Bourbon, which commanded the town, as its ruins still command an extensive view. It has *Iron Works* and plate-glass manufactories.

Railway to Moulins, by the coal-mines of Commentry and Benaset. Travellers may proceed by it to Clermont, but a considerable détour.

A hilly and uninteresting road of 5 m. to

5 m. *Néris les Bains* (public conveyances, during the bathing season, in correspondence with the trains) (*Inns*: Grand Hôtel;—H. Leopold), a watering-place of considerable resort of late years, but well known to the Romans, who must have had a magnificent establishment here, judging from the architectural fragments—columns, friezes, foundations of walls—discovered from time to time. Yet it is only since 1821 that the French have begun a *bath-house* (Etablissement Thermal), and which, with several boarding-houses attached to a poor village of 2110 Inhab., compose the place. The *mineral waters* are warm, 126° Fahr., alkaline, but nearly tasteless, so that the inhabitants employ them for culinary purposes and for drinking; they are furnished from 4 sources, one of which, La Source Nouvelle, burst forth, 1757, simultaneously with the earthquake at Lisbon. The latter are exclusively used for baths, being introduced into the houses. They resemble the spring of Schlangenbad, have the same unctuous feel to the touch, the same smoothing effect on the skin, and sedative influence on the nerves. The latter are recommended in nervous and rheumatic affections; neuralgia, sciatica, &c. It is usual to go to bed after taking the bath, in order to promote perspiration. There are also douche and mud baths, and 3 piscines or public ones.

The very pretty promenade, or *Jardin des Bains*, occupies the site of an *amphitheatre*, built by the Romans for the recreation of visitors to these remote baths of *Aquæ Neri*, as Néris was an-

ciently called. Concentric terraces mark the stages on which the seats were placed; and traces remain of one of the passages which divided them into cunei, or wedges.

The *Church* is an ancient Romanesque edifice, in the form of a basilica, ending in 3 apses. The arches in the nave are pointed, those in the choir round. From the rude sculpture of the capitals, its date has been referred to the 11th centy.

The country around is pleasing, and the situation very healthy.

Railway from Montluçon to Commeny, on the line to Moulins (8 m.) and Bezenet, near both of which are some coalworks. Branch in progress from the latter to join the main line (Rte. 109) from Moulins to Clermont at Gannat. In the mean time

Rly. to Gueret and St. Sulpice Lauriere on the line from Paris to Limoges (75 m.), with a short branch from it to Aubusson, a manufacturing town of 6625 Inhab., and of some note, especially for its carpets.

The carriage-road from Montluçon and Nérès to Clermont is carried through a wild hilly district, a country of primitive rocks, shortly before reaching

12 m. *Montaigut*, a town appropriately named from its site on a pointed hill, crowned by a castle, in the Dépt. du Puy de Dôme.

At *Menat* is a Romanesque *Church*, restored. Here also are quarries, whence tripoli or polishing slate is obtained: it is produced by the spontaneous combustion of beds of bituminous shale, which contains impressions of fresh-water vegetables, fish, and insects. Near here the road ascends a long and steep hill, commanding a very extensive view over the volcanic ranges of Auvergne, and looks down upon the Castle of Blot, seated amidst rugged rocks. The river Sioule is crossed before reaching

17 m. *St. Pardoux*. The very peculiar forms of the volcanic mountains of the Puy de Dôme cannot fail to attract the traveller's attention.

From here there are 2 roads, one by

Aigueperse, 12 m., the other of 15 m. to Riom, where both reach the rly. and enter the plain of La Limagne d'Auvergne.

26 m. *Clermont*, described in Rte. 109.

ROUTE 104.

PARIS TO DIJON, BY MELUN, FONTAINEBLEAU, AND TONNERRE.—PARIS AND LYONS RAILROAD A — BURGUNDY LINE.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Melun	45	28
Fontainebleau	59	37
Montereau	79	49
Sens	113	70
Laroche	155	96
Tonnerre	197	123
Montbard	243	151
Dijon	315	196
Chalons	353	219
Macon	411	255
Lyons	512	317

Terminus Boulevard Mazas. 7 trains daily to Lyons—fast in 9 hrs. to 11; a few min. halt by the express trains at Tonnerre, Dijon, and Macon. The first part of this railway, from Paris to Tonnerre, is carried up the valleys of the Seine, Yonne, Armançon, Brenne, and Oze. The country seen from the rly. is generally uninteresting.

The river Marne is crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, at

4 m. *Charenton Stat.*, a town of 6190 Inhab., containing a celebrated *Lunatic Asylum*. Two of the detached forts for the defence of Paris here guard the passage of the Seine, one on each bank.

1 m. *Maisons-Alfort Stat.*; near this is a large veterinary college, the most celebrated establishment of the kind in France.

5 m. *Villeneuve St. George's Stat.*

2 m. *Mongeron Stat.* Viaduct of 9 arches over the valley of the Yères river.

1. is the Forest of Senart.

3 m. At *Brunoy Stat.* is a 2nd viaduct of 28 arches 72 ft. high, over the Yères. The table-land of *La Brie* is reached here, and continues by *Combes La Ville* and *Lieusaint Stats.* to as far as

10 m. *Cesson Stat.*: from here a steep descent into the valley of the Seine, where

A handsome iron bridge of 3 arches traverses the river before reaching

4 m. *Melun Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de France), a mile distant from the town (on l.) of 11,408 Inhab., chief town of the Dépt. de Seine et Marne. It is mentioned by Cæsar under the name *Melodunum*. In 1420 it was besieged and taken by the armies of Henry V. and the Duke of Burgundy, but the English were ejected 1430. There is a fine ch. at Melun.

9 m. *Fontainebleau Stat.*, in the Forest, is about 2 m. E. of the town—omnibus thither.

[*Fontainebleau.*—*Inns*: H. de France, facing the *Palace*;—H. d'Angleterre, both good;—*Ville de Lyon*, clean, comfortable, and moderate;—*Aigle Noir*;—H. de Londres, good, civil people;—*Café du Balcon*.

This town, seated in the midst of the Forest of Fontainebleau, has swelled, under the influence of the presence of royalty, to a population of 10,787, from a poor hamlet in the time of Louis VII., who first built a castle here (1162). It owes its importance entirely to its

***Château Royal*, a palace of much historical interest, but not very imposing externally, in spite of its extent; the masses of building composing it, though they enclose 6 courts, being limited to low ranges of 2 or 3 stories, chiefly of brick. The oldest and the greatest part of the existing edifice dates from the reign of Francis I., excepting the chapel.

Time, neglect, and violence had greatly dimmed the splendour of this venerable seat of kings, when Louis-Philippe undertook to revive it; and

his judicious and splendid restorations, following closely the style and character of the different periods at which it was originally constructed, have added greatly to the magnificence and interest of the palace.

The entrance is by the "Cour du Cheval Blanc," so called from a plaster cast of the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, which Catherine of Medici set up in it, but which no longer exists. In the midst of this court, near the foot of the horseshoe stair, Napoleon took leave of the remnant of the Old Guard, who had followed him to the last, midst his reverses, previously to his departure for Elba, 1814, an event commemorated by Gerard's well-known picture of "Les Adieux de Fontainebleau."

The apartments first entered are those fitted up for the late Duc d'Orléans, on the occasion of his marriage; they had been originally occupied by Catherine de' Medici and Anne of Austria, whence they got the name of *Appartements des Reines Mères*. Here Pope Pius VII. was lodged, rejecting all the magnificence and comforts prepared for him by his imperial jailer, who desired that his forced residence of 3 years should have the appearance of a visit rather than an imprisonment. The ceiling of the *salon*, recently restored, is very gorgeous.

In the *Chapelle de la Sainte Trinité*, whose paintings are faded, the marriages of Louis XV. with Maria Leckzinska (1725) and of the late Duc d'Orléans (1837) were celebrated; opening out of what is called the *Vestibule du Fer à Cheval*, on the floor above, in which there are 8 fine oak doors. The *Galerie de François I.* is one of the most striking in the palace; perfectly characteristic of the style of art of the period of the Renaissance; and it supplies specimens of some of the productions of the Italians attracted, at the king's bidding, to France, where they founded a school of art. Its roof is of walnut wood, its walls are richly panelled and covered with stucco, scroll-work, carvings, trophies, devices, among which the Salamander of

Francis is often repeated, alternating with terms, or Caryatid figures, medallions, bas-reliefs. These serve partly as frames to 14 pictures, in fresco, the work of *il Rosso* a Florentine, and his scholars. One of Danaë is attributed to *Primaticcio*, who is supposed also to have designed the ornaments. The paintings, now too much injured to be appreciated, are chiefly mythological subjects, chosen for their allegorical reference to the life of Francis. In the first he is represented opening the Temple of Art and Taste to a crowd of blind persons; next comes a Triumph, in honour of the victory of Marignan, led by a caparisoned elephant; then the Rape of Europa; the Burning of Troy; Æneas carrying off Anchises, &c. In the centre is a bust of Francis. The paintings of the age of Francis I. were of so licentious a character, that Anne of Austria caused a great part of them to be effaced in 1653, when she became Regent; which will account for the slight remains now existing. Parallel to La Galerie de François I. are the *Appartemens de Napoléon I.*; one of its rooms, the *Cabinet de Travail*, contains the little round mahogany table at which Napoleon, in 1814, signed his abdication. His bed-room remains nearly as he left it. Beyond is the *Salle du Conseil*, with some paintings by Boucher, and Beauvais tapestry; and still farther on the *Salle du Trône*, of the time of Louis XIII. and XIV., but the throne was set up by Napoleon. The *Boudoir de la Reine* was fitted up for Marie-Antoinette by Louis XVI., and the metal window bolts (espagnolettes) are said to have been wrought by the king's own hand; they are masterly specimens of his skill in smith's work. The *Galerie de Diane* is a long corridor, built 1600, but decorated with paintings relating to that goddess, by modern artists. Below it runs the *Galerie des Cerfs*, which was in 1657 the scene of the atrocious murder of the Marquis Monaldeschi, by 3 assassins hired for the purpose by Christina of Sweden, at that time residing in the château as the guest of

Louis XIII. The reason assigned by her for the crime was some alleged betrayal of her secrets by Monaldeschi, who was her chamberlain, and had enjoyed her entire confidence. She subjected him to a sort of mock trial, in which she acted herself as judge. She sent for a priest to confess him before she gave orders for his murder, which was perpetrated in the confessor's presence. Monaldeschi seems not to have been free from suspicions of his mistress, for he wore under his dress a coat of mail, which turned the first thrusts of the sword of the assassin. The French court was content to give a hint of displeasure at this atrocity, but the queen remained until 1659. This gallery is now subdivided into small apartments, and is not shown.

The suite of rooms called *Salons de Réception* comprises one called *de François I.*, containing Gobelin tapestries, of recent date, as brilliant as oil paintings, and a chimney-piece ornamented with Sèvres china. A second is named after *Louis XIII.*, because he was born in it; and the *Salle de St. Louis* is ornamented with a high relief of Henri IV. on horseback, over the fireplace. The *Salle des Gardes* is admirably and most richly restored: the paintings on the walls are in the style of those of the Loggie of Raphael. The chimney-piece rests on 2 figures of Strength and Peace, and in the centre is a bust of Henri IV.

The *Salle du Bal*, or *Galerie de Henri II.*, is the most splendid of the recent restorations, and one of the finest halls in the palace. The paintings have been renovated with as much care as possible, yet, it is to be feared, retain little of the pencils of *Primaticcio*, and his pupil, *Niccolo del Abbate*, by whom they were executed. The ceiling is gorgeous and elaborate with ornaments; the walls are of consistent richness. Everywhere appears the crescent of Diana of Poitiers, and her initial D. linked with the H of her royal lover. The chimney-piece, glittering with fleurs-de-lis, and resplendent with marbles, was the work of the sculptor *Rondelet*.

The *Chapelle de St. Saturnin*, on the ground floor, opening on the *Cour Ovale*, is said to be of the time of Louis VII., and the oldest part of the palace; but the repairs of Francis I., who found it in ruins, have disguised and altered it so much that little of its primitive structure can be traced. It was originally consecrated by Thomas à Becket. In its windows is some good modern painted glass, executed at Sèvres from the designs of Princess Marie d'Orléans.

The *Porte Dorée*, a splendid portal, decorated with revived frescoes, originally by il Rosso, leads from the *Cour Ovale* to the *Allée de Maintenon*, "named by the proudest and vainest king in Europe after his plebeian wife." The *Cour Ovale* is also called *Cour du Donjon*, from an elevated pavillon on an archway in the style of the Renaissance, and includes the oldest part of the Palais. The other entrance to it is called *Porte Dauphine*, because built at the birth of Louis XIII., 1601.

The gardens at the back of the palace are not, on the whole, very remarkable to one accustomed to those of England. That called *Jardin Anglais* is bordered by a triangular pond, in the midst of which rises a pavillon surrounded by water. The "*Fontaine de Belle Eau*," which gave the name to the place, rose, it is said, within the garden; but the source has been lost in forming the artificial ponds. In the ponds are some very large carp, very tame, and said to be 200 or 300 years old.

Philippe le Bel was born and died at Fontainebleau; the emperor Charles V. was lodged in the *Salle des Poêles*, and entertained here by Francis I., 1539; Henrietta Maria sought refuge here when the cause of Charles I. became hopeless, 1644; here the *Maréchal de Biron*, betrayed by his agent Mafin, was arrested for conspiracy against Henri IV., 1602, and conveyed to the Bastille; the Grand Condé died here 1686, and Louis XIV. here signed (1685) the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The *Sandstone quarries* around Fon-

tainebleau not only furnish paving stones for the chausséd high roads around the town, but are transported in quantities down the Seine to Paris. The rock sometimes presents very pretty groups of crystals, having the form of carbonate of lime, but composed of fine sand united by a calcareous cement, well known to mineralogists.

The band of the Cavalry Regt. stationed here plays every Thursday and Sunday afternoon in the Gardens of the Château.

Café Reillier, Place au Charbon, is the best. *Post Office*, Rue St. Merry, No. 49. *Baths*, No. 33 same street.

English Church Service in the Temple Protestant, Rue de la Paroisse, when there is a clergyman here, at 3-30; French Service at 12-30.

Carriage hire with 2 horses, 12 fr. per diem; saddle-horse, 6 fr.; donkey, 2 fr.: may be engaged at any of the hotels.

It is scarcely possible to praise too highly the woodland scenery of *La Forêt de Fontainebleau*, the constant resort of artists in summer, many of whom take up their quarters at the village of Barbizon, on the skirts of the forest, at the homely *Inn* (Ganne), which is embellished with a curious gallery of sketches, by many hands, of different inmates, covering walls, panels, shutters, with arabesques and whimsies. It would take weeks to explore the forest thoroughly. An excellent *Guidebook* has been published by M. Denecourt, a veteran officer, who has devoted himself to "la Forêt." His map will be indispensable in tracing the various picturesque routes which he has indicated, by the paths which he has cut through the wildest parts, making them clear to the wanderer by arrows painted on the rocks or trees.

The best plan for visitors will be to hire a carriage and tell the driver to go to the most remarkable places.

The *Forest of Fontainebleau* covers an area of about 40,000 Eng. acres. This attractive hunting-ground induced the monarchs of France, ardent lovers of the chase, to build a palace within it, and make it their favourite resort. At the Revolution of 1830.

however, the deer were exterminated, and have been but scantily replaced. There are, however, occasionally hunts, with carted deer. Only a small portion of the forest is occupied with full-grown trees; but here and there it has preserved noble groves of oaks and beech, of majestic size and luxuriant foliage, which may have sheltered the jovial François I., the Bon Roi Henri IV., Louis XIV., and Napoleon. A large space is covered with broom, heath, and underwood, and with extensive plantations of black fir, from the midst of which picturesque ranges of bare sandstone rock (*grès de Fontainebleau*), very like the rocks at Tunbridge Wells, running E. and W., break through, and give great variety and picturesqueness to the forest scenery. The points best worth visiting are—to the rt. of the road from Paris, the *Gorges d'Aprémont* and *de Franchard*, above which are remains of a hermitage, as old as the days of Philippe-Auguste, destroyed by Louis XIV.; and to the l. of the road *La Vallée de la Solle*, *La Gorge aux Loups*, and *Nid de l'Aigle*.

“*La Croix du Grand Veneur*,” an obelisk on the grand route, at a place where 4 roads meet, receives its name from a spectral Black Huntsman, supposed to haunt the forest, who appeared here to Henri IV., according to the story, shortly before his assassination. The forest is so intersected with roads radiating in all directions, that it is difficult to find one's way without a map or a guide.]

Leaving the Fontainebleau Stat., the Railway continues to Changis, where is a very fine viaduct of 30 arches, each 66 ft. high by 33 wide. In the old church of the village of Avon, Monaldeschi, murdered by order of Christina Queen of Sweden, is buried. A small square stone in the pavement, near the holy-water vase, marks the grave.

3 m. *Thomery Stat.* Here on the borders of the Seine are grown the fine *Chasselas grapes* called *Fontainebleau grapes*. 5000 or 6000 baskets of them, packed in heather, are sent down the Seine every week during the

autumn, to supply the markets of Paris. The vines are trained along the houses and walls of the village, sheltered by narrow roofs from the rain. Even the streets are vineyards, and every foot of wall is covered with them.

Viaduct over the Loing of 30 arches, each 62 ft. high, 32 ft. wide.

3 m. *Moret Junct. Stat.*: the rly. to Lyons by the Bourbonnais diverges on rt. here to Montargis and Nevers. (See Rte. 105.) Moret is a picturesque walled town on the verge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, with ancient *Ch.* and *Castle*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is *St. Mammes Stat.*

5 m. *Montereau Junct. Stat.* (*Buffet*, 5 m. halt by express, 15 by slow trains) (*Inns*: none good:—Grand Monarque) is a town of 6748 Inhab., occupying a situation very advantageous for commerce, at the junction of the two navigable rivers the Seine and Yonne, whence it has gained the adjunct to its name *Montereau fault-Yonne*—where the Yonne *fails*, or is lost in the Seine. The most considerable part lies on the l. bank of the Yonne. Both rivers are crossed by bridges; the one over the Seine (or rather an older bridge in the same situation) was the scene of the murder of Jean-sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy, in 1419, in the presence and by the orders of the Dauphin (afterwards Charles VII.), during a conference between them, and in spite of the precautions which had been resorted to of erecting double barricades to divide the persons of the 2 princes. The blow was struck by Tanneguy du Chastel. The conference was designed to bring about a reconciliation, in order that the two parties might combine to resist the invasion of France by our Henry V. That king, before the walls of Montereau, committed the atrocious cruelty of hanging 12 of the garrison whom he had made prisoners, in sight of their friends within the walls, in order to induce them to surrender.

“The traveller who approaches Montereau from the side of Paris involuntarily halts on the summit of the heights of Surville, which overhang the

town on the N., to gaze on the lovely scene which lies spread out, like a map, beneath his feet: he would do well to remember that there, beside the little cross adjacent to the château, stood Napoleon during the last and not the least of his many victories, on Feb. 18th, 1814. On the evening of the 17th the French troops assembled in imposing masses on these heights (which they had gained only after a severe conflict), and which commanded the bridge and town beneath. The artillery of the Guard was placed on either side of the road near the cross, and the Emperor took his station, in person, amidst the guns, to direct their fire, for the enemy still held the road. Such was his eagerness to annihilate the dense masses of the enemy crowding over the bridge, that he himself, resuming his old occupation of a gunner, with his own hand, as at Toulon, levelled and pointed a cannon upon them."—*Alison*. The allies were so hotly pursued by the French cuirassiers, that they were driven over the Seine, and out of Montereau, having barely time to blow up the bridge over the Yonne, which checked the pursuit in the direction of Sens.

[From Montereau a branch rly. runs to Flamboin, to join the Paris and Troyes line. Rte. 162.]

The railroad ascends the valley of the *Yonne* to

7 m. *Villeneuve la Guyard Stat.*

8 m. *Pont-sur-Yonne Stat.*, pleasantly situated on green banks fringed with tall poplars and willows. The country is laid out in vineyards; and a larger proportion than ordinary of the châteaux near the churches of the villages, or peeping over the trees.

7 m. *Sens Stat.*, the town at some distance on l. (*Inns*: H. de l'Ecu; H. de Paris). This ancient capital of the Sennones is now a small city, containing 11,901 Inhab., partly surrounded by its original ramparts. It is remarkably clean, with little beds of water running through the streets, supplied from a stream called the *Vanne*, which falls into the *Yonne*

hard by. The **Cathedral*, though of the 2nd magnitude, is one of the finest of its style, simple early Gothic, or Transit. Norm., resembling Canterbury, whose builder was William of Sens; it is undergoing a thorough repair. The original ch. dated from 1167; it was largely renewed and finished in 1535. The N. tower is called *Tour de Plomb*; the S., *la Tour de Pierre* (date 1535), is most elaborately ornamented, as is the central doorway. On the 5th pillar l. is an exquisite stone retable, much damaged. The tracery in front of the transepts is the perfection of flamboyant detail. The painted glass deserves attention, especially that in the 3rd chapel on rt. It was executed by Jean Cousin, a native of Soucy, a village near Sens, who attained great excellence in this as well as in other branches of art. The colouring is extremely harmonious. The tomb of the Chancellor Duprat has escaped the general destruction; the bas-reliefs around it are very curious (temp. Francis I.) In an apsidal chapel is the monument of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., and his wife, by Coustou. In the *Treasury*, among other curious relics, are shown the sacerdotal vestments and mitre of Thomas Becket, his alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble. He fled to Sens 1164, when he escaped from the wrath of Henry II. The altar of *St. Thomas* is said to be the same at which Becket performed his devotions, and is very ancient. He resided, while in this city, in the *Abbey of St. Columbe*, now occupied by the *Sœurs de l'Enfance de Jésus*. The Cathedral has 2 of the largest *Bells* in France; one weighs 16½ tons. *St. Savinier* is the most ancient church in the town, but has suffered much from injudicious repairs.

The *Officialité*, a large building to the rt. of the cathedral, was built in the reign of St. Louis, and, after having been neglected for many years, was restored 1860 under M. Viollet-le-Duc. On the exterior are 5 fine statues: in the interior are extensive dungeons; the *Salle du Tribunal*; and the large *Salle Synodale*, intended to receive an assembly of 800 priests. The old hospital in front of the cathedral has

been converted into markets. A bronze statue of the celebrated chemist Thénard has been set up in his native town.

There are not many traces left of the old gates and walls, which have disappeared during the present centy., and have been replaced as usual by promenades.

An open chalky country follows Sens as far as

19 m. *Villeneuve-sur-Yonne Stat.*, a pretty town of 4952 Inhab. The principal street is terminated by a mediæval gate at each end, now more for ornament than defence. The church, in the Renaissance style, is richly ornamented. Part of the bridge is of the time of Louis VII.; there is a curious tower of Louis le Gros. Beyond here the country offers little interest, passing through

5 m. *St. Julien Stat.*, from which a bridge leads to *Villevallier*.

4 m. *Cezy Stat.*

3 m. *Joigny Stat.*—*Inn*: Duc de Bourgogne, dear; H. de la Poste. This town (Pop. 6800) is also situated on the Yonne. It derived its ancient name (*Joviniacum*) from Jovinian (see Reims). A fine quay, closed at either end by iron gates, runs along the side of the Yonne, from one end of the town to the other. The old town, not easily accessible, owing to its steep and numerous streets, contains 3 Gothic churches—*St. Jean*, which stood within the castle; *St. André*, attached to a priory; and *St. Thibault*.

From Joigny the Railroad is continued to

6 m. *La Roche Junct. Stat.*, where the *Canal of Burgundy* enters the Yonne. It was commenced in 1775, finished in 1832 at an expense of 2½ millions sterling. It is 150 m. long from La Roche to St. Jean de Losne on the Saône near Auxonne.

[A Branch Rly. of 13 m. diverges from Laroche Stat., crosses the river Armançon, and passes by *Bonnard*, *Monetau*, and *Chemilly Stats.* to Auxerre, in 35 min. Others in progress from Auxerre by Clamecy to Nevers, Arcy la Tour, and to Avalon.

13 m. *Auxerre Stat.*—*Inns*: Léopard, on the quai; H. de la Fontaine. This city of 15,497 Inhab., situated on the l. bank of the Yonne, and chief town of that Dépt., is seen to great advantage from a distance. The grand mass of the cathedral, and two or three other large churches, and a ruined spire, all rise finely above the houses.

The **Cathedral*, St. Etienne, is a noble specimen of the best periods of the Gothic style, commenced 1215 by Guil. de Seigneley, 58th Bp. The high altar was dedicated 1384, and the nave finished probably before 1373. The choir is Early Pointed, and the nave and transepts unimpaired Flamboyant. "The transepts are covered with 'the boldest flowing tracery, occasionally standing free from the wall. The doors and rose windows are magnificent.'" — *Petit*. The nave was finished about 1350. Within, it is beautifully proportioned; it is 330 ft. long and 92 ft. high. Here are the tombs of Colbert, a former prelate, and of Jacques Amyot, bishop of Auxerre, 1593, and celebrated for his translation of Plutarch, so excellent in its style as almost to form an epoch in the history of the French language. The clerestory of the choir and the aisle of the chevet retain their original glass of the 13th centy., which is very rich in colour and pattern. Fergusson draws attention to the elegant junction of the square *Lady Chapel* and chevet. Under the choir is the *crypt* of a former ch. (1005). At its E. end is a rude painting (end of 12th centy.), representing the rider on the White Horse of the Revelation xix. The chapter of Auxerre was at one time one of the richest in France, but they freed themselves from most of their superfluous possessions by indulging in the luxury of litigation. The musical instrument called the serpent was invented for this ch. in 1590.

St. Germain, now attached to the Hôtel Dieu, on the height, is in a plainer style than the cathedral; it has lost part of its nave, but possesses a lofty choir, and transepts. Underneath are curious *crypts*, one below another; in the lower are some tombs

of early counts of Auxerre. It has an ancient tower, which belonged to the W. front, but is now detached.

St. Pierre is a large and handsome specimen of Italianised Gothic, begun at the end of the 16th centy., and finished 1672. *St. Eusèbe* is a Romanesque church in its nave, and detached tower, with a later choir, begun 1530. It contains 4 altars of wood, beautifully carved with Flamboyant ornaments (15th centy.).

The Prefecture is in the former bishop's palace, and contains a Romanesque gallery and other mediæval remains.

There is a curious old tower, called *la Tour Gaillarde*, which formed one of the town-gates—it now forms the clock-tower in the *Place du Marché*.

The *Boulevards*, on the site of the ancient walls which surround the town on 3 sides, present a variety of prospects; the moats are filled with plantations of acacia, gardens, and vines; the fine old towers are covered with festoons of ivy.

A statue to Marshal Davoust—a native of Auxerre—by Dumont, has been inaugurated in the principal square.

Like many other towns in France, Auxerre has its tale of suffering from civil wars. It was pillaged by the English in 1359, and was plundered and the churches burnt in 1567 by the Huguenots, in revenge for the massacre of 150 of their persuasion.

A considerable quantity of more ordinary wines, the growth of *La Basse Bourgogne*, are sent down the *Yonne* hence to Paris. *Châblis*, about 12 m. E. of here, on the road to Tonnerre, gives its name to a white wine of superior quality.

Excursions—to the old abbey churches of *Pontigny*, 6½ m. (see below), and to *Vezelay*, passing through Avallon. 2 diligences thither daily.

Excursion to Avalon and Vezelay.

6 m. Champs. A good road, avoiding the hills and *St. Bris*, leads from Auxerre to Semur, keeping along the banks of the *Yonne*, through the villages of Champs, Vincelles, and Cravaut.

9 m. Vermanton. *Inn*: Etoile.

11 m. *Lucy-le-Bois* (no *Inn*) stands in a sheltered and rather pretty valley. The rocks around, and the stone heaps at the road-side derived from them, abound in fossils of the lias and oolitic limestones.

About 6 m. from Vermanton, and 9 from *Lucy-le-Bois*, to the S., are the *Grottes d'Arcy*, a series of natural caverns in the limestone, many of vast extent, abounding in stalactites, and in bats, separated from one another by natural divisions, through which it is often necessary to crawl on hands and knees. The entrance to them is by a door inserted in an opening in the rock of a wooded dell, on the borders of the *Cure*. A guide, with candles, can be obtained at the village; the best time to visit them is during dry weather. The largest cavern is about 25 ft. high, 30 wide, and 400 long.

6 m. Avallon (*Inn*: Poste), a pleasantly situated town (6070 Inhab.), nearly surrounded by the ravine of the *Cousin*. Around it runs its ancient rampart, and a broad terrace walk, under lime-trees, about 500 ft. above the bed of the *Cousin*. The *Ch.* is ancient, and may be taken as a specimen of Burgundian Gothic, with its peculiar pointed arches and rich sculptured capitals. The W. portal is round-arched and rich in ornaments. There is a pleasant walk down the ravine of the river *Cousin*, among woods and rocks, rising to a considerable height.

6 m. to the W., of Avallon is *Vezelay*, a decayed town of 1148 Inhab., capital of the district of *Le Morvan*, situated on a hill commanding a noble view, surrounded by embattled walls, and entered still by feudal gateways. It contains a very remarkable *Abbey Church, dedicated to Mary Magdalen, finely seated on the summit of a hill. The entire length of the building is 404 ft.; the height of the choir 70 ft. The oldest part of the existing church is the nave, from the porch E., and the crypt; and they probably date from 1050, the previous church having been destroyed, "prope ad nihilum reductum," in the middle of the 10th centy., its restoration begun 1008.

The W. front is probably of the 12th centy., and the choir of the early part of the 13th. Scarcely any remains exist of the buildings of the abbey, which were so vast that kings, with their suite, could be lodged in them without discomfort to their monkish inmates. The W. front lost one of its towers by the attack of the Huguenots in 1569. It has 3 doorways; that in the centre a circular arch of noble proportions; above it is a later window of 5 lancets, with a colossal statue between each, all under one arch. Another tower rises from the angle between the nave and S. transept. The W. doors lead into a large *Narthex*, a feature not unusual in Burgundian churches—used for the reception of penitents, catechumens, and strangers: 3 other doorways open out of this vestibule into the nave; that in the centre is very rich in sculpture, and supported by an ornamental shaft, on which rests a transom covered with a procession of figures, in relief. The tympanum of the arch above it is filled with a large bas-relief: the figure of the Saviour forms the centre, attended by groups of saints reading or writing. One of the archivolts above is carved with a zodiac, the signs of which are intermingled with monsters forming 29 medallions. The interior of the nave is very impressive from "its great length, its gloom, and the simplicity of design which pervades its Norman features." It has no triforium, and is surmounted by a cradle roof, spanning the whole width of the nave, and truly magnificent. These walls doubtless echoed to the voice of Becket in 1168, when he repaired to Vezelay on Ascension-day, and, mounting the pulpit, in the presence of a crowded congregation, cursed by bell, book, and candle, all those who maintained in England "the Customs of their Elders." This proceeding so enraged Henry II. that he threatened to confiscate all the Benedictine abbeys in England, if the Order continued to shelter Becket in France. A flight of steps leads up into the choir, which, with the transepts, is a fine specimen of early Pointed Gothic. The apse is surrounded by 8 round

pillars, each of a single stone, and it is lighted by lancet windows.

Attached to the S. transept is the *Chapter-house*, a low vaulted chamber, its roof resting on 2 central piers in the Romanesque style. Here, it is said, the monks assembled, with tears in their eyes, before their expulsion in 1154, through the rebellion of their vassals, the townsfolk, aided by the forces of the Comte de Nevers. This ch. has been well restored (1855) at the expense of the French Government.

Vezelay possesses interesting historical associations. Here, on March 31, 1145, St. Bernard assembled a Council of the Church, and preached, in the presence of Louis VII., to a multitude assembled in the open field (the church being too small to hold them), the necessity of a new Crusade, with such impressive eloquence, that the universal cry for the Cross burst from the crowd around; and the supply of crosses not being sufficient, the Abbot of Clairvaux tore his own red robe to pieces to distribute among his willing hearers. The king, on his knees, first received the sacred symbol from him; the nobles followed his example; and the year following he set out from hence, with his army, for the Holy Land. In 1190 Richard Cœur de Lion and Philippe-Auguste repaired hither to assume the pilgrim's cross at the head of their armies.

Theodore Beza, the Reformer and Calvinist theologian, was born at Vezelay, of noble parents, 1519. On the way to Vezelay the traveller will pass the church of *St. Père*, whose tower is "an almost unique specimen of transition, or very early complete Gothic. The detached shafts, and canopies at its angles, and its several stages of open windows, give it an air of lightness and elegance such as I have never seen surpassed in later buildings."—*Petit*. The château de Bazoche belonged to Marshal Vauban, who was born in the village St. Leger de Foucheret, in Le Morvan. His room and bed and sword are still preserved in it—also 4 cannon used at the siege of

Philipburg. His body is buried in the chapel, his heart was removed to the Invalides at Paris.

To the S.W. of Avallon stretches the extensive tract of woodland called La Forêt de Morvan, which supplies Paris with firewood, being cut every 10 or 15 years, by portions at a time, and transported down the Yonne and Seine in rafts.]

After returning to and leaving La Roche, the main line passes the reservoirs of the Canal of Burgundy, giving off the branch rly. to Auxerre on the rt., and then crosses the Armançon on a bridge of 9 arches.

6 m. *St. Florentin Stat.*, a town at the junction of the Armançe and Armançon. Its *Church*, built about 1470, possesses fine painted glass and a curious double staircase; restored 1860. The walk of the Prieuré commands a view.

[About 6 m. S. of St. Florentin Stat., on the road from it to Auxerre, is the *Abbaye de Pontigny*, remarkable as having been the residence of many English prelates, and the retreat of Thomas Becket during his exile, 1164-6. While here he carried the practice of the austerities of the Cistercian order to the very extreme, and while in prayer before one of the altars of the church had a divine vision, accompanied by the words, "Thomas, Thomas, my church shall be glorified by thy blood:" such, at least, is the legend. The Abbey was devastated by the Huguenots, who unroofed and burnt the ch. and conventual buildings, and broke open the tombs, 1567; and the ultimate destruction and confiscation of the revenues were effected at the Revolution. The *Ch.*, however, still remains, and is a grand edifice, in a severe style of early or transition Burgundian Gothic, uniform throughout, erected 1150 by Theobald Count of Champagne, and completed within 20 years of that date. It is said to be the only ch. remaining perfect of the Cistercian Order, and although, like all their churches, plain externally, it has a most beautiful chevet, of 9 small bays. It is 354 ft.

long and 68 ft. high, and is lighted by narrow lancet windows. Behind the high altar is the Shrine of St. Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, a work of the early part of the 18th centy. The ch. was refitted and whitewashed 1630; in other respects it is nearly as it stood in Becket's time.

In this ch. is the monument of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., by Girardon and Desjardins.

Attached to the S. transept is a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, who was driven from Pontigny by the threat of Henry II. to expel the Cistercians from England, if they sheltered him in France. It retains some traces of paintings, executed 1520. Among the English refugees who found shelter here was Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, when banished from England by King John, together with his suffragans. A religious brotherhood calling themselves "Pères de St. Edme," now occupy the ruins. They possess curious deeds and letters relating to St. Edmund (1243). Robert Grosstête, Oxford University, Merton Abbey, &c.]

The railroad from St. Florentin follows the valley of the Armançon, and the line of the Canal de Bourgogne upwards, through

7 m. *Flogny Stat.*, to

8 m. *Tonnerre Stat.*—[Buffet—10 min. by express, 15 by slow trains] (*Inns*: Lion d'Or; H. des Courriers; H. de Genève.) This is an interesting town, of 5429 Inhab., on a steep slope, on the summit of which stands the *Ch. of St. Pierre*, commanding a fine view of the town from its rocky platform. The *Chapel of the Hospital* is the only part remaining of the noble foundation of Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily. It is remarkable for its great length, its simplicity, the extent of its timber roof, and the gnomon (1786) on its floor. A sitting statue, marble, of Marguerite, in the costume of her time, adorns her tomb, replacing one destroyed at the Revolution. It was erected by the inhabitants. St. Pierre is a ch. in the Renaissance style. See the exterior of the *Hôtel d'Uzés*, in the Rue des Fon-

tenelles. Tonnerre is remarkable for its extensive and beautiful *avenues of Lime-trees*. At the foot of the hill rises *la Fontaine Fosse Dionne* (Fons Dionysi?), a source so copious that in a few yards it is capable of turning mills.

5 m. *Tanlay Stat.*—Here is one of the finest châteaux in Burgundy, well kept up by its owner. It is a good specimen of the style of the Renaissance, the oldest part having been begun, 1559, by Coligny d'Andelot, brother of Admiral Coligny, the leader of the Protestants, and the chief victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. A chamber in the *Tour de la Ligue* is pointed out as the place where he and the other leaders of the party, the Prince de Condé, &c., were in the habit of meeting; and it is still covered with faded frescoes, representing, under the disguise of the gods of Olympus, the leading characters of the time; Catherine de Medicis as Juno (but with a double face), and her son, Charles IX., as Pluto; Condé as Mars. The larger and more splendid portion of the château, including numerous additions to the original plan, was built between 1643 and 1648 by Particelli d'Emery, Surintendant des Finances under Mazarin, from designs of Le Muet, except the Petit Château at the entrance of the great building, which is a beautiful specimen of the Renaissance of the 16th centy. At the extremity of the grand Canal, flanked by avenues, beneath which Coligny and Condé may have walked, is the Château d'Eau, from which artificial streams burst forth.

About 2 m. from Tanlay are the ruins of the Abbaye of Quincy. The canal and the Armançon are crossed twice before arriving at

9 m. *Ancy le Franc Stat.* (1772 Inhab.) The *Château* was begun in 1555, from designs, it is said, of *Primaticcio*, and decorated with frescoes still existing, by him and *Nicolo dell' Abate*. In 1688 it became the property and residence of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., who owned besides the Comté of Tonnerre, and other vast neighbouring possessions brought to him by his wife, Anne de Souvré, the richest heiress in

France. The last Marquis de Louvois established iron-forges about here. The château, at present the property of the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, is well kept up, and surrounded by park and woods.

5 m. *Aisy-sur-Armançon Stat.*—Near this are the very curious ruins of the Château de Rochefort, built about 1500. Soon after quitting Aisy the department of the Côte d'Or, so famous for its vineyards, is entered.

6 m. *Montbard Stat.* — (*Inn* : H. de l'Ecu; Point du Jour.) This unimportant town (2808 Inhab.) was the residence of the great naturalist Buffon, who was born here 1707, and lived in the *Château*, which he purchased. The gardens attached to it are arranged in terraces along the slope of the hill, and decorated with orange-trees. In a tower, forming a part of the house near the antique donjon, Buffon formed his study, and composed most of his works. The high square tower is the only part standing of the old castle. Little remains of the mediæval mansion, the residence of Buffon being a plain edifice of the 18th centy. The gardens, now open to the public, were laid waste by the Revolutionists in 1793, but one relic of their ancient condition was preserved in a small pillar of marble raised by the son of Buffon in front of the tower which contained his father's study, and bearing this inscription,

"*Excelsæ turris humilis columna,
Parenti suo filius Buffon, 1785.*"

"The *Château* was occupied by the widow of Buffon's son until lately: it contains portraits of Buffon and his collaborator Daubenton. His tomb, in the parish ch., was destroyed at the Revolution, the lead of his coffin melted, and his bones scattered."—*Costello*. A statue to Buffon by Dumont was erected at Montbard by his fellow townsmen in 1847.

[*Fontenay* is a sequestered abbey, a few miles from Montbard, whose founder was one Evrard Bishop of Norwich. It was tenanted by monks of the Cistercian order. Its ruined buildings are now converted into a paper manufactory, belonging to the family of Mont-

golfer. The chapter-house and cloisters are still good specimens of Gothic architecture. The church, converted into every-day purposes, is less striking; but it contains several mutilated ecclesiastical monuments.]

9 m. *Les Laumes Stat.* About 1½ m. E. of here is the village of *Alise Ste. Reine*, on the S.W. side of *Mont Auxois*, upon the plateau of which stood the ancient *Alesia*, where *Vercingetorix*, besieged by *Cæsar* (B.C. 50), in vain attempted to save Gaul from a foreign yoke. The *Mont Auxois* is surrounded by the small streams of *Oserau* and *Ose*, rendering it an easily defended military position. There is a fine panoramic view from the top over the district (see *Napoleon III.*'s '*Vie de César*').

[4 m. from *Laumes*, at the village of *Bussy*, is the château of the satirical writer and wit *Bussy Rabutin*.]

5 m. *Darcey Stat.*

9 m. *Verrey Stat.* From here the line rises rapidly before reaching

6 m. *Blaisy Bas Stat.*, close to the *Tunnel of Blaisy*, which is 4480 yards long, and cost more than 10 million francs. Within it is the summit level of the rly., 1330 Eng. ft. above the sea. It leads from the basin of the *Seine* into that of the *Saone* and *Rhône*. Numerous other tunnels, deep cuttings, and viaducts succeed. Passing the stats. of *Malain*, *Velars*, and *Plombières*, and leaving on the rt. the convent of *La Chartreuse*, the burying-place of the *Dukes of Burgundy*, before reaching

15 m. *DIJON STAT.*—a good refreshment room (*Buffet*); 5 to 25 min. halt, according to the trains (*Inns*: *H. du Parc*; *H. de la Cloche*—both excellent, good wines; *Goisset*, the owner of *La Cloche*, is a well-known wine-merchant; —*H. du Jura*, good and convenient from being near the *Stat.*, but small; *H. du Chapeau Rouge*)—the ancient capital of the *Duchy of Burgundy*, now the chief town of the *Dépt. de la Côte d'Or*, containing 39,193 Inhab., and at a height of 803 ft. above the level of the sea. It is in the midst of a fertile but arid plain, and, like many other towns similarly situated, it has

been over-praised by the French for its beauty. The distant view of the town, with its spires, towers, and trees, and the outlines of the *Jura* visible in the distance, are, however, imposing. In spite of modern improvements there remains a good deal within the town deserving of notice. *Dijon* was formerly an opulent city; its most flourishing period being after *Burgundy* was united to *France*; but its importance was lessened by the revolution of 1789, which reduced it to be merely the *chef-lieu* of a department.

The following itinerary will embrace the most remarkable objects of interest, in topographical order, starting from the rly. stat.:—*Place du Château d'Eau*, *Château*, *Hôtel de Ville* and *Musée*, *Ch. of Notre Dame*, *Chs. of St. Etienne* and *St. Michel*, *Place St. Jean*, *Rue Bossuet*, *Ch. of St. Benigne* and ruins of *Castle*, *Place St. Bernard* and *Statue*, *Prefecture*, *Place St. Nicolas*. Drive round town to the *Porte de St. Pierre*, *Cours*, and *Parc*, returning to the rly. stat. by the *Jardin des Plantes*, and *Chartreux*.

Following the *Rue de la Débarcadère*, a broad avenue from the rly. stat. to *Château d'Eau* and *Place Darcy*, we reach the *Porte Guillaume*, on the l. of which is the ancient *Château*, now a *Caserne de Gendarmerie*, built between 1478 and 1512. During the *Fronde* the town suffered severely from shot fired by the defenders of the castle. It afterwards became a state prison: the *Duchesse du Maine*, *Mirabeau*, *General Mack*, and *Toussaint l'Ouverture*, were imprisoned here. Continuing along the *Rue Guillaume* and *Rue de Conde*, we reach the *Place d'Armes*, a horseshoe in plan, a good centre from which to set out. Here stands the ancient *Palace* of the dukes of *Burgundy*, which, after the union of the duchy to the crown of *France*, became the *Palais des Etats*, and is now the **H. de Ville*. It has been so completely modernised in its principal front, that the great interest possessed by the building would hardly be anticipated. Parts of its interior, however, are old, such as the noble *Hall* and the low vaulted chambers beneath,

1. Church St. Bénigne.
2. Cathedral.
3. St. Michel.
4. Hôtel de Ville.
5. Prefecture.
6. Chateau.
7. Theatre.
8. Statue St. Bernard.
9. Post Office.
10. Place d'Armes.

which can be seen from the back, and the ancient kitchen ; it is still surmounted by a large and massive mediæval tower.

The style prevailing in this and the other buildings of the 15th centy. in Dijon, and which may be properly called the Burgundian, has many of the features which we afterwards find in our Tudor architecture. Besides the Civic Offices, and the *Oratoire*, or Protestant Chapel, this building contains one of the finest provincial *Museums* in France. The great hall, *Salle des Gardes*, and adjoining chambers, have been very judiciously chosen as the place of deposit for the rich and important monuments of the middle ages which are there preserved. The following objects may be particularly noticed. The crozier of St. Robert, the first abbot of the Cistercian order (ob. 1098). The wooden cup of St. Bernard, undoubted relic of this truly great and pious man, whose memory cannot be, however, relieved from the atrocities occasioned by the Crusades. The ornaments were probably added after his canonization. Toilet furniture of the Duchesses of Burgundy; caskets and boxes of ivory, beautifully carved. A purse supposed to have belonged to Isabella of Portugal, third wife of Philip the Good, of leather richly embroidered, and apparently of oriental workmanship. The chief ornaments of the collection are the magnificent * *Tombs* of Philippe le Hardi, the founder of the second race of the Dukes of Burgundy (1342 - 1404), and of Jean-sans-Peur, his son and successor (1371-1419)—perhaps the finest specimens existing of mediæval art on this side of the Alps. Both were erected in the Chartreuse of Dijon, founded and endowed by Philip, and selected by him as his last resting-place. Upon the suppression of the Chartreuse they were removed to the ch. of St. Benigne, where they rested but a short time, as in 1793 the Council of the Commune decreed their destruction. The bases remained at St. Benigne, but the figures were dispersed: some were placed in the Museum, others in private cabinets, and some abandoned in a lumber-room.

In 1818 the Department determined upon their restoration. This labour, though costly, was comparatively easy, for, although pulled to pieces, these pieces were as little defaced as possible. We see them in a state very little different from the original splendour. The tomb of Philippe le Hardi represents him in a recumbent posture, in his ducal robes. He is crowned with the ducal coronet, a plain circle without flowers, and his hand grasps the sceptre. The sides of the tomb are ornamented with arcades filled with elaborately sculptured statuettes, in alabaster, of friars, represented as mourners. The draperies are admirable. Claus Slater, a Dutchman, was the artist.

The tomb of *Jean-sans-Peur*, murdered on the Bridge of Montereau, 1419, matches entirely with that of his father both in material and in design. His ducal robe is *semé* with the device which he adopted, the *rabot*, or carpenter's plane, assumed by him in opposition to the ragged staff of his political adversary, the Duke of Orleans. By his side is his consort, Margaret of Bavaria. Her robe is white, *semé* with the well-known little flower (*daisy*) which bears her name.

The chimney-piece of the Great Hall is said to have been erected in 1504, after a fire which destroyed the roof in 1502; but was probably only restored. It is a magnificent specimen of Gothic art. There are also here 3 altarpieces, remarkable as specimens of wood-carving and wrought metal; one a metal Gothic *retable*, with folding-doors, filled with wooden statuettes of saints in great numbers, executed by Jacques de Baerze, 1391, also from the Chartreuse.

The *paintings* in the Museum are numerous, but much of the usual kind found in provincial collections: some of the portraits are interesting, especially those of the Duchesses of Burgundy; also a carved Gothic shrine or altarpiece, the compartments of which are painted by *Melchior Broederlein*, 1398.

There is a fine staircase of 316 steps in the old tower, the summit of which commands a very extensive view. The

kitchens in the right hand court form a curious specimen of architecture.

At the back of the H. de Ville is the *Post-office*, and in the rear of it *Notre Dame*, a singularly fine ch. in the purest Gothic, remarkable for the boldness of its construction. The W. front, a flat wall, with 2 little towers behind, covered with arcades standing free, and a grand portico. The E. end, a beautiful specimen of Early Pointed, was finished 1229. At one corner of the façade, where it was intended a tower should rise, still stands the clock brought (1382) from Courtrai, by *Philip le Hardi*. Jacques Marques, a Flemish artist, was the maker of this clock, which, in the opinion of Froissart, was the most curious existing, whether in Christendom or in the heathen lands, and hence selected by the duke as his trophy. The bells are struck by two hammermen, and who are called *Jacquemars* by the lower orders at Dijon—a corruption of their maker's name.

The Rue Rameau leads from the Place d'Armes past l. the *Theatre*, distinguished by a handsome Corinthian portico, and rt. the *Halle au Blé*, in the desecrated Ch. of *St. Etienne*, to *St. Michel's Ch.*, consecrated 1529. Its front, flanked by 2 towers, is a splendid example of the *Renaissance*. The portal is composed of 3 circular arches, with a very fine frieze above. The ornaments of this front are generally Italian in their details, yet so put together that the whole has the effect of a Gothic cathedral.

Returning through Rue de Condé to Rue Bossuet, we reach the *Entrepôt de Farine*, once Ch. of *St. Jean*, a desecrated fragment of a fine Gothic edifice, with a pointed roof of wide span and good flamboyant windows. The choir was destroyed 1810. Bossuet was baptized here, and was born in the adjacent house, 10, Place St. Jean.

Further to the W., nearer the Rly. Stat., is *St. Benigne*, originally a conventual ch.: it became the Cathedral after the Revolution. It is a fine building of the 13th and 14th cent., with a bold W. front. Its spire enjoys

local celebrity. Here have been discovered the remains of Duke Philip le Hardi, and some fine brick slabs with effigies of Burgundian nobles. In the nave is the slab-tomb of Udialaus King of Poland, 1388. The organ is large and fine.

There are many desecrated churches at Dijon, degraded into stables, coach-houses, warehouses, &c., though in tolerable repair, and worthy the attention of the architect; such are *St. Etienne*, a covered market; *St. Philibert*, cavalry stables, *Ste. Anne*, &c.

The *Palais de Justice*, near the Place d'Armes, has a good Renaissance front, and a large Hall, both restored. There is a Public Library of 50,000 volumes, in the Rue Chabot close by, and magnificent collections of Archives of Burgundy and of the town, behind the theatre.

Some curious relics of domestic architecture and early art are to be met with in the town. In No. 34 and 36, Rue des Forges, entered through a shop, not far from Notre Dame, is a Gothic staircase on the top of which stands the figure of a man with a basket on his shoulder, whence spring, in the form of a plant or tree, the vaulting ribs of the roof (a newel); these are foliated in a very bold manner. The whole is of good execution, though evidently late in the style.

Hôtel de Vogué, behind Notre Dame, No. 8, is a fine specimen of Renaissance, as is No. 28, Rue de la Chaudronnerie behind the Archives. Nos. 34 and 36, Rue des Forges, behind the Hôtel de Ville, are said to have been the residence of the ambassador of England; No. 31, Rue de l'Amiral Roussin; the authorities of the town have placed inscriptions on many of the ancient hotels.

The *Public Walks* are a leading feature in Dijon, surrounding the walls as with a belt of foliage, a collection of stiff alleys and commonplace plantations, here called *Remparts*. They run in the form of *Boulevards* outside of, and parallel to, the old ramparts, which themselves form elevated terraces. The *Parc*, about a mile out of the town, reached by the Porte and Place St. Pierre,

and the Cours du Parc, was laid out, 1610, by Le Nôtre, for the Great Condé, its owner, when governor of the province, who gave free admission to the public.

Dijon has the renown of being the native place of Bossuet, the celebrated Bishop of Meaux, born in the house No. 10, Place St. Jean; of Crebillon; of Guyton Morveau, the chemist; and of Maret Duc de Bassano. St. Bernard was born in the village *Fontaine les Dijon*, about 2 m. beyond the walls, and his father's castle is still in existence beside the curious church. A statue to the saint has been erected in the Place St. Bernard beyond the Castle by public subscription.

The *trade in the wines of Upper Burgundy* is concentrated in Dijon; the district which produces the most celebrated wines lies to the S. of the town, and is traversed by the Railroad to Châlons-sur-Saône, passing Vougeot, Nuits, and Beaune. (Rte. 106.)

10 min. walk from the town, by a road parallel to the rly., stands the *Asyle des Aliénés*, formerly the *Chartreuse*, founded by Philip le Hardi, 1383, as a burial-place for the ducal house, many of whom were buried here, including Charles the Bold, until the Emperor Charles V. removed his remains in 1550 to Bruges. The existing monuments are few:—the entrance gate, part of a tower, the kneeling effigies of Duke Philip and his Duchess prefixed to the portal of the modern chapel, and the well or cistern known as *Les Puits de Moïse* (1399) executed by Claus Slater (the sculptor of the ducal monuments). It consists of an hexagonal pedestal, originally the base of a Gothic obelisk, surrounded by 6 noble statues of Moses, David, Jeremiah, Zachariah, Daniel, and Isaiah, placed under a rich canopy, and upon elaborate pedestals. The figures are well preserved. The modern Gothic chapel, part of an old portail, is flanked by statues of Philippe le Hardi, his wife, and of their patron saints; the capitals of the columns are in fine foliage.

Opposite the rly. stat., and beyond

the line, are the Parc de l'Arquebuse and the Jardin Botanique, with a Museum of Natural History, in which there are some good specimens of the extinct Glyptodon from Buenos Ayres.

Railroads to Lyons and Marseilles; to Vesoul and Strasbourg; to Gray, Dôle, and Besançon; to Neuchâtel, by Salins; to Belfort.

ROUTE 105.

PARIS TO LYONS, BY FONTAINEBLEAU, MONTARGIS, BRIARE, GIEN, NEVERS, MOULINS [VICHY] — LINE OF THE BOURBONNAIS.

	Kil.	Miles.
Fontainebleau	59 . . .	37
Moret	67 . . .	41
Montargis	118 . . .	73
Nevers	254 . . .	157
Saincaize	264 . . .	163
Moulins	313 . . .	194
St. Germain des Fossés	355 . . .	220
[Vichy]	365 . . .	226
Roanne	421 . . .	261
St. Etienne	502 . . .	311
Givors	528 . . .	327
Lyons	549 . . .	340

6 trains daily, of which only 2 to Lyons in 14½ hrs., to Nevers in 5½ hrs., Vichy 8 hrs. This rly. opens a second route to Lyons, but longer by 23 Eng. m. than the Burgundy line. The route as far as Moret, as in Rte. 104.

41 m. *Moret Junct. Stat.*

Leaving here, the line quits the valley of the Seine to follow that of le Long by

5 m. *Montigny Stat.*

2 m. *Bourron Stat.*

5 m. *Nemours Stat.*, a town of 3902 Inhab., deriving its name from the woods (*nemora*) which once surrounded it. The *old Castle*, the residence of the Ducs de Nemours, of the line of Savoy, still exists, flanked by 4 towers, and includes several institutions.

The *Parish Ch.*, originally attached to the Priory of St. John, is a fine building. St. Pierre is the oldest ch. in the town.

6 m. *Souppes Stat.*

7 m. *Ferrières Stat.* About 5 m. E. of these stats. is the château of Bigny, near the village of Bignon, in which Mirabeau was born. It became subsequently the property of Arthur O'Connor, of Irish revolutionary celebrity.

[There is a second line of rly. from Paris to Montargis, passing by Corbeil, La Ferte-Alais, Malesherbes, and Puisseaux, but of the same length as that by Moret and Nemours.]

6 m. *Montargis Stat.* (*Inns*: la Poste; —H. de la Ville de Lyon), a town of 8103 Inhab., on the borders of an extensive forest, at the junction of the *Canal de Briare* with that of Orleans, by the side of which there are public walks. The vast castle, for a long time part of the domain of the crown, serving as a royal nursery, and called "le Berceau des Enfants de France," was sold, 1809, for 60,000 fr., and has entirely disappeared. Over one of the fireplaces in its great hall (for it had no less than 6) was a painting representing the combat between "the Dog of Montargis" and the murderer of its master, Macaire, which is said to have taken place, in the presence of Charles VI., in the Ile Notre Dame at Paris. The sagacity of the dog not only indicated the spot where his master was buried in the forest of Bondy, but also singled out the murderer; and the king, according to the spirit of the laws of the time, directed that the cause should be tried by a duel between the dog, as accuser, and the accused. After several attacks, the dog seized his adversary, who was armed with a club, by the throat, and compelled him to confess his crime. In 1652 the Grand Condé, then a rebel against the royal authority, arriving before Montargis with a small force, summoned it to surrender. The magistrates hesitated, but Condé, taking out his watch, declared he would sack the town and slay the inhabitants if it were not given up in an hour. This produced the desired effect, and gave rise to the saying, "que M. le Prince avait pris Montargis avec sa montre."

The country in which Montargis lies belongs to the district anciently called *le Gâtinois*; it has little interest. The road is carried in a straight line, through a dull district, to

7 m. *Solternes Stat.*

4 m. *Nogent-sur-Vernisson Stat.* Near Montbouy, 5 m. from here, are some remains of a Roman amphitheatre.

On approaching Gien, the valley of the Loire bursts into view: the pleasing effect of the broad winding river, and its vine-clad banks, is much enhanced by the previous barrenness and monotony.

12 m. *Gien Stat.* (Rte. 52).

6 m. *Briare Stat.* (*Inn*: la Poste), a town of 4306 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Loire, has given its name to the *Canal*, begun by Sully, and completed 1642, remarkable as the first attempt to open a communication between 2 river basins by means of supplies of water stored up on a summit level. It runs from the Loing at Montargis to the Seine at St. Mammes, thus opening a water communication between Paris and the S. and centre of France.

3 m. *Châtillon-sur-Loire Stat.*

[About 5 m. to the E. lies Châtillon-sur-Loing, in whose ancient castle Admiral Coligny was born in 1516. After his murder on the night of St. Bartholomew's his body was cut down from the gallows of Montfaucon, upon which it had been shamefully hung by his bigoted assassins, and conveyed by his cousin Montmorency to his wife, who concealed it for many months before she could venture to commit it to the tomb at Chantilly. Châtillon belonged to the Condé family.]

4 m. *Bonny Stat.*

4 m. *Neuvy Stat.* *Inns*: Poste, small; H. de Nièvre, clean. The *Château* overlooking the stat. belongs to the Comte de Couëssin. On the opposite side of the Loire is the *Château de Courselles*, a country seat of the late Marshal Macdonald. Across an undulating country, commanding, from time to time, peeps of the Loire, the road proceeds through

5 m. Cosne Stat. (*Inn*: Grand Cerf), where there are iron-furnaces; and a little way above which the town of Sancerre is seen on the opposite bank of the river.

[*Diligence* in 5 hrs. to Clamecy (36 m.) (*Inn*: la Boule d'Or, good, prettily situated. Its ch. has a square E. end and ambulatory, and a rich flamboyant W. front.)]

The Ch. of Bethlehem, in the suburb of that name, has been converted into the modern H. de la Boule d'Or.

5 m. Pouilly Stat.

9 m. *La Charité Stat.* (*Inn*: la Poste, pretty good), an ancient town of 4870 Inhab., still partly surrounded by ramparts, flanked by watch-towers, of the 14th centy. It is said to have derived its name from the benevolence shown to travellers by the monks of St. Benedict. Its Ch. (*Notre Dame*) must originally have been a fine Romanesque building; but the nave is, in part, destroyed, and the aisles and other portions modernised. The choir, however, surrounded by pointed arches, on light piers with elegant capitals, and the front, are probably as old as the latter part of the 12th centy. The church, which had 5 doors (4 Romanesque and with bas-reliefs still remaining), 5 aisles, and 5 apses round the choir, was in great part destroyed by fire, 1204, and was restored by Philippe-Auguste. A ruined tower is the only remaining relic of the monastery, whose abbots were so wealthy and powerful, that in the 16th centy. the Pope found it necessary to interfere and regulate the number of knights who should form their escort when they travelled.

The carriage-road to Bourges here crosses the Loire on a stone bridge (*Rte.* 103): there is also a suspension bridge.

At La Marche are ruins of a Romanesque Ch., which, from the rudeness of its architecture and carved capitals, is probably as old as the 10th centy. Under its E. end is a crypt.

8 m. *Pouges les Eaux Stat.* There are mineral springs about a mile from here, with an *Établissement Thermal*.

4 m. *Fourchambault Stat.* There are [*France, 1867.*]

extensive iron-works here: they belong to a joint-stock company, and employ 5000 workmen.

254 *Nevers Junct. Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de France), an ancient city of 20,700 Inhab., chief town of the Dépt. de la Nièvre, formerly capital of the Nivernais, is situated on the rt. bank of the Loire, near the confluence of the Allier. It is mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, "Noviodunum oppidum Æduorum, ad ripas Ligeris opportuno loco positum."

The oldest ecclesiastical edifice here is the Ch. of St. Etienne, very plain, both within and without. The date is 1063. It exhibits a union of the Burgundian style with that of the neighbouring province of Auvergne. A platform of masonry is raised at the intersection of the transepts for the central tower, extending nearly the whole width of the ch., internally supported by additional arches in the transepts. 3 of the original apsidal chapels remain perfect. Its roof is a barrel vault. Though gloomy, the ch. is pleasing from its good proportions.

The Cathedral of St. Cyr, on the hill top, somewhat heavy externally, consists of transepts and choir, built in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, with an apse at both ends; that at the W. is Romanesque, and together with the crypt and transepts dates from the 11th centy. The tower is flanked at the angles by colossal figures, in bad taste. The decoration of the interior is praiseworthy; the capitals of the columns sculptured with rich foliage, of admirable workmanship. All the statues were mutilated at the Revolution. In the S. transept is a rich Flamboyant doorway, leading to a fanciful spiral staircase, a remarkable example of what Mr. Willis calls "interpenetration," or the running of several series of mouldings into one another: these complicated interlacings pervade not only the canopy of the arch, but even the pinnacles.

The Palais de Justice, on the height facing an irregular open space, formerly

palace of the Dukes of Nevers, built by the princes of the line of Clèves, is an edifice in the flamboyant style, retaining several of its picturesque turrets and gables.

The old city *walls* and *towers* of the 15th centy. still remain. One of the *town gates*, a relic of the fortifications erected by Pierre de Courtenay, Seigneur de Nevers, at the end of the 12th centy., rebuilt 1393, still exists in the *Porte du Crou*. Another entrance to the town is by a *triumphal arch*, erected to commemorate the battle of Fontenay, 1746.

At a short distance behind the Palace is a public *garden*, formerly the park of the dukes.

Nevers is a thriving, busy manufacturing town; its potteries employ 700 persons: in its iron-works chains and cables for suspension bridges are made; the iron used is that of Berry. There is a *royal cannon-foundry*, for the navy. Not far from Nevers, the lateral canal of the Loire is carried over the Allier by an aqueduct called *Pont Canal de Guétin*, a remarkable work of engineering, completed 1845.

Railways—to Bourges (Rte. 101); to St. Amand and Montluçon; to Moulins, Vichy, Roanne, and Lyons (Rte. 108); to Cercy la Tour (33 m.), by the great metallurgical establishment of *Decize*, from where it will very soon be completed to Digoin, Creuzot, and Autun on one side, and to Clamecy and Auxerre on the other.

On leaving Nevers the rly. crosses the Loire to follow the valley of the Allier.

The scenery between Nevers and Moulins is pleasing; the country is much enclosed with hedgerows, and generally fertile. The Allier is seldom seen, concealed as it is by trees, in the flat valley through which it passes.

6 m. *Saincaize Junct. Stat.* Rly. to Bourges and Montluçon on rt.

6 m. *Mars Stat.*

4 m. *St. Pierre le Moutier Stat.*

5 m. *St. Imbert Stat.*

6 m. *Villeneuve-sur-Allier Stat.*

8 m. *Moulins Stat.* (Inns: Hôtel de

Paris, good; H. d'Allier, moderate), a cheerful town, without the activity of much trade, pleasantly situated on the rt. bank of the Allier. It is chief town of the Dépt. de l'Allier, and contains a population of 19,890. The Dukes of Bourbon here kept their court with a splendour not unworthy of sovereign princes in the 15th centy.

Moulins is a comparatively modern town, and has no remarkable buildings. The *castle* is reduced to a square tower of the 15th centy., called *La Tour Mal Coiffée*, and some buildings erected by Cath. de Medicis.

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame* consists merely of a lofty choir in the Florid style of the 15th centy.: its vaulted roof is elaborately groined. It contains an old painting of the Virgin and Child, on the two shutters of which, now detached from it, and hung against piers, are portraits of Pierre II., Duc de Bourbon, and his wife, Anne of France, attended by their patron saints, attributed to *Ghirlandajo*. Works are in progress for finishing this cathedral.

In the *Chapel of the College*, beyond the cathedral, is the monument of Henri Duc de Montmorency, who suffered, under the heavy hand of Richelieu, for having conspired against him and his master, Louis XIII., and was executed at Toulouse, 1632. His widow, Maria Orsini, conveyed his remains to this chapel, then attached to the Convent of the Visitation Nuns, of which she became superior, spending in it the rest of her days. The monument, attributed to an Italian sculptor, *Agheri*, consists of the reclining statue of the duke, resting on his helmet, with his duchess beside him in an attitude of grief and resignation; the expression of profound sorrow in her countenance is perfect, and the draperies are very beautifully executed. On either side is an allegorical figure—Valour, a sort of Hercules, and Liberty, a coarse female. The fact of this monument being in honour of a man beheaded for conspiring against a king caused it to be preserved at the Revolution.

Marshal Villars, the opponent of Marlborough, and Marshal Berwick,

natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill (Marlborough's sister), were both born at Moulins.

Here Lord Clarendon in exile wrote the greater part of his 'History of the Great Rebellion.'

Some cutlery, of an inferior kind, is made at Moulins.

At Moulins the very interesting road through the Limagne, Clermont, and the Volcanic district of Auvergne, strikes off up the valley of the Allier (Rte. 109).

[*Railway* to Montluçon, the coal-mines of Bézenet and Commentry, and Bourges (Rte. 103). The country traversed is only remarkable for its collieries.]

No one will quit Moulins without thinking of Sterne and his Maria, the scene of her melancholy story being laid here.

[*a.* All persons who take an interest in Gothic architecture should visit *Souvigny*, about 6 m. W. from Moulins. The Auberge de la Poste was the ancient Priors' palace. Diligences run daily from Moulins to the Baths of Bourbon l'Archambault in summer, and the road passes through *Souvigny*. Its *Abbey Church*, though much mutilated, is one of the most remarkable Gothic monuments in the province for size, and was the burialplace of the Ducal house of Bourbon, as St. Denis was of the Royal house. The nave, the apses at the E. end, and the crypt below the choir, date from the 11th centy.; the more recent portions from 1446, when the church was rebuilt. The nave is flanked by double aisles of equal width. In the N. aisle is a curious fragment of an octagonal pillar covered with sculptures—signs of the zodiac, mythical beasts, &c.—in the Byzantine style. Here is the shrine of St. Menoux; an object of local veneration. The *Chapelle Vieille* (1441), on the S. side, is separated from the choir and transept by a beautifully carved stone screen, with flamboyant tracery. It encloses the monument of Louis Duc de Bourbon, and Anne his wife, with their recumbent figures in

white marble, sadly mutilated by the Revolutionists. A recess, or niche, in the wall opposite, displays, amidst rich flamboyant tracery, the word "Espérance," the motto of the Order of the Thistle, founded by the Duke. On the N. side of the choir is *La Chapelle Neuve*—of the end of the 15th centy.—similarly decorated, and even more injured by the Vandals of '93, containing the tombs of Duc Charles, and his wife Agnes de Bourgogne. Duke Peter, interred here 1503, was followed to his grave by no less than 1700 officers of his household.

b. At *St. Menoux*, about 4 m. N. from Souvigny, is another ancient church, once attached to a Benedictine abbey. The choir is the most interesting portion, and a good example of the Burgundian style. The chevet on the inside is surrounded by semi-classical pillars. It has a large *Narthex* which can hardly be later than the 10th century.

The watering-place of *Bourbon l'Archambault*, a town of 3466 Inhab., frequented on account of its mineral waters, is about 16 m. W. of Moulins. The waters are saline, and are supplied by a hot spring, and a cold one called *la Source de Jonas*. There is a bath-house in the middle of the town. It was first brought into notice by Madame de Montespan, who died here. There are very considerable and picturesque remains of the ancient castle of the early Sires de Bourbon, and a fragment of the apse of a *Ste. Chapelle*.]

Moulins to Lyons.

On leaving Moulins the rly. continues on the rt. bank of the Allier by 3 m. *Bessay Stat.*

4 m. *Hauterive Stat.*

6 m. *Varennes sur Allier Stat.*

8 m. *St. Germain des Fossés junct. stat.*

Branch railway—10 kilom. = 6 Eng. m. to VICHY (See Rte. 101)—Rly. to Clermont (Rte. 109). Our line quits here the valley of the Allier, and enters on a hilly country. The mountains of Auvergne appearing to the S.W., and

those of Forez more to the E., form features in the landscape.

4 m. *St. Gérard le Puy Stat.*

7 m. *La Palisse Stat.* Between this and la Pacaudière the line traverses a very hilly tract, hence the necessity of numerous deep cuttings, embankments, viaducts, &c.

4 m. *Arfeuilles Stat.*

6 m. *St. Martin d'Estreux Stat.*

5 m. *La Pacaudière Stat.* Here we are once more in the valley of the Loire, though that river is not reached until arriving near Roanne.

6 m. *St. Germain l'Espinasse Stat.*

8 m. *Roanne Stat.* (Inns—none good: H. du Centre; Poste, best; H. du Midi), a town of 19,354 Inhab., deriving importance from its situation on the l. bank of the Loire, at the point up to and from which it is navigable. It has a great transit trade: the manufactures of Lyons, the iron and coal of St. Etienne, the productions of the S. provinces of France, and the imports from the Levant, conveyed hither from the Rhône by railway or canal, are transported hence, down the Loire, to Nantes, or through it, and the Canal de Briare, to the Seine and Paris. There are also considerable manufactures of cotton in the town and its neighbourhood. There is an old *Ch.*, *St. Etienne*, rebuilt 1549, near the château, and a bridge over the Loire which cost 3 million francs.

The Rly. from Roanne to St. Etienne and Lyons is described in Rte. 119.

[A more direct line by 25 m. will be soon completed between Roanne and Lyons, passing by Tarare, and joining the line from Macon to Lyons at the stat. of St. Germain, 15 m. before reaching the latter. The first portion, between Roanne and Amplepuis (18 m.), passing by

3 m. *Le Coteau Stat.*;

3 m. *L'Hopital Stat.*;

4 m. *Pegny Stat.*;

4 m. *St. Victor Stat.*;

and the second, from Tarare to St. Germain du Côte d'Or (23 m.), by

4 m. *Poncharra Stat.*;

3 m. *St. Romain Stat.*;

4 m. *Le Arbresle Stat.* (for the copper-mining districts of St. Bel and Chessy);

4 m. *Lozanne Stat.*;

3 m. *Chagay Stat.*;

2 m. *Les Chéres*;

3 m. *St. Germain Stat.*;

are already completed; the intermediate portion between Amplepuis and Tarare (8 m.) in 1868 only. In the latter portion is the great tunnel of *Le Sauvage*, 3254 yards long.

Roanne to	Kil.	Miles.
Amplepuis	29 . .	18
Tarare	42 . .	26
Arbresle	59 . .	36
St. Germain Junct. Stat.	77 . .	47
Lyons	99 . .	61]

The coach-road passed over the *Montagne de Tarare* by an alpine road, carried up in a series of zigzag terraces, sweeping round the shoulders of the hills, and crossing the gorges on handsome bridges of masonry, protected, at the sides, by stone studs like milestones. The summit of the pass about 3000 ft. above the sea.

Tarare is a thriving manufacturing town of 15,092 Inhab., seated in a narrow valley. The weaving of *muslins*, remarkable for their fineness, is the staple branch of manufacture, and it is calculated that between 3 and 4 millions of pieces are produced annually. It is said that as many as 50,000 persons are employed in the town and surrounding country on this branch of industry. The weavers ply their trade in damp cellars, which are neither floored nor warmed by fire, in order to keep up the moisture necessary for weaving fine webs, and to prevent the breaking of the thread.

For Rly. between St. Germain see Rte. 106.

LYONS TERMINUS (Perrache), Rte. 108.

ROUTE 106.

DIJON TO CHÂLONS-SUR-SAÔNE.—PARIS
AND LYONS RAILWAY B.

Paris to	Kil.	Miles.
Dijon	315 . .	196
Beaune	352 . .	318
Châlons	383 . .	217
Macon	441 . .	273
Lyons	512 . .	317

The Rly. from Paris to Dijon and the town of Dijon are described in Rte. 104. After leaving Dijon the main line throws off on l. the branch to Gray, Dôle, and Besançon (Rte. 148), and then carries the traveller along the skirts of the vineyards, producing the best *Burgundy wines*. The country, wherever it presents an advantageous slope, is entirely laid out in vines, and what it loses in picturesqueness it gains in richness. It is besides very populous; there are said to be 40 or 50 villages between Dijon and Beaune, a distance of 26 m.

About 1 m. S.W. of Dijon begins the chain of hills which form the celebrated *Côte d'Or*, averaging from 800 to 1000 ft. in height. It is covered with vineyards, which ascend in terraces, and then spread along the table-land on the summit. The colour of the soil is of yellowish red, from which the name of the district is probably derived. Here the best Burgundy wines are produced. In richness of flavour and in perfume, and all the more delicate qualities of the juice of the grape, they unquestionably rank as the finest in the world; and it was not without reason that the Dukes of Burgundy were designated as the 'princes des bons vins.' The soils on which these valuable wines are grown consist, in general, of a light black or red loam, mixed with the *débris* of the calcareous rocks upon which they repose. The principal vineyards of the *Côte d'Or* are situated between Dijon and Chagny, and describe an arc of a circle exposed to the S.E. and protected from the

N.W. by the range of limestone hills that stretches behind them. The vines are planted in trenches, at the distance of about 2 ft. apart, and are trained on poles to the height of 30 to 40 inches. In the best vineyards they are extremely old, and when old vines are replaced by others, a larger crop, but of an inferior quality, is obtained. The choice red growths of the *Côte d'Or* are the Clos-Vougeot, Nuits, Beaune, Volnay, Pomard, Chambertin, Richebourg, Romanée, and St. George. They are all distinguished by their beautiful colour and exquisite flavour, combining, in a greater degree than any other wines, the qualities of lightness and delicacy with richness and fulness of body. About 66,000 acres in the Côte d'Or are laid out in vineyards. The vineyards are called *Clos* or *Climats*. Many other crops are intermixed with the vineyards,—potatoes, clover, and maize, — whilst cherry, almond, and walnut trees are dotted over the fields.

7 m. *Gevey Stat.* Near here is the vineyard of *Chambertin*, about 15 or 20 acres in extent, but divided among numerous proprietors.

4 m. *Vougeot Stat.* The enclosure (*Clos*) *de Vougeot* produces the prince of Burgundy wines. It originally belonged to the monks of the neighbouring Abbey of Cîteaux, who carried its culture to the highest perfection, never selling its wine, but making presents of what they did not consume themselves. At the Revolution it was bought by a M. Focard, and afterwards came into the hands of M. Ouvrard, the army contractor. Its recent proprietors have enlarged it by taking in some of the neighbouring land; but the present extent of the vineyard is only about 120 English acres (50 hectares): the average annual produce is about 200 hogsheads. The soil near the top of the hill consists of small fragments of whitish limestone, containing fossil shells, of which the hill is composed: in the lowest part of the vineyard it merges into a nearly pure clay. The vines nearest the top, in the dry soil, produce the best wine; on reaching the clay it falls off, and be-

comes the ordinary wine of the district as we descend into the plain.

“The vintage is in general soon over, the proprietor employing often from 400 to 450 vintagers at the same time. For the red wine, the grapes as they are brought in are thrown into large cases or troughs, and there trodden by a number of men, with large wooden shoes, till the grapes are nearly all broken. They are then taken up in baskets, with interstices wide enough to allow the grapes to pass through, when a portion of the stalks, generally about two-thirds, are taken out. If the whole of the stalks were taken out, the quality of the wine, as has been repeatedly proved, would be inferior. The whole is then put into the vat into which the *must*, as it ran from the treading-troughs, had been previously carried. A space of about 12 inches is left unfilled at the top, and a sliding lid is then put over, which floats upon the surface. As soon as the fermentation becomes violent, the swelling of the mass lifts the lid to the height of six inches above the mouth of the vat. As, however, the skins and the stalks had previously risen to the surface, none of the liquor escapes. A very small space, formed by the looseness of the lid, is considered sufficient to allow the gas to escape, until the rising of the lid allows a greater space; and it is perhaps owing to the confinement of the gas that the lid is raised to such a height. If the weather had been very warm when the grapes were gathered, and still continues so while the fermentation is going forward, the wine is soon made. The fermentation is sometimes over in 30 h., at other times it continues 10, 12, and even 15 days. The best wine is always produced from the most rapid fermentation. When the fermentation slackens, the liquor begins to subside, and, when it is entirely over, sinks within the top of the vat, but not so low as when the vat was first filled, for the *marc*, or, in other words, the stalks and skins, are completely separated from the liquor, and float upon the top.

“As soon as it is known by the subsiding of the head, and by the taste and examination of the wine, that the fermentation has ceased, the wine is drawn off into large casks, which contain about 700 gallons each. Every 3 or 4 months it is pumped by means of the syphon and bellows into another vat of the same dimensions, when a man enters by the small opening left in the end of the vats, and washes out, with a brush and cold water, any lees which may have been deposited. The Burgundy of the Clos-Vougeot receives no other preparation, and it is treated in this manner as often as may be judged requisite, till it is disposed of. They commence selling it when 3 and 4 years old, but the wine of very favourable seasons is retained by the proprietor till it is 10 or 12 years old, when it is bottled and sold at the rate of 6 fr. a bottle. The price of the wine of ordinary vintages, from 3 to 4 years old, is from 500 to 600 fr. the hogshead, but seasons occasionally occur when the wine is not better than the *Vin Ordinaire* of the country.”—*Busby*.

Between Vougeot and the next station is *Vosne*, where the *Romanée*, *Richebourg*, &c., are grown.

3 m. *Nuits* Stat., a town of 3656 Inhab. The *vins de Nuits* were brought into fashion 1680, by Louis XIV., for whom they were exclusively prescribed by his physician Fagon, as a means of restoring his strength.

[7 m. E. of Nuits, and 12 from Dijon, is the celebrated *Abbaye des Cîteaux*, founded 1098 by Robert de Molesme, in which St. Bernard assumed the cowl in 1113, from which went forth to assume the keys of St. Peter no less than 4 popes, and which numbered 3600 dependent convents of the Cistercian order, of which it was the head. Great part of the abbatial buildings (modern) still exist, and have been converted into a Reformatory, Religious, and Industrial Penitentiary for Juvenile Offenders, placed under the care of priests, Sisters of Charity, and lay brothers. Near

them is a large Agricultural College. The ch. contains some tombs of the Dukes of Burgundy of the first branch.]

4 m. *Corgoloin Stat.*

6 m. *Beaune Stat.* (Inns: H. Brian ; H. de France) contains 10,907 Inhab., and owes its prosperity to its being one of the chief seats of the *wine trade in Burgundy*, about 80 mercantile houses being engaged in it; the annual exportation amounts to 30,000 or 40,000 butts. The ch. of Notre Dame contains specimens of building of all ages from the 12th century. The nave and part of the choir are the oldest.

The *Hospital* (Hôtel Dieu), founded by Nic. Rollin, chancellor of Philip Duke of Burgundy, 1443, presents in its court some good bits of Gothic, and there is a fine Gothic hall. Here is a remarkable painting, a Last Judgment, by *Roger v. der Weyden*, one of his best works, and one of the finest paintings of the early Flemish school; it has been attributed to *Van Eyck*. The *Bouzeoise*, a limpid stream, traverses the town.

Two huge round towers are all that remain of the castle, which was destroyed by Henry IV.

[At *Cussy la Colonne*, 12 m. S.W. of Beaune, is a Roman pillar or monument, bearing bas-reliefs; but it is accessible with difficulty by cross roads. At *Nolay*, near it, Carnot, the great military engineer and republican leader, was born.]

The country immediately about Beaune has much amenity, and in its neighbourhood are produced the wines of Volnay and Pomard, the former being characterised by its light and grateful aroma and delicate tint, the latter having more body and colour: they are sometimes mixed with the red wines to give them fire. Savigny, Beaune, Meursault, and several other vineyards in the neighbourhood, all produce excellent wines, and, generally speaking, all the growths of that district are remarkable for the purity of their flavour.

4 m. *Meursault Stat.*

5 m. *Chagny Junct. Stat.* (H. de l'Artichaut.) Coaches to Autun (Rte. 108.) This town is a central point, whence diverge lines of rly. to the great coal and iron basins of Creuzot, Epinac, &c., as well as to Moulins by Monceau les Mines, to Creuzot, Autun, Etang, and Nevers by Decize and Crecy la Tour. The tower of the *Church* is curious; it is a perfect specimen of the transition into the Pointed from the Norman style.

On quitting Chagny the rly. passes under the Canal du Centre by a short tunnel.

4 m. *Fontaines Stat.*

6 m. *Châlons-sur-Saône Stat.*—(Inns: H. des Diligences ; H. du Parc ; H. des Trois Faisans.) The Saône, which runs through this town of 19,982 Inhab., here being navigable for steamboats, gives it much water-side activity. The *Canal du Centre*, which connects the Saône with the Loire, commences here, and affords an outlet for a considerable traffic and transit of goods to the Mediterranean and Atlantic from the central departments of France. Châlons is the *Cabillonum* of Cæsar, whose *Commentaries* should be one of the handbooks of every traveller through the districts of Gaul. A fine granite column, standing on one of the Places, is unquestionably a relic of the Roman period.

The town is dull, but clean, and there is little worth seeing. But the quai, facing the river, is lined by good houses, and is the most lively portion. The *Cathedral* (St. Vincent), restored in tolerably good taste, with the addition of 2 new towers, is of the early Gothic or Transition period, when the peculiarities of that style were beginning to mix themselves with the older Romanesque. The *Hospital of St. Laurent*, on the island on the Saône, has some good painted glass. It is necessary to traverse the sick ward in order to see it. The date of this vaulted dormitory, and of the hospital itself, is 1528.

[Abélard died (1142) at the Abbaye of St. Marcel, about 2 m. from Châlons, now destroyed except the church; he

was buried there, but his remains were afterwards removed to Paraclete Eloise.]

' RAILWAY TO LYONS, Rte. 108.

ROUTE 107.

NEVERS TO CHAGNY STAT. (ON THE LYONS RAILWAY), BY CHÂTEAU CHINON, AUTUN, AND CREUZOT.

101 kil. = 62½ Eng. m. to Autun. Diligence daily, but places cannot be booked beyond C. Chinon.

Rly. from Nevers to Creuzot and Chagny, passing by Decize, Cercy la Tour, and through the coal districts of Creuzot and Epinac; the portions from Nevers to Cercy (32 m.), and from Montceau les Mines (from which branch to Autun and Creuzot) to Chagny is open. This line, which in a great measure supersedes the carriage-road by C. Chinon, forms an important connection between the two great rlys. between Paris and Lyons, and between the rich coal-fields of Creuzot and Epinac and the Valleys of the Loire and Rhone.

An interesting grazing country, varied by woods; the pastures studded with cream-coloured cattle. The towns passed are Roay, St. Benin, Chatillon, Le Moulin Maugin. A long-continued ascent carries the road into

4 m. *Château Chinon* (Inn, not clean, but good cuisine, and moderate).

The view on all sides is magnificent.

No public conveyance from here to Autun. Postmaster has only a sorry patache to furnish.

27 m. from *Chagny* Stat.

Autun. (Until the rly. has been completed, the easiest mode of reaching Autun will be from the St. Leger Stat. on the rly. from Chagny to Montceau les Mines, from which there are

frequent public conveyances, in 3 hrs.) or from Mouchanin, Creuzot, and Etang by rail, without any break. (Inns: La Poste; La Cloche.) In September a fair is held which lasts the whole month: the inns are then intolerable, and the town one scene of bustle and confusion. The first view of this interesting city is very pleasing. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Bibracte*, capital of the *Ædui*, mentioned by Cæsar as "*oppidum maximæ auctoritatis apud eos*," but its name was changed, in the time of Augustus, into *Augustodunum*, modernised into Autun. Tacitus describes its importance as a fortress and great city, and states that the most illustrious of the youth of Gaul were educated here. "Autun, now a town of 12,389 Inhab., stands at the foot of a range of well-wooded hills. The Roman ruins, hoary-grey, situated low down near the river, distinguish themselves by their fine and peculiar forms. Amongst the masses of buildings, crowned by the cathedral and its lofty spire, is the *Temple of Janus*, as it is called, though without any sufficient authority, a square building, of which 3 sides are standing, near the river. It is denuded of ornaments, but imposing, from its proportions and its solidity. It probably dates from the time of the Lower Empire. The *Two Roman Gates* are beautiful and very perfect. They are both nearly on the same plan; double arches below, and ranges of smaller arches above, ornamented with pilasters. The *Porte d'Arroux* is Corinthian, the *Porte Saint André* Ionic. They are evidently of the Lower Empire, and the purist will find fault with the details; but if you will put away criticism, and enjoy the objects, the effect is most satisfactory. Nothing can be more charming than the appearance of the delicately-cut arches, coming off against the blue sky."—F. P. The Roman walls of *Augustodunum*, within which the present city has shrunk, are very massive and curious, and large fragments still very perfect exist.

Outside of Autun, upon the Dijon road, is a singular pyramidal mass of

masonry, called the *Pierre de Couars*. It is about 50 ft. in height, and was probably originally much more lofty. The facing is entirely destroyed. It is quite solid, and is probably sepulchral: antiquaries have supposed it to be the tomb of Diviciacus.

Autun had a noble *amphitheatre*. The ruins are now encircled by other buildings, but the general site of the Roman city is a perfect mine of antiquities. Many were collected by the late *M. Jouet*. Here also is a fragment of the tomb of the wicked Brune-hault, who was buried at the abbey of St. Martin, a curious structure, now razed to the ground.

The *Cathedral of St. Lazare*, lately restored, exhibits an interesting variety in its style of architecture. The lofty spire, covered with foliated crockets, is a masterpiece of Gothic; so also is the rood-loft, composed of delicate and elaborate filigree-work. But a large proportion of the building is in the Romanesque style, and displays the closest imitation of Roman art; indeed, it is copied from the neighbouring *Porte d'Arroux*. The elegant flamboyant decorations of the chapels in the nave, and especially of the door of the sacristy, a charming bas-relief of Christ and the Magdalene, in the chapel which serves as baptistery, the painted glass in the *Chapelle St. Nazare*, representing the genealogy of the Virgin, and the Martyrdom of St. Symphorien, by *Ingres*, deserve also particular attention.

In all parts of the city may be seen the disjointed fragments of the ancient edifices by which Autun was once adorned. There is a good collection of the *geology* of the district in the *Petit Séminaire*, of which the *Abbé Landriot* is superior.

There is an incipient museum, *Musée Lapidaire*, containing several objects collected by *M. J. B. Jouet*: amongst others a Roman mosaic of Bellerophon combating the Chimæra, fragments of the tomb of Brunehaut, &c.

Autun, it will be remembered, was the see of *Bishop Talleyrand*, afterwards *Prince de Benevento* and minister of

Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII.; General Changarnier, and Marshal Macmahon, the hero of Magenta, were both born here.

Diligence to Beaune, to St. Leger Stat., or Rail by Creuzot to Chagny.

Not far from Autun are the two valuable coal-basins of Epinac (to the N.) and of Creuzot, which are worked by pits, in some cases more than 650 ft. deep. Mineral oil for lighting the mines is obtained by a distillation from the bituminous schists accompanying the coal.

At Creuzot, 14 m. from Autun, are the most extensive Iron-works in France, employing 10,000 persons. Here are 10 blast furnaces and 150 coke-ovens; also foundries, locomotive factories, and copper-works. The Canal du Centre passes through Creuzot. The iron-ore is brought from a distance. From Epinac (where are considerable glass-works for making wine-bottles) the coal is transported on a tramway to the Canal de Bourgogne, thence by water and rail to all parts of France.

From Creuzot to Chagny, Rail, by St. Leger.

Chagny Stat. (Rte. 106).

ROUTE 108.

CHÂLONS-SUR-SAÔNE TO LYONS, BY MÂCON: RAILWAY C.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Châlons	383	237
Tournus	409	253
Mâcon	441	273
Trevoux	487	302
Lyons	512	317

Paris to Châlons. (See Rtes. 104 and 106.)

The Railroad runs along the rt. side

of the Saône, sometimes close to it, mostly out of sight of it, but little removed from it. From some of the eminences surmounted by the road, towards the E., the chain of the Jura is seen, and, in favourable weather, Mont Blanc, distant as the crow flies about 100 m.

Immediately below Châlons is the mouth of the *Canal du Centre*, leading in 76 m. to Digoin on the Loire, and a basin or dock for barges entering or quitting it.

5 m. *Varennnes Stat.*

5 m. *Sennecy le Grand Stat.*

6 m. *Tournus Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de la Gare), a town of 5640 Inhab., possessing a wooden bridge of 5 arches over the Saône. Its *Church*, formerly attached to a venerable abbey, now destroyed, is a very plain edifice, in the Romanesque style, but interesting to the student for its architecture and antiquity. It is surmounted by a central tower, flanked with Corinthian pilasters at the angles, and has 2 others at the W. end. Its nave, preceded by a narthex or vestibule supported on 2 rows of short thick pillars without capitals, is probably of the 10th centy. The nave is roofed with a series of cradle or barrel-vaults, placed transversely, separated by cross arches, so as to divide it into compartments.

In the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is a granite column, reputed antique, found in the Saône.

The painter *Greuze* was a native of Tournus: the house where he was born is marked by an inscription: he died at Paris, 1805.

After this place the country and the towns begin to assume a more southern appearance.

Near the river vineyards cover the slopes, which are a prolongation of the distant range of the hills of Charolois.

6 m. *Chirzy Stat.*

3 m. *Pont de Vauxfleury Stat.*

4 m. *Senozan Stat.*

7 m. *Mâcon Junct. Stat.*, very good Buffet. The express trains to Lyons stop here only for 5 min., those to Geneva and Italy long enough to

breakfast and dine. (*Inns*: H. de l'Europe, on the Quay, "very good"—*J. P.*, Oct. 1866; *Le Sauvage*.)

Mâcon was the capital of the country of the Mâconnois, and ruled by its own sovereigns from the time of Louis le Débonnaire until it passed to the house of Burgundy. The country was often settled as an appanage upon the younger branches of the family. It is chief town of the Dépt. de Saône et Loire. Pop. 18,382. The devastations of the Huguenots, who exercised the greatest cruelties and atrocities here, and of the Revolutionists, have nearly denuded Mâcon of all its ancient religious structures; hence the necessity of erecting a new church. The towers of the old *Cathedral* are standing, together with a very small portion of the body of the building, and have lately been restored. There is a *Bridge* of 13 arches over the Saône. From it, but still better from an *Esplanade* planted with poplars beyond it, Mont Blanc may be described in clear weather. In the neighbourhood of Mâcon are many very fine prospects of the ranges of hills of the Bourbonnois and Charolais, the latter being a continuation of the Côte d'Or.

Mâcon is the birthplace of Lamartine the poet. His Château, at St. Point, a village of 1200 Inhab., 15 m. distant S.W. by the road to Charolles, has been sold. In the village ch. are statues of SS. Elizabeth and Geneviève, by Madame De Lamartine, there is a monument to her daughter in the ch.-yard.

Mâcon is the centre of a great trade in the wine grown in its arrondissement, though at some distance from the town itself, and from our road; at the foot of the hills on the W. The best sorts are the growths of Thorins and Moulin à Vent, which are red, and of Pouilly, a white wine.

[From Mâcon the Rly. to Geneva, Chambéry, and St. Jean de Maurienne, by Amberieu (Rte. 153), branches off, crossing the Saône below the town on an iron bridge.]

[15 m. N.W. of Mâcon is Chivy, on the Grône; 2 public conveyances

daily, in 2½ hrs. (*Inn*: H. de Bourgogne), once famous for its ancient and wealthy *abbaye*, of the order of St. Benedict, founded in the 10th centy., which, before the Revolution, had 600 religious houses dependent upon it, and enjoyed a revenue of 300,000 fr. a year. It was erected in the 12th and 13th cents., but was so completely destroyed in 1789, that of its noble Gothic church only the 2 towers remain, with fragments of the S. transept, the *chapelle de Bourbon*, of the 15th centy., and some mutilated walls. The town, which has a population of 4253, and some manufactures, is built on the site and with the materials of the abbatial buildings. Some traces of the great entrance, consisting of 2 arches of the 12th centy., remain. The *cloisters* form a sort of public square, in the midst of which is held a fair, and a fragment of the Abbot's Palace is converted into a private dwelling. There are 2 churches in the town; that of Nôtre Dame, of the early period of the 13th centy., and of St. Marcel, with a handsome pyramidal bell-tower. Here is a government stud (*Haras*).]

The banks of the Saône acquire some elevation and picturesqueness below Mâcon; the Jura mountains being all along a feature in the view to the E.; the nearer hills of the Côte d'Or on rt. studded with white châteaux and villages.

4 m. *Creches Stat.*

5 m. *Romaneche Stat.* There are mines of oxide of manganese near here.

5 m. *Belleville Stat.* 3261 Inhab. The ch., of the 12th centy., is curious.

9 m. *Villefranche Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de Provence), an industrious town of 12,489 Inhab., has rather a cheerful aspect. The church has been a beautiful specimen of the florid Gothic, though small. The hills of the Mont d'Or come finely into view at

2 m. *Anse Stat.* There are traces of a large Roman villa near the town.

3 m. *Trévoux Stat.* is an ancient town, nearly 1½ m. from the station, of 2863 Inhab. on l. bank of the Saône, on the slope of a hill,

surmounted by the ruins of its old castle. It possesses no interest beyond that connected with the recollection of its having once been capital of the principality of Dombes, and the place where the Jesuits compiled and printed the very learned works called the '*Journal de Trévoux*,' 1701, and '*Dictionnaire de Trévoux*,' 1704, a sort of Encyclopædia. Their house remains, marked by the shield of the Order of St. Ignatius.

Dombes was acknowledged as an independent state by the French kings (except Francis I.) from Philippe-Auguste down to Louis XIV., owing them only allegiance and aids of men in case of war. It had a parliament of its own, which met at Trévoux, and the right of striking money, down to 1664. It is supposed to have been the Roman Trivise, near which Septimius Severus defeated the army of his rival Albinus and thus secured the empire for himself. In the district of Dombes are some thousands of fishponds, formed by damming up the running streams; every 3rd year the water is let off, the fish caught, and the bed of the pond cultivated.

Through pretty scenery, between banks thickly scattered with habitations, the Saône, considerably contracted in width, passes under the richly-wooded heights called Mont d'Or, rising 1000 ft. above the river. On the rt., by Belle Ile,

3 m. *St. Germain de Mont d'Or Junct. Stat.* The rly. from Roanne by Tarare (Rte. 105), and from Paris to Lyons by the Bourbonnais, joins here.

2 m. *Neuville Stat.*

1 m. *Couzon Stat.*, connected by a wire bridge with

La Roche Taillée, so called from the cutting which Agrippa is supposed to have made to allow the passage of one of the great Roman highways. But the fissure through which the road and the Saône pass is doubtless natural.

2 m. *Collonges Stat.*

Lower down is *l'Ile Barbe*, linked to either bank by suspension-bridges over the Saône. Not seen from rail.

The country and buildings now pre-

sent a very Italian appearance, dotted over with numerous villas. But the rly. is carried through tunnels and cuttings, so that little is seen of the suburbs of Lyons. After

Ile Barbe Stat. the tunnels and works on the rly. are very heavy, leading to the *Vaise stat.*, on the rt. bank of the Saône, at Lyons. After leaving the *Vaise station* several streets are crossed on arches, and the rly. enters the tunnel of *St. Irénée*, 7134 ft., or nearly a mile and a third long, and 301 ft. below the summit of the hill of *Fourvières*. On emerging from the tunnel a tubular bridge over the Saône carries the line into the

LYONS JUNCT. STAT., in the *Quartier Perrache*, and on a high embankment bordering the *Cours Napoléon*. The Buffet at the station here is inferior to the others on the line.

Omnibuses to all the hotels. Fares, with luggage, 80 c.; without, 30 c. Fiacres with 1 horse 1 f. 25 c., with 2 1 f. 50 c. the course.

LYONS (French, Lyon).—*Inns*: Grand Hôtel de Lyon, Rue Impériale, first class, comfortable, the best; H. de l'Univers, No. 26, Cours Napoléon, near the rly. station, moderate charges, "very comfortable"—*Aug.* 1866; H. du Parc, small but clean, also near the station; H. de l'Europe, in the Place Louis le Grand; H. du Nord, in the Place des Terreaux, near the H. de Ville, chiefly for bachelors and commercial men. — *Restaurants*: Maison Dorée, Place Louis le Grand; Bavoux, Place de la Préfecture. — *Cafés*: C. Cosati, Rue Impériale; du Rhône; de la Jeune France; Bains du Rhône, in the Rue du Perrat.

There are few more stately cities, in external aspect, in striking situation, seated as it is on two great rivers, the Rhône and Saône, or in the lively air of bustle and commerce diffused through its interior, than Lyons, the second city of France, the chief seat of its silk manufactures, the focus where the commerce of the North and South converges. It is a fortress of 1st class, and capital of the Dépt. du Rhône. Its

Pop. amounts to 323,954 including its suburbs. The lower part of the town is 557 ft. above the sea.

The appearance of grandeur is no longer limited to its quais, bridges, and noble rivers, to the steep and commanding heights of *Fourvières* on the rt. of the Saône, and to the Places Louis le Grand, des Terreaux, and de Louis Napoléon. Few town in France have been more improved since 1852. The construction in 1856-7 of a grand avenue—parallel with the Rhône—called *Rue Impériale*, and of another called *Rue de l'Impératrice*, has admitted light and air into the interior of the town, and has produced two very fine and wide streets. The climate is rainy and foggy, and a cloud of smoke usually hangs over the city, and covers everything with dirt, as in an English manufacturing town.

Lyons stands on both banks of the Saône and Rhône, but the largest part occupies the tongue of land between these two rivers, extending from the heights covered by the populous suburb of *La Croix Rousse*, the residence of the silk-weavers, down nearly to the confluence of the rivers, towards which the quarter of *Perrache* has pushed forward buildings. On the l. bank of the Rhône are the suburbs of *Les Brotteaux*, now the handsomest part of Lyons, and of *La Guillotière*, where a new town has rapidly risen;—on the rt. bank of the Saône, the suburbs of *Vaise*, through which we enter Lyons from Paris; of *Fourvières*, mounting up the face of a slope so abrupt as scarcely to be accessible for wheeled vehicles; of *St. Irénée* behind it; and of *St. George*, lower down, near the water-side. These topographical details will be best understood when the traveller has scaled the ** Heights of *Fourvières*, which he should do the first thing after his arrival, on account of the view commanded from it. To reach it the road passes between the Palais de Justice and the cathedral, ascending the steep and narrow streets above the latter.

Higher up is the huge straggling hospital of *l'Antiquaille*, occupying the

site of the Roman palace in which Claudius and Caligula were born, now assigned to the reception of 600 patients, afflicted with madness and all sorts of incurable diseases, to the care of whom Frères Hospitaliers and Sœurs de la Charité devote their lives. Higher up are narrow lanes, and steep stone steps, partly in front of shops in which rosaries, medals, devotional engravings, candles, and wax models of different parts of the body for suspension in the church, are displayed before the eyes of penitents and pilgrims: we reach

The **Ch. of Notre Dame de Fourvières*, whose lofty dome is crowned by a colossal gilt statue of the Virgin: it is only remarkable for the quantity of ex-votos, paintings, &c., to the number of 4000, with which its walls are covered, offered to the altar of the miracle-working figure of our Lady of Fourvières, whose intercession is stated, by an inscription over the entrance, to have preserved Lyons from the cholera. (Ascent of the dome 25 c.) Close beside the Ch. a speculator has built a look-out tower (1 fr.), 630 ft. above the Saône, and from it, or from the dome of the Ch., a most magnificent view may be obtained. The city of Lyons appears unrolled as a map beneath one's feet, including the two noble rivers visible to their junction, the Saône crossed by 12 bridges, the Rhône by 9. Beyond it stretch fields, plains, and hills, dotted over with country houses, and the distance is closed (in clear weather) by the snowy peak of the *Mont Blanc*, nearly 100 m. off, this being one of the farthest points from which it is visible. More to the S. the Alps of Dauphiné, the mountains of the Grande Chartreuse, and the Mont Pilas appear. The Ch. of Notre Dame is seated on the very summit of the hill, and is said to occupy the site, and retain the name, of the Roman *Forum Vetus*, erected by Trajan. Numerous but inconsiderable Roman remains have been brought to light on the hill, and some arches of an *Aqueduct*, partly included in the Fort of St. Irénée.

In the faubourg St. Irénée, behind Fourvières, is the *Ch. of St. Irénée*, an uninteresting modern building, erected on the grave of that saint and martyr, and upon subterranean vaults, in which, it is said, the early Christians met for prayer, and were afterwards massacred, in the reign of Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. In the midst of this crypt, an ancient Romanesque building, resting on columns, is a sort of well, down which the bodies of the Christians were thrown, until it overflowed with the blood of the 19,000 martyrs, for such is the number reported to have fallen, according to the legend, and a recess is filled with their bones. The upper Ch. was destroyed, and the crypt much injured, by the Calvinists, 1562; and the whole has been sadly modernized, much to the disparagement of historic associations.

**The *Cathedral* dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, on the rt. bank of the Saône, has 4 towers, two of which flank the W. front, and two, more massive, but shorter, the transepts. The W. front is the most recent portion of the edifice, having been completed in the reign of Louis XI.: its bas-reliefs and statues are curious, but they have suffered from the Calvinistic iconoclasts of the 16th century. "The greater portion of the cathedral is of the age of St. Louis; but, though Gothic, the attentive observer will remark some curious imitations of Roman ornaments, particularly in an incrustated band or frieze of red and white marble, composed of masques and foliage, copied from the antique, with considerable exactness, running round the principal apse. The painted glass windows are remarkably fine. The centre tower, which opens into the cross, contains a rose window, which produces a peculiarly good effect. In a side aisle, on the floor, stands the once celebrated clock, made by Nicholas Lippeus of Basle, in 1508. It is very much like that at Strasburg, exhibiting various processions of little figures, the courses of the sun and moon, and the like; but

it is quite out of repair; and to be called in action it requires the administration of half a franc to the sacristan."—*F. P.* "The clerestory presents an interesting series of windows, giving, in order, the gradations from plain lancets and circles, without foliation, or even a containing arch, to the perfect mullioned window, with flowing tracery" (*Petit*). The *Bourbon chapel*, built by the Cardinal de Bourbon and his brother Pierre, son-in-law of Louis XI., is remarkable for its ornaments, principally flowers and foliage of the most delicate sculpture. Amongst them the thistle or *chardon* is repeatedly introduced; a pun or rebus, allusive to the *cher-don* which the king had made to Pierre in the gift of his daughter.

"The see of Lyons, the religious metropolis of the Gauls, ascends to the era of the primitive church, its founders having been St. Pothinus, an Asiatic Greek, in the 2nd centy., and St. Irenæus, disciples of the apostles, both of whom suffered martyrdom here. Before the Revolution the cathedral enjoyed many high privileges. The canons had the title of Counts of Lyons: and in the service many ancient usages are retained; amongst others, yellow or native wax alone is used for the tapers, and no instrumental music allowed. Adjoining the cathedral is a building, part of the ancient *Archiepiscopal Palace*, which seems to be of the 9th centy."—*F. P.*

Round the cathedral are numerous shops for the sale of church furniture and ecclesiastical vestments.

On the quai, a little above the cathedral, opposite the Pont du Palais de Justice, is the *Palais de Justice*, a handsome building, faced with a colonnade of 24 pillars. M. Baltard, who erected the Halles Centrales at Paris, was the architect.

On the opposite side of the Saône, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down, at the end of a street running up from the Pont d'Ainay and Place St. Claire, is the *Church of the Abbey of Ainay*, a very remarkable monument, both of Pagan and Christian antiquity. The centre

of the cross is supported by 4 ancient granite columns, supposed to have belonged to the altar erected at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône (which originally joined those waters close to the Ch.), in honour of Augustus, who resided for 3 years at Lyons, by the 60 nations of Gaul. In the representation of that altar existing on medals there are only 2 pillars, 1 on either side, each supporting a statue of Victory; but these lofty columns, each of a single shaft, having been cut in two, now form the 4 supporters, of somewhat low proportions, to the central lantern. The measurements of the diameter of the sections in each pair show how they were joined. Their capitals, an imitation of the Corinthian, are mediæval. The original capitals were Ionic. The Ch., as a building, was in existence before 937 (its foundation as a monastery was much earlier), and these are possibly of that æra. The outer tower is probably Carolingian; but the building has recently been so restored, in some parts awkwardly, as to prepare much perplexity for the antiquarians who are yet unborn. Beneath the sacristy are the *dungeons* in which Pothinus and Blandina were immured previous to their martyrdom.

"The sufferings of these witnesses for the truth rest upon a document of great authenticity, the Epistle of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons to the Brethren in Asia and Phrygia. Pothinus, chosen bishop of Lyons, and then 90 years of age, was sent back into this dungeon, where he expired after two days' confinement. For Blandina, who was a converted slave, greater tortures were reserved. After being scourged and exposed to the fire in an iron chair, she was delivered over to the beasts in the amphitheatre. These events took place during the persecution under Marcus Antoninus, the implacable enemy of Christianity, A.D. 177.

"These dungeons are gloomy cells, without light or air, below the bed of the adjoining river. The apertures by which they are entered are so low that you must creep into them upon hands and knees. They adjoin a crypt which,

until the Revolution, was used as a chapel: traces of Roman work are here distinctly seen, and the walls are covered with modern frescoes of the martyrs, and the floor with fresh mosaics. It has been restored to use.

"The middle-age name of Ainay was *Athenacum*, and most of the historians of Lyons are unanimous in supposing that it is built upon the site of the *Athenæum* founded by Caligula, and the buildings of which joined to or included the Augustan altar. It was a school of debate and composition, in which pleaders competed for the prize. Great honours were bestowed upon the successful competitors; but those who failed were liable, according to the statutes of the imperial founder, to the most severe and humiliating punishments—to be chastised with a ferula, or thrown into the river, and to obliterate their own compositions by licking them out with the tongue: hence even the most gifted would approach the altar with trepidation and fear" (*F. P.*), and hence the line of Juvenal—

"Palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
Aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram."

Some other remarkable churches, &c., have been spared:—*St. Nizier*, in the Rue St. Pierre, abutting to the Rue de l'Impératrice, a fine example of the flamboyant Gothic. Obs. the triforium, with foliated window arches, without mullions. The bosses of the arched roof are curiously pointed. The portal, in the style of the Renaissance, is a work of the 16th centy. by Philibert Delorme. Several hundred of the insurgents in the insurrection of 1834 were killed within the walls of this church by the soldiery.

Ch. of S. Bonaventure or *des Cordeliers*, near the Place de la Bourse, contains a handsome Reredos, executed in 1864, and some good modern painted glass, by Thibault, an artist of Clermont.

St. Pierre, behind the museum, has a curious Carlovingian portal, in perfect preservation, though barbarously coated with oil-paint.

The oblong square called *Place des Terreaux*, one side of which is occupied by the Hôtel de Ville, and another by the Museum or Palais des Beaux Arts, was the scene of the execution of Cinq Mars and De Thou: "they perished on the scaffold, the one like a Roman, the other like a saint;" thus atoning for their share in a conspiracy against the unrelenting Richelieu. Here also, in 1794, the guillotine was erected, and kept actively at work until the square became so flooded with human blood, that the Terrorist chiefs, fearing to rouse the sensibility of the people, resolved on a wholesale massacre, by musketry and grape, in the Brotteaux, on the S. side of the Rhône.

The *Hotel de Ville* (1447-55), with its lofty roofs and bold projections, is not unworthy of the ancient consulate of Lyons, who, before the Revolution, were a most influential and useful magistracy, though much reduced in authority by Henri IV. In this building sat the Revolutionary Tribunal which, under Challier before the siege, and after it under Couthon, Collot d'Herbois, and Fouché, despatched so many thousand victims to perish by the guillotine and the fusillade. Collot d'Herbois, the chief of these tyrants, had been an actor, and in that capacity had been hissed off the stage of Lyons. He vowed vengeance against the town in consequence of this affront; and amply did the savage glut his desire for it.

The *Palais des Beaux Arts*, or *Museum*, in the ancient convent of St. Pierre, contains some very remarkable specimens of Roman antiquity. The marbles (*Musée Lapidaire*) are arranged under the arcades on the ground floor; the other antiquities on the floor above. Amongst their ancient remains are worthy of notice—A *Taurobole*, or square altar, 5 ft. high. The *Bronze Tables* containing the speech made by Claudius, when Censor, in the senate (A.D. 48), on moving that the communities of *Gallia Comata* should be admitted to the privileges of the Roman citizenship—a document of high national importance.

They are beautifully cut, and the letters are as sharp and as legible as if they had just issued from the engraver's hands. They were discovered in the year 1528, on the heights of St. Sebastian. Claudius was born at Lyons on the very day when the altar of Augustus on the site of Ainay above was consecrated. In contemplating a relic of this description in the city to which it belongs, we become sensible how much of its interest would be diminished by depositing it in any place out of the locality it refers to. A very fine mosaic pavement, representing the *games of the Circus*, in which the Spina, and the gates whence the chariots started for the race, are fully given, was found at Ainay, 1800. Several other pavements were found in or near the city, including one of Orpheus and the wild Beasts, brilliant in colour; the collection of Roman, chiefly sepulchral inscriptions, is very extensive and interesting.

The legs of a bronze horse, fished up from the bed of the Saône, and several other bronzes, are remarkable; and a very interesting series of Roman glass found in and about Lyons.

In the *Picture Gallery* (*Musée de Peinture*) are several paintings of celebrated masters. — * *Pietro Perugino*: The Ascension, the heavenly choir in the sky, the Apostles and Virgin below; one of the fine works of the master, a magnificent painting; given to the city by Pope Pius VII.; it stood originally in the ch. of San Pietro at Perugia. *Rubens*: St. Francis, St. Dominic, and the Virgin interceding for the world, against which the Saviour is about to launch his thunder; finely coloured, but coarse and offensive in the composition. *Caracci*: The Baptism in the Jordan. A Portrait of a Canon of Bologna. *Guercino*: The Circumcision. *Teniers*: St. Peter delivered from the Prison, or rather soldiers gaming in the guard-house; for what is called the subject is rendered merely an accessory. A Portrait of Jacquart, inventor of the silk-loom named after him, by *Bonnefonds*. Portrait of *Mignard*, by himself. Portrait

of William III. of England, *Van Heem*. Here are preserved *Poussin's* original drawings for his paintings of the 7 Sacraments. In another part of the building are collections of majolica, porcelain, Limoges enamels, and Palissy ware, the two latter very fine.

A School of Design established at Lyons has been attended with remarkable success in improving the taste in the silk manufactures. A portrait of Jacquart, in imitation of an engraving, but produced by the loom invented by him, is both a monument to his memory and a proof of the skill attained by his townsmen.

In one of the apartments are placed the busts of some of the illustrious natives of Lyons, such as Philibert Delorme, architect; Bernard de Jussieu, the botanist; Jacquart, inventor of the silk-loom; Suchet, marshal of France; Poivre, governor of L'Île de France, who introduced pepper into use; &c. &c.

The *Museum of Natural History* is very creditable to the town, by its extent; and most useful and instructive to the student, by its *excellent systematic arrangement*. It is well filled in all the departments of natural history; where specimens of an interesting genus or species are wanting, the place is supplied by a drawing. Among the *minerals* are a very complete and valuable series of *marbles*, antique and modern, a magnificent series of the blue and green copper-ores from the mine of Chessy, near Arbresle, between Tarare and Lyons. The mineralogical and geological topography of France is illustrated in a collection of rocks and fossils from the different departments.

The *Bibliothèque Publique* is the best provincial collection in France. The consulate of the city took great pride in this institution, which was originally annexed to this college. It contains many manuscripts, and about 80,000 printed volumes. Amongst them are many valuable and all but unique articles of the early printers—During the siege of Lyons in 1793, the library suffered greatly from the bombardments and the cannonade to

which the city was exposed. The roof of the library was beat down, large heaps of the books were covered by the rubbish, and it might have been wished that they could have continued so during the reign of the Convention. Some were carried to Paris; others stolen. The foregoing were at least preserved for literature. But the library was turned into a barrack; the National Guard lighted their fires and boiled their coffee with the volumes, which they employed in preference to any other combustible; and a Juge de Paix in a different canton caused a cart-load to be brought to him every decade for the same purpose; for, said he, they are all books of devotion, and we do not exactly seek truth in the age of reason.

In the suburb of Vaise, on the rt. bank of the Saône, on the line of the old fortifications, and just above the railroad leading to Paris and Châlons, rise the scanty remains of the escarped rock of *Pierre Scise*, or *Encise*, so called from its having been cut through (*incisa*) by Agrippa, in order to open a military road. It is now used as a quarry, and the proprietors are carting off the picturesque and beautiful by wholesale. Upon this rock stood a castle of the Archbishops, demolished during the Revolution, perhaps in consequence of the odium which it acquired by having been a state prison, and also because it was offensive to the inhabitants from its domineering over the town. In it Ludovico Sforza (Il Moro) was confined by Louis XII.; he was afterwards removed to the castle of Loches, where, being occasionally confined in an iron cage, he sank under the cruel treatment he was subjected to. Here also Richelieu shut up Cinq Mars, for conspiring against his authority and corresponding with the Court of Spain; and De Thou, the son of the historian, for not betraying the conspiracy.

On the Quai near Pont Morand has been erected a statue of Marshal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.

The *Palais du Commerce*, in the Rue Impériale, including the Bourse, is a very handsome building in the same

open space as the chs. of S. Bonaventura and of the Cordeliers.

The charitable institutions of Lyons are numerous. The principal one is the *Hôtel Dieu*, on the quay facing the Rhône, occupying the space between the Pont de l'Hôtel Dieu and Pont de la Guillotière: it is the most ancient hospital, perhaps, in France, having been founded by Childebert, and Ultrogotha his queen. The present edifice was built by Soufflot, architect of the Pantheon in Paris, but the front is more recent. The plan of the building is that of a cross, and it is arranged upon the Panopticon principle. An octagon altar is placed under the central dome. From this the wards radiate, and the crucifix and the officiating priest can be seen from every bed in the hospital. The chambers are very lofty and spacious. The building was destroyed during the siege of 1793, when filled with wounded, by shells and red-hot shot: a black flag, hoisted upon the building to avert the deadly shower, seemed only to attract towards it a larger share of the fire; and after the flames had been in vain extinguished 42 times, it was finally consumed. From an inscription discovered in a courtyard of the Hôtel Dieu (once a Protestant burial-ground), it would appear that Mrs. Temple, daughter of Young, author of the 'Night Thoughts,' who died at Montpellier, 1736, was buried here. The archives in the H. de Ville show that 729 livres were paid for permission to inter her remains.

Lower down the river, on the quay of La Charité, is the still larger *Hospice de la Charité*.

The *Place Bellecour*, or Louis le Grand one of the largest squares in Europe, since it covers 15 acres: only one side of it has any pretension to architectural merit, being rebuilt since 1793. The bronze statue of Louis XIV. was replaced in its centre by Charles X.

In the new Quartier de Perrache is the large *Place Louis Napoleon*, with a statue of the first Emperor in the centre; forming the W. side of it, extending to the rly. stat., and between

the two Ponts Napoleon, over the Saone and Rhone, is the handsome Promenade called *Le Cours Napoleon*. On the opposite side of the Central Rly. Stat. is the largest of all the squares of Lyons, the Place de l'Hippodrome, forming a fine open space in the suburb of Perrache.

Lyons claims to have been founded by Greeks 590 years B.C. It was certainly an important Roman city, and underwent the usual fortunes of cities in the middle ages. The ancient city of Lyons, the Roman *Lugdunum*, founded, according to Dion Cassius, by Munatius Plancus (B.C. 40), occupied the heights of Fourvières. Here Augustus and Severus resided. The central fountain in the *Jardins de Plantes* stands in the arena of a Roman Amphitheatre. Here still exist traces of the vast *Aqueduct*, constructed, it is said, by the soldiers of Marc Antony, when his legions were quartered here, to supply the town with water from the distant mountains of La Forez. It may be still traced for miles, crossing the valleys on arches, of which the most considerable remains are at Bionnat (6 arches), Chapponost, Char-donniers and Oullins.

Some remains of Agrippa's 4 great roads, which met at Lyons, radiating thence to the Pyrenees through the Cevennes, to the Rhine, to the Ocean through Paris and Picardy, and to Marseilles, may also be traced.

Lyons was possessed and governed by its archbps., who held it by a grant from the Emp. of Germany, during the 12th and part of the 13th centy., and was not restored to the French crown until the reign of Philippe le Bel.

The silk manufacture was established here in the middle of the 15th centy. by Italian refugees, and was nearly ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which banished most of its best workmen to Spitalfields, Amsterdam, Crefeld, &c.

The Roman Catholics and the Protestants in the 16th centy. alternately committed atrocities in the town, only to be exceeded by those of 1793. In

that year the people of Lyons, who had originally embraced revolutionary principles, irritated by the vexations, and horror-stricken by the tyranny, of the club of Terrorists and the municipality, had risen up in arms against them, and made prisoner, tried, and executed their president, the infamous Challier, a Savoyard, and once an abbé. In consequence 60,000 troops were collected from all quarters against this devoted city. Its defence was intrusted to about 30,000 of her citizens, who cheerfully manned the walls, resolving that their oppressors should not capture the place without marching over piles of ruins and heaps of dead. After an heroic resistance of 63 days, during which acts of the utmost bravery and scenes of the direst misery were exhibited, after all the surrounding heights had been gained by the enemy, and 30,000 persons had perished within the walls, famine began to arrest of all further resistance, and the town was yielded up Oct. 9, 1793.

The total annihilation of Lyons and of its chief buildings, public and private, which had escaped the 11,000 red-hot shot and the 27,000 shells hurled against it during a bombardment of several weeks, was decreed by the National Convention, in order to humble the pride of the Lyonnais. The demolition of the houses of the Place Bellecour was directed by Couthon, who, borne on a litter, on account of illness, gave the signal by striking with a little hammer on the door of each condemned house, repeating the words "*Je te condamne à être démolie au nom de la loi.*" A mob of discharged workmen and others of the lowest classes then hastened to carry into effect these sentences of the revolutionary monster. Lyons, the chief manufacturing town of France, was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the expense of merely pulling down amounted to 700,000*l.* Thus was fulfilled the decree of the Montagne, that "*Lyons should no longer exist,*" that "*even its name should be effaced,*" and that of "*Commune Affranchie*" substituted. This decree enacted also that a column

should be erected on its ruins to bear these words:—

“Lyon fit la guerre à la Liberté;
“Lyon n’est plus.”

The guillotine then proved too slow an instrument of slaughter of the accused or suspected victims, condemned, with or without cause, to suffer by the mandate of the revolutionary tribunal. The bloodthirsty tyrant Collot d’Herbois therefore conducted the prisoners, by 60 at a time, under the escort of soldiers, to a field beside the granary of La Part Dieu. Here, with their hands bound behind their backs, they were fastened by ropes to a cable attached to a row of willows; and at the end of the line two cannons, loaded with grape, were so placed as to enfilade the whole. At the first discharge few fell dead; a second and third, directed against the poor wretches, mutilated, wounded, and deprived of their limbs a great number, but left the greater part still alive, rending the air with their agonizing shrieks, so that the soldiers were obliged to finish the work with their swords or the butt end of their muskets. So laborious was the task, and so imperfectly performed, that some were found breathing 12 hrs. after, when their bodies were covered with quicklime, and thrown into a hole for burial. These heart-sickening massacres were repeated, by the aid of grape-shot or musketry fired by platoons of soldiers, until the number of victims amounted to 2100. Collot d’Herbois and Fouché looked on while these deeds were done; and the former, when informed, on one occasion, that a band of prisoners about to be led forth to death exceeded by two the number condemned for execution, replied, “Qu’importe ! s’ils passent aujourd’hui, ils ne passeront pas demain.”

The miscreant Collot d’Herbois, exulting in his atrocities, forwarded from time to time to Paris reports of his proceedings to the Convention, from which these are extracts. He says of himself and colleague, “The sword of the law is falling on the conspirators at

the rate of 30 at a time; that they have already despatched 200, and they were occupied, in the most unceasing manner, in the discharge of their functions.” 3 days after he writes, “I send you a second list; the number now amounts to 300. A more grand act of justice is preparing; 400 or 500, with whom the prisons are filled, are one of these days to expiate their crimes: the stroke of powder shall purge them from the earth by a single discharge.” In a vault beneath the chapel are shown about 200 skulls and skeletons, the relics of the miserable sufferers by this tyranny.

After the fall of Robespierre there followed a reaction, the prisons were broken into, and 70 or 80 Terrorists were murdered. Lyons was again the scene of frightful violence in 1831 and in 1834. In the latter year the weavers in the Croix Rousse rose and for several days held possession of the town, having expelled the military, until an army could be assembled large enough to put them down, which was only effected with a loss of more than 1000 lives. In these revolts (for they were far too serious to fall under the name of riots), this ill-starred and ill-conditioned city experienced a renewal of many of the horrors, the bloodshed, and misery of the first Revolution. Many workmen were obliged to quit the town for their share in these disturbances, and settled in Switzerland. Even under a Republican government Lyons required a permanent army of 30,000 to enforce order—to do the work of police!

The *Suburb of Perrache*, between the Saône and Rhône, receives its name from the architect who conceived and executed the plan of removing the confluence of these rivers, which, before 1770, united a little below the church of Ainay, to its actual situation. He effected this by strong embankments; and the greater portion of the land thus gained is either built over, or is prepared for building. Here is the *Central Station* of the Railways to Paris, Avignon, Marseilles, St. Etienne, &c. (Rte. 118.)

Until the commencement of the present century the Rhône merely skirted the city, and Lyons may be said to have been confined to its rt. bank; or, as Gray in his letters humorously describes the confluence, "the Saône goes through the middle of the city in state, while he (the Rhône) passes *incog.* outside the walls, but waits for her a little below."

Since that time the S. bank of the river has been covered over with houses, forming the suburbs of les Brotteaux and la Guillotière. Several streets of fine and lofty houses are built, especially in the first, and several bridges connect them with the business quarter of the city. At the back of these new constructions an embankment has been formed, and a military canal dug, protected by forts, so as to serve the double purpose of protecting the neighbourhood from the inundations of the Rhône and the attack of an enemy. In the *Brotteaux*, at the extremity of the streets called Avenue des Martyrs, and Rue d'Enghien, a *monumental Chapel*, in the form of a pyramid, perpetuates the memory of the miserable victims of one of the worst atrocities of the Revolution.

At the W. extremity of the suburb of La Guillotière are the strong modern forts Colombier and de la Vitriolerie, the great Goods Stat. of the Rly.; and to the S. the extensive Artillery Barracks.

The Bridges. There are 7 over the Rhône:—the Pont St. Claine connecting the Brotteaux and La Croix-Rousse on the N.; the *Pont Morand*, of wood, opposite the Place des Terreaux, leading to the Place Louis XIV. and Les Brotteaux, named after its architect, who perished by the hand of the revolutionary rabble; the *Pont du Collège*, opposite the College and library; *Pont Lafayette* (formerly de Charles X.), of wood, on stone piers; *Pont de l'Hôtel Dieu*, a suspension bridge; *Pont de la Guillotière*, between the Hôtel Dieu and la Charité, leading from the Place Bellecour to the suburb of La Guillotière is of stone, 539 yards long: it is the oldest of all the bridges,

its foundation being referred to the time of Pope Innocent IV., 1190, though no part of the present structure is of that age. The *Pont Napoléon*, between the Cours Napoléon and the suburb of La Vitriolerie; and lower down still, the rly. bridge leading from the central station to Grenoble, Marseilles, &c.

The bridges over the Saône are 11 in number. The principal are the *Pont Napoléon* on the N. of the Cours Napoléon, below which is the rly. bridge; the *Pont d'Ainay*, and *Pont St. Georges*; the *Pont de Tilsit*, a beautiful stone bridge, leading from the Place Bellecour, or *Louis le Grand*, to the Cathedral; the *Pont du Palais de Justice*, opposite the Palais de Justice; and higher up, the *Pont du Change*, or Nemours, an old stone bridge; the Pont la Feuillie, leading to the Place des Terreaux; the Pont St. Vincent to the Jardin des Plantes; the *Pont de Serin*, opposite the Pont St. Jean, at the extremity of the fortified enceinte, and leading from the suburb of La Croix-Rousse to that of St. Irenée; higher up still, are *Ponts Mouton* and *de la Gare*.

The Quartiers des Capucins, between the Place des Terreaux and Croix-Rousse, and of St. Clair, are chiefly inhabited by rich capitalists and manufacturers. The former stretches up the foot of the hill of Croix-Rousse, separated from the faubourg of that name by a line of antiquated ramparts and bastions.

The western quarter of Perrache, between the rly. stat. and the confluence of the Rhone and Saône, the Interamna of Lyons, and which is traversed by the rly. to St. Etienne, contains several good streets and promenades. The *Cours Suchet* and *Bayard*, separated by the large Place de l'Hippodrome; the circular canal, or *Gare*, for barges descending the Saône, &c.; the Abbatoirs, Gasworks, &c.

The Fortifications of Lyons consist of 18 detached forts arranged in a circle of 12½ m. round the town, crowning the heights of St. Croix and Fourvières, on the rt. bank of the Saône, and of la

Croix-Rousse, above the suburb of that name on the l.; and the circuit is completed round the faubourgs Brotteaux and Guillotière. They owe their origin to the insurrections of the workmen and others which took place as a consequence of the July Revolution in 1831 and 1834; they are as much designed to repress intestine revolt as to withstand invasion from without. The chief work, the *Fort Montessuy*, is so constructed that its guns entirely command the suburb of *La Croix-Rousse*, the Faubourg St. Antoine of Lyons, a moral volcano teeming with turbulence and sedition; while a fortified barrack on the Place des Bernardines separates it, at will, from the rest of the city. The Croix-Rousse is principally inhabited by silk-weavers, who live in densely crowded narrow streets, where 12 to 20 families are piled one above another in the lofty houses.

Silk is the staple manufacture of Lyons; in the extent of it she surpasses every other town of Europe. The manufacture of silk was first established in Lyons in the year 1450. In variety of design, in taste, in elegance of pattern, and in certain colours, the manufactures have a superiority over the English. "They can work 25 per cent. cheaper; but the hand-loom weavers of Lyons are nearly as ill off as those of Spitalfields."—*Lainé*. There are no huge factories here: the master, instead of having a certain number of workmen constantly employed in his own premises, merely buys the raw material, and gives it out to be manufactured by the weavers, dyers, &c., at their own houses, by themselves and their families. The patterns are produced by draughtsmen (generally a partner of the master manufacturer), and the laying or preparing of the pattern (*mise en carte*) is the province of another artiste. There are about 31,000 silk-looms in and about Lyons. The silk-weavers are, bodily and physically, an inferior race; half the young men of an age for military service are exempted, owing to weakness or deformity. Of late manufactories

of cotton, hardware, &c., have been established in Lyons; it is also the centre of money transactions with Switzerland and Italy.

The *Conseil des Prudhommes* is a commercial tribunal, composed half of masters, half of workmen, designed to settle disputes, respecting wages and such matters, between the two classes, and between masters and apprentices, in a spirit of conciliation. It is of immense service, and exists in other manufacturing towns, and might, perhaps, be imitated with advantage in England. Every workman is provided with a "livret de bonne conduite," in which particulars of his ability, industry, and conduct are entered from time to time, so that it serves as a passport for him when in want of work, provided it shows a good and steady character.

The *Condition des Soies* is an establishment in which the quality of raw silks brought hither for sale is tested, by exposing them to heat, at a temperature of 72½° to 77° Fahr. The weight of the silk is then ascertained, and marked by a sworn valuer, and fraud is thus prevented.

There are several *Theatres*: *Le Grand Théâtre*, the principal one, is behind the H. de Ville; another in the Place des Célestins.

The *Post Office* is in the Place Bellecour, at the corner towards the Rhone.

English Church, No. 2, Rue de Pavie, Quai Bon Rencontre. Service on Sunday at 11h. 30m. by a resident English Chaplain licensed by the Bp. of London. It depends on voluntary contributions entirely. Strangers are entreated to contribute to its support. There are upwards of 300 resident English merchants and artisans settled permanently in Lyons.

Omnibuses traverse the town from end to end; and *cabriolets* and *fiacres* stand in the Places des Terreaux and Bellecour, and on the Quai de Retz, and at the rly. stats.

Railways to Paris, express in 11 hrs.; to Avignon and Marseilles, by Valence, Tarascon, and Avignon; to Grenoble; to St. Etienne and Roanne: central

terminus, Quartier Perrache. To Geneva, Chambéry, and Mont Cenis: terminus in Faubourg des Brotteaux, but likely to be removed to the central stat. To Bourg, Salins, Besançon, and Strasburg.

Steamers on the Rhône start for Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, every morning at 4 or 5 A.M., from the Quai on the Rhône (see Rte. 125). They are now almost exclusively used for the transport of merchandise.

Steamers on the Saône for Châlons, starting from the Quai St. Vincent, every morning.

The *Environs of Lyons* are correctly described by Gray the poet: "The hills around are bedropped and bespeckled with country houses, gardens, and plantations of rich merchants and bourgeois." These villas are much more numerous than in the vicinity of Paris, and are very Italian in style.

Excursions.—It is a pleasant drive to the junction of the Saone with the Rhone—

"Ubi Rhodanus urgens amne prærapido fluit
Ararque dubitans quo suos cursus agat,
Tacitus quietis alluit ripas vadis"—*Seneca*—

going down the N. bank of the latter beyond the Pont Napoléon, along the Chaussée de Perrache, and ascending the Saône by the Cours Rambaud, to the Cours Napoléon and to the cathedral, and from there to the church of Fourvières—fine views from near the church: continue by the carriage-road to the remains of the Roman aqueduct, near the Fort St. Just, the Cemetery of Loyasse, &c.

To the Ile Barbe, the beauties of which have been much exaggerated; returning by the military road across the peninsula and behind the Croix-Rousse to the Rhone. Views fine.

ROUTE 109.

PARIS TO CLERMONT AND LE PUY (RAIL) —THE VOLCANOES OF AUVERGNE AND CENTRAL FRANCE.

Paris.	KIL.	Miles.
St. Germain des Fossés	355 . .	220
Blom	407 . .	252
Clermont	420 . .	260
Issoire	455 . .	282
Arvant	480 . .	298
Brioude	491 . .	304
Langeac	522 . .	324

Railway, Paris to St. Germain des Fossés by Montargis, Nevers, Moulins, 220 Eng. m.; express trains in 7¼ to 8½ hrs.

This line of route is interesting from the natural beauties and rich cultivation of the country which it traverses; but, more than all, for the extinct volcanic phenomena of the mountains, through the midst of which it passes. It proceeds nearly due S. up the valley of the Allier, one of the chief tributaries of the Loire. The upper part of the valley of the Allier, above Aigueperse was anciently called *La Limagne*, and is believed to have been once a lake basin, in which were deposited the fresh-water marls, sands, &c., which now contribute so much to its fertility. The rly. is described in Rte. 105 as far as

St. Germain des Fossés Junct. Stat.

[*Railways* to Roanne, Rte. 105; to the *Baths of Vichy*, about 6 m. (Rte. 101.)]

On leaving St. Germain, the line to Auvergne makes a sharp curve, to cross the Allier by a handsome bridge of 13 arches before reaching

4 m. *St. Remy Stat.*

8 m. *Monteignet Stat.*, the town a mile off on rt.

4 m. *Gannat Junct. Stat.* There is a good road of 12 m. hence to Vichy (Rte. 101). Gannat, on the rt. of the stat., contains 5528 Inhab. (*Inn*: H. du Nord); a subprefecture, and a place of a good deal of trade in agricultural produce. The ch. of St. Croix is interesting, its choir being of

the 11th, the nave of the 14th centy.: it has a triforium. On the Place are 2 houses worth notice: one, with a porch of the 15th centy., belonged to the Dukes of Bourbon; the other to the family of Mdle. de Fontanges. At Gannat may be said to commence the plain of la Limagne.

The hill rising on the l., about 1 m. N.E. of Aigueperse, is called *La Butte de Montpensier*, and is composed of yellow marly limestones. There is a fine view from its top. Between it and the road is an opening which exhales carbonic acid nearly pure, so that small animals which come to drink from the pool of water which often collects at the bottom are apt to be suffocated. The common people, attributing this to the water, call it *La Fontaine empoisonnée*.

7 m. *Aigueperse* Stat. (Inn: Poste, comfortable; 2600 Inhab.) is the first town in the Dépt. Puy de Dôme, and in the old province of Auvergne, the native town of the Chancellor de l'Hôpital, born at the Château de la Roche close by; his statue is in the *Hôtel de Ville*. Its name is derived from "acqua sparsa," from the streams around it. The choir of the principal church, *Notre Dame*, attached to an ugly modern nave, deserves notice as a specimen of the Gothic of the 13th centy.; its lofty roof is sustained by long graceful columns. Here is a painting of the Nativity, attributed to *B. Ghirlandajo* (the figures said to be portraits of princes and lords of the Bourbonnais), and a St. Sebastian, attributed to *Mantegna* (locked up). There is also a *Sainte Chapelle* here, founded, 1475, by Louis I., Dauphin d'Auvergne; it contains statues of the Virgin and of Charles VIII. of France.

Delille, author of 'Les Jardins,' was born here 1738.

"O champs de la Limagne, ô fortuné séjour,
J'ai revu les beaux lieux qui m'ont donné
le jour."

[Excursions may be conveniently made to Randan and to Effiat from here; Effiat 4 m. distant. Its castle, founded by the celebrated marshal of France, 1867.]

that name in the 17th century, after having passed through several hands, now belongs to M. de Bonneval. The interior is well preserved, and contains several objects deserving of notice.

Le Château de Randan, 8 m. from Aigueperse, originally a Benedictine monastery, became possessed by the de la Rochefoucauldes, Polignacs, and Choiseuls. In 1821 it was purchased by Madame Adelaide d'Orléans, sister of King Louis Philippe, by whom it was magnificently restored and fitted up. In consequence of the Orleans line having been obliged to alienate all their possessions in France, Randan has been purchased by a Genoese financier, Ferraris, created Duke di Galliera.]

The hill of Chaptuzat, on the rt. of the rly., is quarried for building-stone; the rock is an oolite. Above it, and on many other eminences throughout the Limagne, beds of a tertiary limestone occur, entirely formed of the cases of insects resembling the caddis-worm, or May-fly, incrustated by carbonate of lime, and formed into a hard travertine, called "calcaire à friganes," or indusial limestone. The cases, or tubes, are coated with shells of a small *Paludina*, often to the number of 100 around one tube, and 10 or 12 tubes are packed within the space of a cubic inch. These insects must have inhabited the lake which once covered this part of the valley of the Limagne.

As Riom is approached, the country becomes more interesting, and exhibits the characteristic features of the scenery of Auvergne,—a rich vegetation and verdure, produced by the abundant irrigation; a varied outline of country, with towns, castles, and villages perched on the tops of eminences commanding the Limagne.

6 m. *Pontmort* Stat.

5 m. *Riom* Stat. (Inns: H. du Palais; l'Ecu de France) is a town of 10,614 Inhab., the second in the Dépt., in a cheerful situation, built and paved with dark lava from the quarries of Volvic. It is encircled by boule-

wards planted with trees, in one part widening out into a platform called *Pré Madame*, near the railway station, where a monument of granite has been raised to the memory of General Désaix. There are 3 or 4 interesting *old houses*, chiefly of the Renaissance period, the greater part of the town having been built, as it now stands, in the reign of Francis I.

The *Sainte Chapelle*, attached to the modern Palais de Justice, is, like that of Paris, a light and lofty lantern of stone, built 1382, the piers which support the roof forming the separations between the windows. It was long divided horizontally, by a floor, into 2 stories: one converted into a law court (Cour Royale). In the apse are some good although mutilated old stained glass windows.

St. Amable is a curious church, which will interest the architect and antiquary. The date of the nave, the oldest part, seems uncertain. The lower arches are pointed, and rest on piers, having engaged pillars on 8 sides, but plain on the inner face; above them runs a gallery of circular arches roofed with a demi-vault, which serves the purpose of a range of flying buttresses to support the roof of the central aisle. The little sculpture employed is very rude. The choir is in the Gothic style of the 14th centy. The W. front and cupola above the cross are tasteless additions of the 17th centy.

Riom represents the ancient *Ricomagus* or *Ricomun*, and is the country of the Chabrol family, several of whom have occupied important administrative offices in France during the present centy., and of the late eminent historian Baron de Barante.

[About 4 m. from Riom, on the W., is the village of Mosac or Mosat, whose church has been attributed to Pepin; but the only part which can be referred to the 8th or 9th centuries is the W. porch, now walled up. The nave, in the Romanesque style, seems to belong to the early part of the 12th centy., and is remarkable for the beautifully executed capitals of its columns:

the only windows are in the aisle. The choir and rest of the church are of the 15th centy., and uninteresting. In the sacristy is preserved a silver-gilt shrine, in the shape of a sarcophagus, ornamented with enamels in the Romanesque style, made in the middle of the 10th centy. It contained the relics of Saints Calmidius and Numadia.]

[At *Volvic* (*Volcani vicus*) (3674 Inhab.), 4 m. to the W. of Riom, are the vast quarries of lava which have furnished the stones for building that town and Clermont. The lava-current in which they are sunk has issued out of an extinct crater called *Le Puy de la Nugère*. They have been worked since the 13th centy. The stone is porous, like most lavas, and contains specular oxide of iron in its cells; it is easily worked; the bed furnishes blocks of very large size. When first quarried, it is of a grey or slate colour, but darkens by exposure to the air; it is used for rude works of sculpture. The church of Volvic is ancient.

Volvic is built at the foot of the volcanic cone called *Le Puy de la Bannière*, the lava current which has flowed from it is more recent, as it appears to have crossed that from *Puy de la Nugère*.

On an eminence, about 1 m. from Volvic, stands the very romantic ruined *Castle of Tournoll*, in ancient times one of the strongest in Auvergne, so that it resisted long and stoutly a besieging army under Guy Dampierre and Renauld de Forez, Archbishop of Lyons, in 1213, and again 1590, when it was defended against the forces of the League by Charles d'Apchon. The ruins are accessible by a steep path, and part of them are tolerably perfect: the oubliettes, or dungeon, entered only by a small hole from above, still exist under the round tower.

There is a cross-road from Volvic to Clermont, a very interesting excursion through the volcanic district to Pontgebaud (11 m.); road good.]

4 m. *Great Stat.*

About a mile before entering Clermont, the suburb of *Montferrand*, a cluster of narrow streets conspicu-

ously seated on an eminence, crowned by an old church dedicated to Notre Dame de Prospérité, is passed. It was anciently an independent town and fortress, and was called Montfer-
rand le Fort. It was surprised and pillaged by the English, under Perrot the Héarnais, 1383. Froissart, in his *Chronicles*, recounts at length the story of its capture.

5 m. CLERMONT, or Clermont-Fer-

rand Stat.; the stat. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the principal hotels: fares, 25 and 50 c.; fiacres, 1 fr. within the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. within a distance of 2 m. *Inns*: H. de la Poste;—H. de la Paix;—H. de l'Écu: all very fair;—H. de l'Europe ("rooms clean, cooking good, people attentive, charges moderate"—*April*, 1867).

Clermont, capital of the Dépt. du Puy de Dôme, is a cheerful town, which, in consequence of improvements, has

lost the gloomy character which once distinguished it, its houses, built of dull grey lava, being now whitewashed. Its principal interest is derived from its situation on a hill, composed chiefly of volcanic tuff, in the fertile Limagne, in the midst of a mountainous country, at the foot of that extraordinary range of extinct volcanoes which rear their conic or crater-shaped forms around, surmounted by the mountain of the *Puy* (i. e. *Pic*) *de Dôme*, whence the department is named, which, though apparently overhanging Clermont, is nearly 5 m. distant. The population amounts to 37,690, including the suburbs.

On the outskirts of the town, nearly all round its circuit, except on the N.W., runs a line of boulevards, with occasional wider spaces or "places," the chief of which are, on the W.,—the *Pl. de Jaude*, where are the principal hotels, a wide oblong dusty space, surrounded by houses, on which fairs are held; *Pl. St. Herem*, near the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Palais de Justice*; *Pl. du Taureau*, near the *Jardin des Plantes*, on which a monument has been raised to Gen. Désaix, a native of Clermont; *Pl. Delille*, by which the road from the rly. enters the town, named after the poet, who was a native of Auvergne; and the *Cours des Sablons*, extending along the E. side of the town.

Clermont is destitute of fine public buildings: the principal edifice is the *Cathedral*, externally an irregular pile of lugubrious hue, from the black lava of Volvic, of which it is built. It suffered serious injury during the Revolution, being stripped of its ornaments and monuments, and condemned to be pulled down, but was saved by the exertions of a citizen and magistrate, M. Verdier Latour, under the pretext that it would be useful to hold popular meetings in. It is, notwithstanding, an interesting example of the mature pointed Gothic, begun 1248, and carried on till 1265, by the architect Jean Deschamps (Joh. de Campis), but never completed. The interior, therefore, is one harmonious whole, remarkable for its lightness and loftiness, the vaulted roof being

more than 100 ft. above the pavement. There are fine rose windows in the transepts. The painted glass is very beautiful; that in the choir is of the age of St. Louis (13th cent.), and displays his arms quartered with those of Spain: the glass in the large window of the nave is of the 15th and 16th cents., and inferior; besides, it suffered from a hailstorm in 1835.

In one of the side chapels of the choir is an ancient *sarcophagus* of white marble, adorned with well-executed sculptures.

The *N. portal* suffered least at the Revolution, is very richly adorned with sculptures, and deserves notice.

From the top of the tower the stranger may survey to advantage the town, and the volcanic mountains, the valley of the Limagne, and the plateau of Gergovia, the scene of Cæsar's discomfiture.

The most ancient and interesting church, in an architectural point of view, is *Notre Dame du Port*, near la Place Delille, a Romanesque edifice of the 11th centy., judging from the style, but said to date from 870, perhaps portions of the very curious *crypt* may be of that period. The tower above the W. door is modern (1823), but in tolerable taste: the S. doorway is surmounted by curious bas-reliefs, much mutilated, and partly hidden behind woodwork; yet Christ between two winged cherubims, and the Adoration of the Magi, and the Baptism of Christ, may be distinguished from below. The interior possesses some modern painted glass by Thévenot, a native modern artist; and in the *crypt* is the statue of a black Virgin, said to have been found at the bottom of the well, which is supposed to work miracles; it is resorted to by devotees on the 15th May.

In the midst of the *Cours des Sablons* has been placed a fountain of elegant design in the style of the *Renaissance*, with some mixture of Gothic, executed in 1515, for Bishop Jacques d'Amboise.

On the l. of the road to Montferrand, is the *Cimetière de la Ville*, in whose chapel a curious antique *sarcophagus*,

richly sculptured, has been converted into an altar-table.

In the Faubourg St. Alyre, to the N.W. of Clermont, and at the foot of the eminence on which it is built, rises a remarkable calcareous spring, called *La Fontaine pétrifiante*, issuing out of a volcanic tufa resting upon granite. It resembles that of Matlock, except that its deposits are more copious and quickly formed, from the larger quantity of calcareous matter dissolved by the carbonic acid with which it is impregnated. It has deposited in the course of ages a mass of travertine or limestone, 240 ft. long, 16 ft. high, and 12 ft. wide at its termination. It has formed over the rivulet a sort of natural bridge, *Pont de Pierre*, which is in fact nothing more than a huge stalactite, while a second bridge is in progress, and gradually increasing. So abundant is the quantity of lime held in solution in the water, that the pipes and troughs through which it passes would be choked up with stone, were they not cleared out every 2 or 3 months. By breaking the fall of a jet of the water, and allowing its spray to descend upon any object subjected to it, such as bunches of grapes, baskets, nests, eggs, hedgehogs, &c., they become encrusted with the calcareous sediment, or petrified, as it is vulgarly called; in this way also casts may be obtained from medals, &c.

The fountain and bridge are situated in a garden, within which is a bath-house supplied from its waters.

In the *Palais de Facultés*, near what was the Hôpital de la Charité, and close to the *Jardin Botanique*, have been placed the several Museums, Public Library, &c. 1. A collection of *Local Antiquities* and of *Natural History*, particularly rich in the mineral products of Auvergne, which may be studied with advantage by the geological traveller previous to penetrating into the country, the specimens being arranged topographically. 2. The *Public Library* of 30,000 vols., including some curious ancient MSS., amongst which a folio illuminated Bible of the 12th centy.

There is a statue of Pascal (b. 1623), and a bust of Delille, in the library.

M. Lecoq has an extensive collection in Nat. Hist., especially of the volcanic district of Auvergne.

The terraced walks called *Place du Taureau* and *Place de la Pôterne* command fine views of the surrounding mountains.

Clermont has been the seat of several ecclesiastical *Councils*: the most remarkable was that held in 1095, which may be said to have lighted the spark of the crusades in Europe, the train having been laid by Peter the Hermit. It was convoked by Pope Urban II., who presided over the vast assembly at the head of his cardinals, of 13 archbishops, and 205 bishops. The place of meeting is supposed to have been an open space to the rear of the church of Notre Dame du Port. Here, from a throne raised in the midst, around which were grouped the tents of tens of thousands of enthusiastic hearers, the pope pronounced that eloquent discourse which melted all to tears, and was followed by the universal shout of "*Dieu le veut*"; when the cloaks of red cloth worn by the noble bystanders were torn into shreds, to form the badge of the cross, then first adopted and laid on the breast of all who took the vow.

Clermont is also celebrated for its *Grands Jours*. The country round was inhabited by small chieftains, who committed frightful crimes, and rendered the country unsafe; in 1665 commissioners with sufficient force were sent by Louis XIV. to seize these chieftains and punish them. The trials lasted six months, which were called *les Grands Jours*. The crimes then disclosed are almost incredible.

Clermont is supposed to stand upon the site of the ancient *Augustonemetum*.

Railway open to Brioude and Langou, and in progress from thence to Le Puy, with branch from Arvent through the Cantal, to Figeac, Toulouse, &c. (Rte. 114.)

Small carriages may be hired at a moderate rate, by which means nu-

merous interesting excursions may be made in the

Environs, the beauties of which can be reached only by passing over a dreary intervening spaces of dusty road between high walls. It is not therefore advisable to make these excursions on foot. Moreover the paths are badly marked, and it is not easy to find one's way without a guide. The guide, G. Plaigny, knows the country well,

a. To the *Baths of Royat*, 1 m. Omnibus every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the summer season.

Royat (*Inns*: H. de St. Mart; H. des Thermes; H. des Bains—all pleasantly situated near the baths), until lately a poor and dirty village, 1 m. from Clermont, which has twice been nearly swept away by inundations of the torrent which flows past it. It is built on one of the branches of the lava-current which has issued from the Puy de Gravenoire. The torrent, flowing through the valley, has cut through the bed of basaltic lava to a depth of 65 feet, exposing, at the bottom, a sort of grotto, out of which gush numerous copious springs, some of which, conducted in an aqueduct to Clermont, supply the town with fresh water. Royat is rapidly becoming a fashionable watering-place. New houses and a bathing establishment have been built, on account of its thermal waters—temp. 95° Fahrenheit. They were used by the Romans. The *Roman Baths* have been rediscovered. When the workmen first cleared them out, the waters rushed in so fast as nearly to drown and parboil them. The scenery of the vale of Royat is much praised; indeed its situation is one of extreme beauty, and the views fine, especially that of the Puy de Dôme. The lava-current of *Gravenoire*, one portion of which, filled with carbonized corn, is highly curious. The church is remarkable for its antiquity (anterior to the 11th centy., and its castellated form, more like a fortified than a sacred edifice); it has a crypt supported by low columns, a spring rises in the midst of it. The ascent of the Puy de Dôme

may easily be made on foot from Royat, ascending the valley from the baths, with springs gushing on all sides from unsuspected sources, to Fontanat, where the Puy is full in view. At the foot of the Puy is a *hut* where lemonade is sold, 4 m. from Royat.

b. The ascent of the *Puy de Dôme*, the highest mountain in the neighbourhood, 4806 ft. above the sea-level, is very interesting on account of the insight it affords into the geological phenomena of the district. From Clermont it may be performed in the following manner:—Hire a *char-à-banc* for 8 or 10 fr. to go and return. No carriage can advance farther than to the foot of the cone, the rest of the ascent must be performed on foot; it is practicable on horseback if the beast be sure of foot: the distance is about 8 m. to the foot of the cone, about 2½ hrs. A guide scarcely required. A steep, but well-engineered road, commencing at the barrier, passing at first over granite and black basalt, and afterwards the more modern lava and scoriæ, which have issued from the Puy de Pariou, leads, in about 1½ hr., to the hamlet and cabaret of *la Barraque*, where the road divides, the l.-hand branch leading to the Puy de Dôme and Mont Dore, the rt.-hand to the Puy de Pariou and Pont Gibaud, and passing on the l. the ruined Castle of Montrodeix. A guide may be obtained at *la Barraque*, and the carriage may proceed nearly to the base of the Dôme. Beyond the Barraque is a very steep ascent, partly over coarse grass, mixed with bilberry bushes, partly over the bare crumbling rock of which the mountain is composed; a variety of trachyte, called *Domite* by geologists, because peculiar to this locality. It is so porous that it retains no water on its surface, and the mountain in consequence does not possess a single spring. The summit is most easily accessible on the S. side, where a sort of zigzag path has been carried up its side. The Puy (pic) de Dôme rises to a height of 1600 ft. above the table-land around; it is the largest in mass and the most central of the northern group of

volcanoes of Auvergne. Viewed from the W. only has it the form of a dome, but its name is said to come from *dumus*, the thicket which once covered its sides. From the top the eye surveys the singular range of igneous mountains, craters, domes, lava currents (called *cheires* in the dialect of the country), and heaps of scorise, the produce of volcanoes, which, though extinct within the period of all human tradition, were once as active as *Ætna* or *Vesuvius*, and converted the surrounding district into the Phlegrean Fields of France. In many instances the vast lava currents, flowing across the country for miles, may be traced up to the funnel-shaped craters which poured them forth. The fertile Limagne lies expanded to view, traversed by the winding Allier. On the S.W. rises the central group of volcanoes of the Monts Dore; the remainder of the panorama is somewhat uninteresting over a monotonous country. The range of hills of the Monts Dôme rises from a granitic platform, and stretches "18 m. in length by 2 in breadth. They are usually truncated at the summit, where the crater is often preserved entire, the lava having issued from the base of the hill; but frequently the crater is broken down on one side, where the lava has flowed out. Had these cones of loose sand and ashes been in existence previous to the last diluvial cataclysm, they must have been swept away, or greatly altered, by the power of a current of water. Had these volcanoes, again, been in activity in the time of *Cæsar*, he would scarcely have failed to have remarked them when encamped on the neighbouring plateau of *Gergovia*, or to have mentioned them in his *Commentaries*."

The experiments instituted by *Pascal*, to determine the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, were made on the Puy de Dôme, within view of his native town, 1648.

A chapel, dedicated to *St. Barnabas*, formerly stood on the summit; and the blocks of basalt, brought from a distance to build it, still strew the site.

In descending, the excursionist should visit the crater called the *Nid de la Poule*, *Hen's Nest*, at the base of the Petit Puy de Dôme, a regular bowl-shaped hollow, 294 ft. deep, and nearly the same in diameter.

Still farther to the N., the *Puy de Pariou* (3 hrs. walk from Clermont, 1½ hr. from road), deserves to be ascended, because it is one of the most beautifully regular and perfect volcanic cones and craters existing in Auvergne. The sides of this bowl-shaped hollow are composed of scorise and pozzolana, thrown up so regularly from below, that they taper upwards into a narrow ridge, little degraded by time or by the weather. The crater is 300 ft. deep, and 3000 in circumference, measured along the brim of the bowl. It has the figure of an inverted cone. "It is clothed to the bottom with grass; and it is a somewhat singular spectacle to see a herd of cattle quietly grazing above the orifice whence such furious explosions once broke forth. Their foot-tracks, round the shelving side of the basin, in steps rising one above the other, like the seats of an amphitheatre, make the excessive regularity of its circular basin more remarkable."—*Scrope*.

The lava from this crater flowed down in one undivided stream, bristling and rugged on its surface, like that of a river blocked up by floating masses of ice. After descending as far as *la Barraque* it encountered a small knoll of granite. The lava has accumulated against this impediment into a long and elevated ridge, "which still bears the appearance of a huge wave about to break over the seemingly insignificant obstacle; but an easier issue offered itself in two lateral valleys." The rt.-hand branch "entered the valley of *Villar*, a steep and sinuous gorge, which it threaded, exactly in the manner of a watery torrent, turning all the projecting rocks, dashing in cascades through the narrowest parts, and widening its current where the space permitted, till, on reaching the Limagne, it stopped at a spot called *Fontmore*, where its termination constitutes a rock, 50 ft. high, still quarried for

building-stone. From the base of this rock gushes a plentiful spring, the waters of which still find their way from Villar, beneath the lava, which usurped their ancient channel."—*Scrope*.

The left-hand branch "plunged down a steep bank into the valley of Gresinier, replacing the rivulet which flowed there with a black and shagged torrent of lava; entered the limits of the Limagne at the village of Durtol; and, following the course of the stream, did not stop till it reached the site of the village of Nohanent. Here, as at Fontmore, an abundant spring bursts forth from the extremity of the lava current. The springs of the valley of Durtol find a passage beneath the lava concealed among the scorixæ, which always form the lowest part of a bed of lava, and flow on in these subterranean channels till they burst forth at the limits of the lava, in the same manner that the Arveiron and other Swiss rivers issue from beneath, under the termination of a glacier. Above Nohanent, consequently, is seen the anomaly of a valley without any visible stream; and the inhabitants of Durtol are condemned in seasons of drought to the strange necessity of seeking at Nohanent, a distance of 2 m., the water which flows below their own houses. A similar phenomenon is common throughout Auvergne, wherever a current of recent lava has occupied the bed of a mountain rivulet not sufficiently copious or violent to undermine the lava above, or open a new side channel through its former bank."—*P. Scrope*.

"A little to the N.W. of the Puy de Pariou is the *Puy de Cliersou*, whose form is most precisely that of a bell, and which is curious from the numerous perforations made on its sides in ancient times for the purpose of obtaining trachyte for sarcophagi."—*T. J. T.*

Instead of returning from the Puy de Dôme by la Barraque and the high road, the pedestrian will do well to strike down into the Val de Fontanat to Royat.

c. The *Puy de Gravenoire* is composed

of scorixæ and pozzolana; the latter is used in the country to make mortar, and is commonly called "gravier noir," whence the name of this hill.

d. The conical basaltic summit of the *Puy Girou*, 3 or 4 m. to the S. of Clermont, is an excellent point for obtaining an extensive view over a considerable portion of Auvergne.

e. *Pontgibaud* is 15 m. from Clermont, on the road to Limoges, which commands a superb view from the top of the pass. Here may be seen a feudal castle of the 14th centy., which once belonged to the Lafayette family, and the smelting-houses, where the silver of the argentiferous lead from mines in this neighbourhood is separated. The village and castle stand on a lava-current, which has issued from the base of the very perfect conical crater called *Puy de Come*. The course of this current deserves observation: descending the granite slope, it has covered the ground on which *Pontgibaud* now stands; then, pouring in a broad sheet down a steep granite hill into the valley of the *Sioule*, it has usurped the ancient bed of that river for more than a mile, and, crossing near *Pichadoire*, terminating there the more ancient stream from the Puy of *Louchadière*. The river has, in consequence, worked out for itself a fresh bed between the lava and the granite of its W. bank, and in one place has laid bare a singular basaltic colonnade, formed of jointed pillars, partly vertical, partly twisted. "In the ravine between the smelting-houses and the castle is a small isolated knob of granite which separates the two great lava currents of *Louchadière* and *Come*. The former continues a short way down the rt. bank of the river, and then crosses it."—*T. J. T.*

At some little distance to the N.W. of *Pontgibaud* are the ruins of the *Chartreuse de Porte Sainte Marie*, while in an opposite direction, to the S., near the margin of the lava current from the Puy de *Come*, is the *Fontaine d'Oule*, a hollow whence issues a rivulet, which is very cold in

the hottest weather of summer, but in winter preserves a temperature considerably higher than that of the outer air. "Several of the more interesting Puys are easily accessible from the road between Clermont and Pontgibaud; and of these two may be particularly specified, viz. the *Grand Sarcouy*, composed of domite, 3799 ft. above the sea-level, of a striking, flattened hemispherical form, and having on its S.E. side a large artificial excavation, about 70 ft. long, 30 wide, and 35 high, from which the trachyte was quarried in ancient times for sarcophagi; and the conical *Puy de Chopine*, 3910 ft. above the sea, of a singularly complicated and confused geological structure, and composed chiefly of domite, granite, and basalt: the view from it is very fine."—*T. J. T.*

The *Puy de Louchadière* may be visited from Pontgibaud by the cross-road leading to Volvic and Reom.

f. The excursion to the volcanoes and baths of *Mont Dore* is described in Rte. 110.

The *Limagne*, or valley of the Allier, is far more interesting above Clermont, on the way to Le Puy, than below it. Here it is truly a luxuriant garden, teeming with the most varied productions.

h. The old road from Clermont to Le Puy by Issoire skirts a lava current from the mountain of Gravenoire, called Plateau de Beaumont, a very characteristic specimen of a lava stream, which, although partly covered with vines, exhibits, even to the unscientific eye, in a manner not to be mistaken, compact and porous lava, and volcanic ashes (poszolana). Beyond rises the singular peak of *Montrochon*, a basaltic dyke bursting through fresh-water strata, crowned by an old castle, built by the 1st Dauphin of Auvergne, and demolished, like so many other feudal fortresses, by the Card. Richelieu. The basaltic prisms on which it is founded are the most regular which occur in this district.

i. A good road leads from Cler-

mont, in 1 hr. 40 min., to the plateau of *Gergovia* (4½ m. from Clermont), memorable as the site of the chief city of the *Arverni* (whence Auvergne), so nobly defended by the Gauls and their chief Vercingetorix against Cæsar, who was more seriously worsted here than in any other of his numerous campaigns, having lost 700 men. The **Panoramic view* from the top is very grand. The hill of Gergovia is as interesting for its geology as for its history: it is a table-land, composed on its sides of fresh-water marls, capped by a sheet of basalt, surrounded by steep escarpments, absolutely inaccessible on the N. and E., while on the S. and W. it presents a slope in the form of steps, occasioned by the horizontal strata of rock composing it. "The E. part of the hill is higher than the W., and separated from it (as Cæsar remarks) by a gentle depression. The Gallic city stood probably on this eminence, a noble position for a barbaric fortress, unapproachable on 3 sides. On the W. was probably the wall which Cæsar's centurion scaled."—*G. B. A.* Cæsar commenced the attack with a part of his army posted on the *Puy de Jussat*. At the base of the eminence flows a small stream, the Auzun, whence the Gaulish garrison are supposed to have drawn water, there being no springs upon the plateau itself; and one of Cæsar's first objects was to cut them off from this supply. The hill called La Roche Blanche, surmounted by a tower of the middle ages, though called Tour de César, is conjectured to be the Gaulish post seized by two Roman Legions in order to effect that object. Cæsar's camp is supposed to have been formed on a detached and lower eminence, called Le Crest.

Excavations undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon III. have laid bare a considerable extent of walls: some mosaics, Roman coins, and Gaulish axes of flint are found from time to time, and a rampart or agger of loose stones may be traced near the margin of the plateau. In the ravine above

the village of Merdogne a section of the strata composing the hill is exhibited, consisting of beds of white and greenish marls, nearly 300 ft. thick, intersected by a basaltic dyke, which has greatly altered the marl in contact with it. In the flanks of this hill also are found extensive deposits of the limestone formed of the cases of insects mentioned before. A detailed description of this celebrated site, with an explanatory plan, will be found in Napoleon's '*Vie de César*,' vol. ii.

[The carriage-road to Le Puy, unlike the monotonous chaussées of most other parts of France, winds and undulates between and over varied heights, sometimes crossing a lava-current or basaltic dyke, and is generally shaded from the sun by luxuriant walnut-trees. Scarcely an eminence but possesses some interest, either from its volcanic origin, or from its picturesquely-placed castle in ruins, or village, which, in this district, is almost invariably perched on the hill-top. The country is very populous as well as fertile, and intersected by numerous roads.

"The *Puy de Marmont*, a little to the N. of Vayre, is celebrated among mineralogists for the beautiful crystallized specimens of Zeolite (*mezotype*) contained in the volcanic tuff and basalt of which it is composed. In the same neighbourhood fragments of charred wood, whose bark has been replaced by *mezotype*, are met with in the tufa of the *Puy de la Pignette*, situated a little to the N. of Mouton." —*T. J. T.*]

On leaving Clermont the rly. takes a new direction, from S. to E., to gain the Allier, which it continues to follow as far as Langeac, and as it will to Langogne, on the borders of la Lozère, passing by

5 m. *Sarlière* Stat.

1 m. *Le Cendre* Stat.

3 m. *Les Martres* Stat.

2 m. *Vic le Comte* Stat. The town,

8 m. S.E., contains 2892 Inhab. The *Sainte Chapelle*, in the transition style

of the 16th centy., forms the choir of the parish ch.

4 m. *Coudes* Stat., situated on the Allier. The castle of *Montpeyrour*, on an adjoining eminence, now reduced to a round tower, and some fragments of walls, belonged to Philip Augustus. "Near *Coudes* a variety of sandstone conglomerate is quarried for millstones. Between *Coudes* and *Montpeyrour* veins of fibrous arragonite occur in travertine, and farther down the river Allier at *Corent* there are plaster of Paris quarries which afford fine specimens of fibrous gypsum." —*T. J. T.* From *Coudes* through a lovely country.

[W. of *Coudes*, in the ravine des *Etouaires*, near the village of *Perrier*, an interesting geological section is presented. Here fossil remains of extinct quadrupeds, mastodon, tapir, rhinoceros, elephant, &c., have been found in alluvial beds, covered by volcanic conglomerates, and alternating with them. Near *Vayre* and at *Perrier* the rock has been excavated to form cave-dwellings; above *Perrier* rises the tower of *Mauri-folet*.]

A view of the *Monts Dore*s rising on the W. may be obtained near

6 m. *Issoire* Stat. (*Inn*: H. de la Poste), an ancient town of 6294 Inhab., situated on the *Couze*, a short way above its junction with the Allier—the *Issiodorum* of the Romans. The ch. of *St. Paul* will interest the architect and antiquary, as a characteristic specimen of architecture in Auvergne, as it prevailed in the 10th and 11th centuries. It is in the Romanesque style, ending in a circular apse at the E., with two smaller ones opening out of it on each side, surmounted at the cross by a square tower, the upper part of which, and also the W. front, are modern. The exterior of the wall at the E. end is singularly decorated with rude mosaics, and with 12 medallions, representing the signs of the zodiac, let into the wall under the cornice. Under the window of the N. transept are 2 bas-reliefs, re-

presenting the Angel appearing to Abraham, and the Sacrifice of Isaac. In the interior the arches are semi-circular, the side aisles and transepts being covered with a stone roof, forming the quarter of a circle, and thus serving as a buttress to support the tower and central walls of the nave. There is an extensive crypt under the choir. It has been restored with care and taste. A wide street or boulevard encircles the town.

6 m. *Breuil* Stat., from which the village of

St. Germain Lembron is seen on rt.

2 m. *Le Saut du Loup* Stat.

4 m. *Brassac* Stat., in the centre of a small coal-field, which produces about 200,000 tons annually.

Leaving on the l. the coal-mines of St. Florine beyond the Allier, we quit the volcanic country, and the Dépt. du Puy de Dôme, to enter that of la Haute Loire.

4 m. *Arvant* *Junct. Stat.*, the first station in the ancient Velay, now become a place of some importance, as the point of junction of the two great lines of rly. — to Toulouse, through the Cantal (Rte. 114), and to the Mediterranean by Alais and Nîmes.

The rly. to Puy and Nîmes branches off on l. from Arvant, passing to

7 m. *Brioude* Stat. (*Inns*: H. de Brioude, good cuisine; H. du Nord). 4932 Inhab. The Romanesque *ch.* of *St. Julien*, of the 12th centy., is curious for its semicircular E. end with chequered patterns in a coarse mosaic in coloured stones on the outer wall, and round its 5 projecting apsidal chapels, of elegant design. The interior is lofty; the arches of the choir are pointed, and the capitals of the columns adorned with foliage: those of the nave are circular, and the capitals of the columns supporting them are partly very grotesque, partly display a nearly pure classic character. At the W. end, which is almost bare externally, is a sort of inner vestibule, or narthex, supporting, on low arches, 3 chambers, one of which, the chapel of *St. Michel*, is decorated with curious *frescoes* of the 13th centy. The canons

of the *ch.* of *St. Julien* the Martyr anciently bore the title of counts.

[The very curious *Ch.* of *La Chaise Dieu* is 24 m. distant from Brioude, nearly E. The road for carriages passes through the villages of *La Mothe* and *Champagnac*. There is a tolerable small *Inn*, the *Hotel Samson*. The monastery of the *Casa Dei*, now ruined, and attached to a village of 1755 Inhab. (*Cheval Blanc* is the inn), is situated at a considerable elevation (3578 ft. above the sea), on a mountain. It was founded in 1036 by *St. Robert*, and became the most opulent convent in Auvergne. Of this original structure nothing exists, except, perhaps, an outer gateway. The monastic buildings were destroyed at the Revolution. The *Ch.* alone remains, and is a noble edifice in the pointed Gothic style, begun 1343, chiefly at the expense of *Pope Clement VI.*, who, as *Roger de Beaufort*, was its abbot, a native of Chaise Dieu, who laid the first stone, and is buried under a mutilated monument, surmounted by his effigy, wearing the Papal Triregnum. The carved woodwork of the 156 stalls in the choir is much and deservedly admired. On the N. wall, which encloses the choir, are traces, now nearly defaced, and obliterated by moisture, of a Dance of Death, painted in fresco, probably in the 15th centy. Here are preserved some curious ancient tapestries, executed probably at the beginning of the 16th., woven partly with gold thread. The tomb of an abbot in the S. choir aisle, and of a Queen of England, *Edith*, the wife of *Harold*, deserve notice. Two sides of the cloisters remain tolerably perfect, and are of a good style. Contiguous to the *ch.* rises a tall square *donjon tower*, the only remains of the ancient fortifications which surrounded the monastery. It is surmounted by a bold cornice. Down to the Revolution *La Chaise Dieu* was one of the most sought-for pieces of church preferment in France, always held by great court dignitaries. *Mazarin* and *Richelieu* were amongst its abbots, as well as the notorious *Cardinal de Rohan*, who was

banished here after the scandalous affair of the Collier.]

2 m. beyond Brioude, on the carriage-road to Le Puy, at the wretched village of La Vieille Brioude, the Allier, here running in a deep and rocky bed, is crossed by a *stone Bridge* of a *single arch*, which was long celebrated as being the widest in span of any known, measuring 181 English ft. and 90½ ft. in height, but now surpassed by the stone arches of Turin and of Chester (200 ft. span). It is a very noble arch, and constructed of Volvic lava. It replaces a more ancient bridge (b. 1451), of equal dimensions, which fell down in 1822.

7 m. *Fuiguières la Puis* Stat.

4 m. *Paulhaquet* Stat.

4 m. *St. Georges d'Auray* Stat.

Diligence from here to Le Puy. Near St. G. is the Château de Chavagnac, the birthplace of General Lafayette.

4 m. *Langeac* Stat., the town, of 3864 Inhab., at some distance. The rly. for the present, Aug. 1867, ends here. A diligence leaves the stat. in correspondence with certain trains for Le Puy, distant 22 m., passing by S. Jean de Nay.

We are now again upon volcanic rocks, belonging to the basin of Le Puy. The small river Borne, which runs into the Loire below Le Puy, is crossed, and the road is carried down its valley, passing, at a distance of 4 m. from Le Puy, under the black rock of basaltic breccia, escarped and inaccessible on all sides but the N., which bears the ruined *castle of Polignac*, seat of that noble family, whence sprang the Cardinal, a diplomatic servant of Louis XIV., and Prince Jules de Polignac, the minister of Charles X. in 1830. It was pulled to pieces during the Revolution, and all the lands sold; but the mouldering and picturesque ruins, which still bristle on the top of the rock, were repurchased by the family. They consist of rude but strongly built walls, often double & treble, with flanking towers at

intervals, surmounted by a square donjon tower. Part of the pile of buildings which served as dwellings may be as old as the 12th centy. There is little to be seen except an enormous *mask*, rudely carved in granite, of a bearded face, with a wide orifice for the mouth, probably an *Imphucium*. According to the tradition, a Temple of Apollo occupied the summit of the rock before the castle, and from this mouthpiece (somewhat after the fashion of the mask called the *Bocca della Verità* at Rome) oracles were delivered: hence some have gone so far as to derive Polignac from "Apollinis Arx." (?) Sunk in the platform of the castle is a well, called *Puit de l'Oracle*, from a tradition that the oracles were delivered from it through the mask, which is said to have covered it. At a depth of 20 feet this well communicates with a vaulted chamber, supported on circular arches, resting on square piers, designed doubtless for a cistern, into which rain-water was conducted. About 25 paces from the well is the *abyme*, a hole about 40 ft. deep and 15 wide, cut in the rock, probably designed as a storehouse. The *ch.* of Polignac, at the foot of the castle rock, is an ancient Romanesque edifice.

Upon a sudden turn of the road, here bordered by basaltic columns, a very striking view is presented of Le Puy and its volcanic rocks; the "spiry pinnacle" of St. Michel's, resembling more an artificial obelisk than a natural eminence, and *Rocher de Corneille*, starting up from amidst the masses of buildings, while on the rt. appears Espailly (see below).

22 m. LE PUY.—*Inns*: H. des Ambassadeurs, good and comfortable, but make your bargain;—H. de l'Europe, comfortable, with very moderate charges;—H. du Commerce. Le Puy, anciently capital of the Velay, and now of the Dépt. de la Haute Loire, with 19,532 Inhab., is, at a distance, one of the most strikingly peculiar and picturesque towns in France. Excepting the broad modern Boulevard, through which the roads from

Clermont and St. Etienne pass, which stands on level ground, the buildings and narrow streets of the old town are carried up a steep slope, impassable by carriages, surmounted by a towering, table-topped mass, called *Rocher de Corneille*. This rock is formed of volcanic breccia, resting on a calcareous base. Its summit, vertically escarped and mouldering, in the form of turrets, is crowned by a *Statue of the Virgin of Le Puy*, 50 ft. high, erected in 1860, formed of 213 iron cannon taken at Sebastopol, given by the Emperor; it consists of 120 pieces fastened together; it weighs 150 tons, and was designed by M. Bonnassieux. A staircase runs up the interior. Light and air are obtained through openings in the drapery.

Far more remarkable, though less lofty, is the **Rocher de St. Michel*, an isolated rock of basaltic tufa, which, from its needle shape, gives the name *de l'Aiguille* to the suburb in which it stands. It rises from the margin of the stream of the Borne to a height of 265 ft., with a thickness of 500 ft. at its base, and 45 or 50 on its top. It is a fragment of the vast bed of volcanic breccia once covering the country around. The rocks of Corneille and Polignac are also relics of the same; and, because harder than the rest, all three have resisted the erosive processes of rivers and the atmosphere, which have scooped out into valleys the intervening portions, and washed away the débris. Faujas de St. Fond supposed the Aiguille of St. Michel to have been projected by a volcanic eruption from below, and consolidated in its actual form, a theory no longer tenable. The sides of this truncated cone are nearly vertical, and its top is surmounted by a small *chapel*, which just covers the platform, dedicated to Michael, the saint who loves such airy sites. This building, rendered accessible by a winding stairs of 223 steps partly cut in the rock, is in the Romanesque style, and was constructed at the cost of a dean of the cathedral in the 10th centy. Its Moresque portal, a circular arch under a trefoiled porch,

is ornamented with curious sculptured mermen, bas-reliefs, and chequered stone-work, composed of black scorïæ, white sandstone, and red tile, in the style of marqueterie. The interior of the ch. has a low irregular choir, supported by short pillars with carved capitals.

From the top of the rock a good view is obtained of the vine-clad hills covering the slopes of the valley, dotted over with white country-houses, boxes, and pavilions, built in the midst of the vines, also of the white escarpments of the tertiary strata, laid bare here and there.

Near the foot of this rock stands an octagonal building which has long passed for a *Temple of Diana*, though destitute of any pretensions to such a title, being, in fact, a Christian edifice in the Romanesque style, and perhaps originally a *baptistery*: some say a chapel of St. Claire. A small apse projects from its eastern side, and it is entered by doors on the N. and W. It has an octagonal roof, with a hole in the centre, resting on columns placed in the angles. It may have been built by the Templars, who had property in this suburb.

A road slopes upwards from St. Michel, under the Rock of Corneille, past the Hospital, and the little turning box, in which foundlings are deposited after ringing a bell to announce their arrival, through the "Rue de la Raison," to

The *Cathedral*, which rears its singularly streaked W. front high over the other buildings. The regular approach to it is up the steep streets leading from the market-place to the long flight of steps under the huge cavernous vaulted portal, which is prolonged in a sort of corridor beneath the 3 W. bays of the ch. As the slope of the hill denied to the architect level ground sufficient to extend his church to the W., he was forced to raise an artificial platform for it upon these vast substructions. The doorway is flanked by 2 pillars of Egyptian porphyry. It is a heavy ungainly building, in the Ro-

manesque style; its interior not improved by the repairs and stucco applied at the expense of Louis XVIII. The oldest parts of the church are the choir, including 4 compartments of arches on either side, and the transepts; each compartment is cross-vaulted; the probable date is the 10th or 11th centy. The outside, with its 4 circular projections, corresponding on the inside to as many chapels, is interesting. This church is chiefly remarkable for a miracle-working image of *Notre Dame du Puy*, which for centuries has attracted thousands of devout pilgrims, though in less number than formerly. Among its visitors in former times are numbered several popes, and the following kings:—Louis VII., Philippe Auguste, Philippe le Hardi, Charles VI. and VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., and François I. : its visitors at present do not exceed 4000 annually, and are chiefly of the lower order of peasants. One cause for this falling off may be that the existing image deposited over the high-altar, a black group of the Virgin and Child with shining faces, is a modern work, executed by a sculptor in the town, from recollection of the original, which was destroyed at the Revolution. The original *Notre Dame du Puy*, believed to have been made by the Christians of Mount Lebanon, or, according to some accounts, by the prophet Jeremiah, and brought to Europe at the time of the Crusades, was of cedar-wood, singularly swathed round with bands of papyrus glued to it, and partly inscribed. Upon this the features of the face, of negro tint, the flesh of hands and feet, and the draperies, were painted in distemper, in a rude style, probably by some artist who copied from Egyptian models.

A marble tablet on one side of the church records the names of 20 priests of the diocese judicially murdered during the Revolution.

The monument raised to the Constable Duguesclin, whose body reposed some time at Le Puy, after his death at Châteauneuf de Randon, and whose entrails were buried here, has been restored in a chapel on the N.

side of the Gothic Church of *St. Laurent*, in the lower part of the town, not far from the Rocher de St. Michel. His effigy represents him in armour, except the helmet, lying on his back, his hands raised in prayer. The head is modern, but copied from a cast of the original, destroyed by the Baron des Adrets and his followers in the 16th centy., and is considered to have some claim to be looked on as a likeness.

Museum.—The handsome modern building in which it is placed has been raised in a great measure at the expense of a liberal citizen, M. Crosatier; it is behind the Prefecture, and upon the Promenade du Fer à Cheval, at the S. extremity of the town. The collections in the *Musée* are of interest. The *Galerie des Tableaux*, besides some mediocre paintings, has a Descent from the Cross, a copy from *Vandyke*; a faint but curious portrait of Henri II., in the style of *Janet*; a good landscape by *Huysman*; a *Philemon and Baucis*, by *Ingres*, &c. There are in the *Musée Archéologique* some Roman antiquities: a bas-relief of a Stag and Boar Hunt, found on digging the foundations of the Evêché; also 3 Genii or Cupids fishing, one with 2 dolphins of fair execution, from Margeaix; a cippus hollowed out into a sarcophagus, bearing figures of arms, in relief, among them a cross-bow; cast of a bronze hand, with a Greek inscription, recording a treaty of peace; a cast from the so-called Mask of Apollo, at Polignac; one or two groups of Gothic sculpture, nuns, female saints, &c.; carvings in ivory, in Byzantine and Gothic styles; a portion of the inscribed papyrus in which the image of N. D. de Puy was swathed, preserved when the image was burnt during the Revolution; some old furniture; an abbot's seat, in the style of the Renaissance; and a Gothic arm-chair bearing the arms of Polignac. Those who take interest in the geology and mineralogy of the district will find the collections here not only the best part of the museum, but one of the best arranged

cabinets which any provincial museum in France possesses, under the inspection of M. Bertrand de Doue, the able expositor of the geology of the Velay. The formations of Le Puy en Velay, the Vivarais, and the Ardèche may be studied in distinct series of specimens, topographically arranged, side by side with a series of the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius. Here are preserved the bones of rhinoceros, hyæna, deer, &c., found at St. Privat d'Allier, between two layers of basaltic lava; a discovery of great interest, if well ascertained, as proving the recent date at which the volcanoes of the Velay were in activity; also bones of Palæotherium, of Anthracotherium Velaunum, of a more ancient fresh-water deposit; of hippopotamus, found in the alluvial deposits near Polignac; and fossil plants and fruits from the coal-measures near Langeac.

A portion of the Musée has been set apart for the manufactures of the town: *la Salle des Dentelles*, fitted up by the late M. Falcon, himself a manufacturer, contains a series of the different kinds of lace produced in and about Le Puy.

The manufacture of lace gives employment to a great number of females of the lower classes in and about the town.

There is a pretty circular *Promenade* near the Dolezon stream; in front stands the *Prefecture*, on the Place de Breuil, in the centre of which is the Fontaine Crozatier, by Pradier, a native architect.

Several interesting *Excursions* may be made from Le Puy.

a. About 1 m. W. of the town is the village of *Espailly*, surmounted by another castle-crowned rock of volcanic breccia. Charles VII. was residing here during the occupation of France by the English (1422), when news was brought of the death of his father, and his scanty train of followers proclaimed him King of France in the ancient fashion, by raising him on a shield, at the same moment that the infant Henry VI. of England was proclaimed, with all pomp, at Paris, the

successor to the French throne. There are good displays of basaltic columns here, called *Les Orgues d'Espailly*. Several coarse varieties of precious stones, sapphires, zircons, and garnets, are found in the basalt, and in the sands of the neighbouring streamlet of Riou Pezzouliou, which falls in on the l. bank near Espailly. Fossil remains of Anthracotherium and other extinct animals have been found in the marly lacustrine limestone near Espailly.

b. The *Castle of Polignac* will be a walk of about an hour, not far from the road to Clermont. (See p. 444.)

c. The *Roche Rouge*, an isolated mass of basalt, rising perpendicularly out of the granite rock to a height of 60 ft., about 3 m. to the E. of Le Puy, will interest the geologist. Its name is probably derived from the colour of the lichens which grow on it. It is nothing more than the expanded portion of a basaltic dyke, which, from superior hardness, has resisted the action of the weather, while the softer granite around has been disintegrated. The dyke is continued on either side in a vein often not more than a foot wide.

Diligences from Le Puy to Langogne (24 m.).

The views of the town from the surrounding heights from the roads to Espailly, Polignac, St. Etienne, are very striking. Mr. Scrope prefers the extensive *panorama* from the more distant *Mont d'Ours*, and observes, with some geological enthusiasm,—“There are, perhaps, few spots on the globe which offer a more extraordinary prospect than this. To the eye of a geologist it is superlatively interesting, exhibiting in one view a vast theatre of volcanic formation, containing igneous products of various natures belonging to different epochs, and exhibited under a great diversity of aspect.” The scenery on the banks of the Loire, between La Puy and La Poute, is very fine.

The traveller proceeding from Le Puy to the Volcanic District of the Vivarais and Ardèche may take the diligence to

Pradelles, 5 hrs. (a journey which will more easily be effected when the rly. up the valley of the Allier has been prolonged to Langogne), and thence strike across the country, by very hilly but good roads, in 8 hrs., to Aubenas, by Thueyts (Rte. 118, 121), or, more directly, by a mule-road to Montpezat; in the course of which he may visit the *Mt. Mezenc*, the highest volcanic mountain in Central France, presenting some wild and singular views. He may also pass the mountain called *Gerbier des Joncs*, at the foot of which is the highest source of the Loire. There is scarcely any accommodation on this latter route, which can hardly be performed in a day.

Railway from Le Puy to St. Etienne, 51 m., in 3½ hrs., traversing a very interesting geological district: by this line Le Puy is brought within 6 hrs. of Lyons and 18 of Paris. Rly. in progress to Langeac, open from Langeac to Paris; by Arvant to the Cantal and Toulouse; and to the shores of the Mediterranean by Langogne, Alais, Nîmes—in active progress between Langogne and Alais.

ROUTE 110.

CLERMONT TO MONT DORE LES BAINS.

a. Grande Route, 53½ kilom. = 33 Eng. m. Several diligences daily during the bathing season, in 6 hrs., from La Place de Jaude. 35 to 40 frs. for a carriage and pair.

b. Petite Route, hilly and not good for carriages, 42 kilom. = 27 Eng. m., 6½ hrs.

It is a hilly journey by either of these routes, beginning to ascend from Barrière at Clermont to La Bar-

raque (see Rte. 109), then leaving the Cone of the Puy de Dôme on the rt. and the ruined castle of Montrodeix, its walls formed of basaltic prisms, on the l.

c. Train to Issoire, thence omnibus to Champeix, and voiture to Les Bains, stopping on the way to see St. Nectaire and Muroi.

d. For pedestrians in one long day, by the Lac de Guery and Rochefort.

e. A new and better road by the Lac de Guery, which passes the remarkable scenery of Les Roches de la Thuillière and Sanadoire.

a. The Grande Route reaches the summit-level of the chain of the Monts Dôme at a spot called Le Moréneau (8 m.), between the Puys de Laschampa, covered with wood, and de Montchier, an extinct volcano, with 4 craters, which has been cut away at the base to give passage to the road. Descending the opposite slope, it crosses the stream of the Sioule, here in its infancy. Before reaching le Pont des Eaux, the turreted Castle of Cordés is for some distance conspicuous. At St. Bonnet a basaltic porphyry is quarried, used for roofing slate, fences, &c.: the slabs ring like a bell when struck, hence its Scottish name of *Clinkstone*.

19 m. *Rochefort*.

The ruined castle, on the summit of a basaltic rock, once belonged to the Dauphins of Auvergne.

The road continues to ascend through a hilly and bleak country, often blocked up by snow in winter. About 3 m. beyond the village of Laqueuille the road to Mont Dore branches off to the l., out of that to Mauriac and Aurillac, and, crossing another ridge, descends upon the village Murat le Queire, in the valley of the Dordogne, and proceeds up the rt. bank of that stream to 17 m. *Mont Dore les Bains*.

b, la Petite Route 26 m., is the same as *a*, until reaching the village Laschamps, 3 miles beyond La Barraque; or, on foot, more directly and agreeably by Thèdes. As there are few villages, the route may most conveniently be traced by the Puys which

are passed, viz. Gravenoire and Charade on the l.: La Vache and Las-solas, also on the rt., are extremely well preserved, but broken down on the S.W. side, from which their lava streams have issued. There is here quite an amphitheatre of craters, among which the Mont Jughat and Mont Chat are conspicuous.

13 m. *Randanne* (a roadside Inn, with 1 bedroom). In the vicinity, at the foot of the *Puy de Montchal*, lived the patriotic philosopher le Comte de Montlosier, who settled himself here, after his return from exile in 1816, in the midst of an unproductive wilderness, the home of his fathers having been destroyed in the Revolution, and, by the enlightened agricultural improvements which he introduced, redeemed a large tract from unproductive barrenness, and "bid the desert smile." He is buried in a small *chapel*, erected on a pretty spot within his park; the Roman Catholic clergy having refused interment to his remains in consecrated ground, on account of his writings against the Jesuits.

A road just practicable for a char leads in about 3 m. on the l. to the sheet of water called *Lac d'Aidat*, formed by the volcanic current from the Puy de la Vache, damming up the course of 2 rivulets. On its borders Sidonius Apollinaris lived, and an inscription on the wall of the curious early church marks the place of his interment. "To the rt. is the *Puy de la Rodde*, a fine crater opening to the S., and commanding an extensive view of the Puys, the streams of lava, and the mountains of Mont Dore. Abundance of fine crystals of augite are found on its surface."—*T. J. T.*

After attaining the table-land of Baladaud, which commands an extensive view, but is itself bleak and uninteresting, it is an uninterrupted and steep descent into the vale of the Dordogne. It is clothed with wood, and interesting. At Quereilh the traveller turns abruptly to the l., and enters the valley enclosing

13 m. *Mont Dore les Bains*. Inns: H. de Paris, chez Gabriel Chabory;—H.

Chabory, kept by Chabory aîné; both very good;—H. Bellon (Poste), good;—H. Boyer;—H. de Lyon (chez Baraduc), cheaper. *Charge*, living en pension, 8 to 10 frs. a day. There is a table-d'hôte at most of the hotels at 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. The visitors, about 600 in number, are very sociable, but there are no regular balls or concerts. Carriages for excursions 20 fr. a-day; saddle-horses and donkeys in abundance: as to guides, there being no tariff, a bargain must be made beforehand. A *char-à-banc* holding 4 to 6 people costs 20 frs. a day. Lacombe has good horses. Sure-footed mountain horses may be hired at the rate of 4 frs. a day; also guides, and chaises-à-porteurs, with bearers for ladies, for the numerous interesting excursions in the vicinity of these baths. There is an *Etablissement Thermal*, under the superintendence of a Government medical inspector, the subscription to which is 10 frs. for the season, exclusive of 6 frs. to the Cabinet de Lecture or reading-room attached to it. In front of the bath-house is a pretty green promenade, encircled the windings of the Dore, over which a suspension bridge has been thrown, conducting to a path which leads to the base of the *Capucin*, the isolated, cowl-shaped rock, conspicuous from all parts of the valley, named from a detached pinnacle, jutting forward on one side, said to resemble a monk in a hood. The rivers and lakes furnish trout, and the mountains roe venison. The people here, little accustomed to English, are disposed to make high charges, experimentally, trying to hit the mark of the standard which English are made to pay elsewhere. This small watering-place is a village at a height of 3412 ft. above the sea-level, in an upland valley, the cradle of the river *Dor-dogne*, surrounded by an amphitheatre of volcanic hills, their sides clothed with verdant meadows or black pine forests, but torn and gashed at intervals by ravines and gullies, down which numerous streams dash in small cascades from the bare table-land above. The village lies at

the distance of about 2 m. from the Pic de Sancy, the highest summit in central France, and the culminating point of the Mont Dore, that vast volcanic excrescence which has broken through the fundamental granite rock, and, stretching from this point to a distance of 8 or 10 m., measures 18 leagues in circumference. It is seamed and fissured by deep valleys radiating in all directions from the common centre, the chief of them on the N. side being the valley of the Dordogne, or of Mont Dore. The crater from which this eruption burst forth is not distinctly marked, owing to the dilapidations in its sides caused by volcanic convulsions, by the wearing down of torrents, and even by the effects of the weather; but there can be no doubt that we see the traces and remains of the lava walls which surrounded it in "the elevated peaks which still bristle over the circus-like gorge occupying the very heart of the mountain. This was probably the site of its central crater, but now, branching off into deep and short recesses, it forms the upper basin of the principal valley, and the recipient into which 2 mountain rills, the Dor and the Dogne unite, at the source of the noble river which henceforward bears their joint names."—*Scrope*, 98.

The mineral springs, on account of which Mont Dore is resorted to from July to the beginning of September, are 8 in number, 1 being cold, the rest of a temperature of 102° to 114° Fahrenheit; they issue out of the trachytic rock, at the foot of the eminence called Plateau de l'Angle. They are alkaline, and are efficacious in complaints of the lungs, when unattended with inflammation, in affections of the stomach, and in rheumatism. They are conducted into a very handsome *bathing establishment*, built, like the rest of the houses, of a trachytic lava, obtained from a neighbouring quarry. Bath with linen, 1 fr. 50 c. The most copious source, *La Madeleine*, is used for drinking, and large quantities are exported in bottles. It, as well as that called *Le Bain de César*, is enclosed in

Roman masonry, proving that bath-loving people to have made use of these warm springs. Numerous architectural fragments, columns, &c., very curious, in a rich semi-barbarous style, have been discovered here, supposed to have belonged to a temple whose foundations exist, and go by the name of *Le Panthéon*.

The angler may catch some trout in the Dordogne below the Baths.

The direction of the valley of the Dor from its head, at the base of the Pic de Sancy, to a short distance below the baths, is nearly N. and S. In its E. side, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk above the baths, a singular breach or fissure is perceptible, worn away by the descent of a stream called *La Grande Cascade*, which has cut through the rock, and exhibits, in the face of the precipice, an instructive geological section of a series of beds of trachyte, tufa, and basalt. Vast blocks have been detached and hurled below, so that the stream, after its leap of nearly 80 ft., is almost hidden from view.

The Valley of Mont Dore is a region of woods and waterfalls; the latter, though not of any great elevation or grandeur, add an interest to the many pretty scenes around; by far the finest is the *Cascade de Quercilh*, shooting perpendicularly downwards; a miniature *Staub-bach*.

a. At the S. of the valley is the gorge called *La Vallée d'Enfer*, excavated out of a volcanic rock, consisting of scorise and other fragments, bearing the marks of fire, over which rise the naked summits of the Pic d'Aiguiller. The breccia is in many places penetrated by vertical dykes of dark porphyritic trachyte; and such a dyke forms the separation, called *Les Fernes*, between the gorges of *Enfer* and *La Cour*. Similar dykes are seen traversing the precipices of the Pic d'Aiguiller exposed to the view at the end of the *Val d'Enfer*.

b. The ascent of the *Pic de Sancy* may be made in 2 hours from the baths, on

foot or horseback, or in a chair; proceeding to the head of the valley, past the gorges d'Enfer and de la Cour, and turning to the l., near the ravine of La Craie, where a steep ascent begins, through a fir wood, in the depths of which lies the Cascade du Serpent, passing the marsh in which the Dore rises. The Pic (6186 ft. above the sea-level) is reached by passing the high Col between it and the Puy Ferrand. The distant objects seen from it are the volcanic group of the Cantal to the S., and the Monts Dôme to the N., while near at hand yawns a labyrinth of valleys and gorges, with peaks bristling around on all sides; and numerous small lakes glitter in the depths, among them the crater Lake de Chambon.

c. To the *Lac de Pavin*. Following the path to the Pic de Sancy, as far as the Col. mentioned above, but there turning l. From the Col to the lake is 5 hrs. to and fro.

d. Another very interesting excursion is to the *Castle of Murol*, situated to the E. of the baths, crossing the mountains by the Puy de Dyane and the pretty little Lac Chambon. There is a road thither directly over the Mont Dore by la Croix Morand, but, as it requires to be repaired every spring after the melting of the snow, inquiry should be made whether it is passable. Murol, the village, is built at the base of the red scoriaceous volcanic hill called Puy de Tartaret, upon a lava-current which has issued from it at a period posterior to the formation of the volcanic rocks of the Mont Dore. Homely and rustic accommodation at the public-house kept by Morin.

The *castle*, one of the largest relics of feudal times in France, and a very picturesque object, crowns the summit of a detached eminence topped with basalt, affording a platform just large enough to hold the fortress. It consists of a double enclosure, an outer wall flanked with bastions, dating from the 16th centy., and an inner circular wall surmounted by machicolations of the 15th. In the midst rises a round

tower, or *donjon*, commanding the country far and near, and affording a most interesting view of the plain and valley around, covered with lava vomited from the Tartaret. Some of the existing constructions of the castle are as late as the 18th centy., and none appear older than the 15th; the first mention of it occurs in 1223.

The *Puy de Tartaret* deserves the attention of the geologist; it consists of loose scorise and fragments of granite, which have been forced up through the fundamental granite rock. "It has 2 deep and regular bowl-shaped craters, separated by a high ridge, and each broken down on one side;" the lava-current which they have furnished first spreads over the plain, then, contracting, confines itself to the valley, whose sinuosities it follows as far as Neschers, a distance of 13 m., occupying the channel of the former river. Near Neschers and Champeix it assumes a regular columnar form. *Neschers* is a picturesque village.

Rather more than an hour's walk (4½ m.) from Murol, passing partly over the lava from the Puy de Tartaret, and near the waterfall Des Granges, one of the prettiest in Auvergne, lies *St. Nectaire* (Senneterre) (*Inns*, which are seldom open before June: H. Mandon, best; H. Boette, near the Dilig. office), a village possessing *hot Baths* and an *incrusting spring*, much more remarkable than that at Clermont, which issues from the granite and deposits large quantities of carbonate of lime. The curious Romanesque *ch.* is a very ancient and unaltered specimen of the style, no part of it apparently older than the 12th centy. It is surmounted at the cross by an octagonal tower, and terminates at the E. end in 3 apses. The capitals of the pillars in the choir, carved with reliefs of Scriptural and legendary subjects, are curious. In this church are preserved a curious Byzantine crucifix of copper gilt, and a reliquary, in the form of a bust, of embossed copper gilt, also Byzantine, and probably of the 11th

centy. Here are a curious natural grotto and remains of Roman *Thermæ*. On the rt. of the road to Neschers, a little way out of St. Nectaire, is the arch of a Roman bridge, the piers of which stand on the lava of Tartaret.

On the heights above the Bains de Boite, not far from St. Nectaire, are some *Druidical remains*, consisting of a dolmen or altar formed of the unhewn blocks of the granite found in the country. On the summit of the hill of *Cornadore* are extensive excavations supposed to be of great antiquity, formed, perhaps, by the Gauls as store-houses, or places of refuge; they are now used as sheep-sheds.

c. Another interesting excursion from Mont Dore, 1½ hr., especially for the geologist, may be made to the Roches de la Thuillière and Sanadoire. They may also be seen from the road to Clermont, by Randanne and Royat. The columnar feldspar porphyry of the Roche Sanadoire is curious, and the view fine. 1½ hour more will take the traveller to the Lac de Servièrès, from which he may gain the great road to Clermont by descending the valley of the Sioule by Vernines (old castle) and St. Bonnet.

ROUTE 111.

MONT DORE LES BAINS TO LE PUY, BY
ISSOIRE.

51 kil. = 32 m.

The traveller who wishes to go from Mont Dore les Bains to Issoire, and thence to Le Puy, need not go round by Clermont. He may ride across the hills, a journey of about 7 hours, or of 10 hours if the

ascent of the Pic de Sancy be taken en route, which is quite practicable. ["The horse excursion from Mont Dore to *St. Nectaire*, including the ascent of the Pic de Sancy, is very agreeable and interesting in moderately fine weather. I made it, and had for guide Joseph Garrigue. I paid him 29 fr. 50 c. for a day's service, his horse, mine, and return of himself and horses to Mont Dore. The ascent of the Pic de Sancy has been described (Rte. 110). Just at the summit it is very steep, and we had to mount the last few hundred feet on foot. There is an obelisk at the summit, facing due N., S., E., and W., which was one of the principal stations for the trigonometrical survey of France. There is also a large wooden cross. From this point we descended some distance, and then mounted the Puy Ferrand, of nearly equal altitude to the Pic de Sancy. Hence there is a beautiful view down the valley of Chaudefour. As you look along the green valley, with its walls of rock and mountain, gradually descending and opening out to the distant plain far off, you might think yourself surveying the valley of Grindelwald from the Wengern Alp. A long broad expanse of heath, and steep descent, lead to the *Château de Murols* (Rte. 110); and leaving the old Byzantine church and old town of St. Nectaire, perched on their high, bare rock, to the l., you come to the diligence road, and inn at *St. Nectaire d'en bas* (Rte. 110)."]—W.] There is also a very fair road of 17 m. from St. Nectaire to Issoire, and a voiture may be hired at Mont Dore for the entire journey, which will take about 8 hours, including stoppages. Diligences, in summer, to Issoire. The road passes by the *Château of Murol* and the *baths of St. Nectaire* (Rte. 110), both of which may be visited, especially as the latter is the usual resting-place for the horses. After quitting St. Nectaire, the road passes through Sailhens, where there is a picturesque waterfall, and leaves Verrières on the rt., at which latter place it enters a defile called the Valley of Montaignut, about 3 m. in

length, the scenery of which is very striking, the carriage-way being cut along the side of a torrent, and hemmed in by precipitous rocks of great height, on one side mostly covered with wood, on the other bare and rugged. The scenery of this pass is well worth the attention of the traveller, and, though perhaps not equal to some similar defiles among the Alps, is certainly of a very high order. About two-thirds down the pass, upon the top of the rocks to the l., stand the ruins of the *Castle of Montaignut*, and at the end of the pass the village of the same name. At the town of Champaix the road turns to the S., and, ascending a hill, passes by Pardines on the l., where are visible the remains of a very remarkable landslip, which took place June 25th, 1737, destroying almost the whole village and many of the inhabitants. The vast fragments extend nearly a mile from the crag whence they fell. It is well worth the traveller's while to mount to the top, and look down on the immense fragments and the fissures in the upper part of the rock, which did not actually give way. From this spot also a very beautiful panorama of all the Auvergne mountains, including the Puy de Dome and the range about Mont Dore, may be obtained. About 3 m. from Issoire the road passes *Rouge Perrier*, where, in the rocks to the l., are a great number of caverns, many of which are inhabited. The ruins of the tower of Maurifolet are seen above the village.

Issoire Stat. } Rte. 109.
Le Puy.

ROUTE 112.

CLERMONT TO MONTBRISON, BY THIERS.

Clermont to	Kil.	Miles.
Thiers	39	24
Montbrison	74	46
St. Etienne	108	67
Givors	134	83
Lyons	155	96

Railway in progress between Clermont and Thiers, completed from Montbrison to Lyons. The country offers little general interest in the portion traversed by the diligence.

On leaving Clermont the line crosses the plain of La Limagne, passing on the l. the *Puy de la Poir*, an eminence of volcanic tufa, having on the N. side a spring of bitumen, or mineral pitch, which issues out of the soil with a source of water.

9 m. *Pont du Château*, a prettily situated town, named from a bridge over the Allier. "About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the bridge, on the rt. bank of the river, there is an interesting geological display of fossiliferous freshwater limestone strata, alternating with calcareous beds containing volcanic substances."—*T. J. T.*

The *Château of Beauregard*, a little on the l. of the rly., was formerly the country seat of the bishops of Clermont; on the rt. *Vertaizon*.

7 m. *Lezoux*, a small town on the verge of the Limagne, has an ancient church. From here we enter the chain of mountains of Forez, which here separates the valleys of the Dove and Allier from that of the Loire.

[4 m. on rt. is the *Castle of Ravel*, flanked by octagonal towers—it belonged to Philippe le Bel.]

8 m. *Thiers Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de l'Aigle d'Or; H. de l'Univers), a manufacturing town, built on the top and slope of a peaked granitic hill, at whose base the Dore flows in a deep rocky bed, turning many paper-mills and forges, where various articles of cutlery are wrought, the staple manufacture of the town, giving employ-

ment to a large portion of its 16,137 Inhab. The town, so picturesque at a distance, with its houses rising one above another, on nearer approach is found to consist of dirty lanes; but from the upper part of it, especially from the high *terrace du Rempart*, fine views are obtained over the Limagne and the distant chain of the *Monts Dôme*. Here also is situated the church of *St. Genes*, a Romanesque building, chiefly of the 12th centy., though the vault of the roof is of a more recent period: the end of the S. transept is ornamented with a coarse mosaic, in coloured marbles, with medallions of different real and imaginary animals. It was found below the floor of the adjoining nave. More curious to the antiquary will be the church *Du Moutier*, in the lower part of the town; the E. extremity of the choir has been referred to the 7th or 8th centy., the rest to the 11th.

A small portion only of the old *castle* remains. There are some curious wood-front houses of the 15th and 16th cents. in the *Place de Piroux*, and the *Rues de la Vaure* and *du Bourg*.

Diligence to Montbrison until the rly. has been completed.

The road after threading a bold and steep gorge for about 4 m. is carried along the edge of a precipice called *Le Cordon*. The views over the *Limagne*, to the range of the *Monts Dôme* in one direction, and of the chain of the *Forez* in the other, are very fine.

La Bergière.

Noiretable, a village at the foot of the high *Montagne de l'Hermitage*.

St. Thurin. Through a narrow valley.

Boën (*Inn*: Poste; tolerable, clean beds), a dirty village, not far from the line of rly.

Montbrison (*Inns*: H. de la Poste; H. du Nord) (Pop. 6475) stands at the base of a lofty and precipitous rock, from the top of which, or from the tower of the neighbouring church, as some say, the celebrated leader of the Calvinists, *Baron des Adrets*, compelled his Roman Catholic prisoners to leap, to their certain de-

struction. When one of the condemned, after twice approaching the brink, faltered in taking the leap, the tyrant exclaimed, "Two chances are too much." "I'll wager that you will not do it in ten," was the ready reply; and, it is said, saved the waverer's life. The *Cathedral* is a Gothic building (1205), and contains the tomb of its founder, *Guy IV.*, *Comte de Forez*. The *Salle de Diane*, once the chapter-house, is decorated with curious armorial bearings.

Rly. from Montbrison to *St. Etienne*, by *Andrezieux*, and by *Givors* to *Lyons* (*Rtes.* 118, 119), to *Roanne* and *Paris*, from *Andrezieux Junct. Stat.*

ROUTE 114.

CLERMONT TO TOULOUSE, BY THE CANTAL, MURAT, AURILLAC, AND CAPDENAC.

	Kil.	Miles.
Clermont to Arvant . .	60 . .	37
Massiac	83 . .	52
Murat	118 . .	73
Aurillac	171 . .	116
Figeac	236 . .	146
Capdenac	242 . .	153
Lexos	307 . .	190
Gaillac	342 . .	215
Toulouse	404 . .	250

This important line of rly. between S.E. and S.W. France, although not yet completed in its entire extent (from Murat to Aurillac), offers great facilities for visiting the mountainous province of the *Cantal*, so interesting to the geologist, and hitherto very difficult of access. It branches off from the line between *Clermont*, *Le Puy* and *Nîmes*, at *Arvant*, and ends at *Capdenac*, the great *junct. stat.* between *Paris*, *Périgueux*, and *Toulouse*. The portion not yet completed

between Murat and Aurillac, of 33 m., will scarcely be open before the end of 1868.

The line as far as Arvant Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 109.

3 m. *Lempde* Stat.

8 m. *Blesle* Stat.

5 m. *Massiac* Stat. (Buffet), Dépt. du Cantal. From Massiac, a dirty village of 2256 Inhab. (Inn: H. Tardieu), the line ascends the very picturesque valley of the Alagnon, passing by

4 m. *Molompize* Stat.

4 m. *Ferrière St. Mary* Stat.

6 m. *Neussarques* Stat. Public conveyances to St. Flour in 1½ hr.

5 m. *Murat* Stat.—Inn: Chez Dolly; tolerable, but not clean. Fine trout here and elsewhere in the Cantal.

Murat is a dirty and antiquated town of 2666 Inhab., in the upland valley of the Alagnon, here bare of trees, but surrounded by hills of uncommon appearance, capped by basalt. One of these rises immediately behind Murat, in a tall cliff called *Roche Bonnevie*, composed of lofty and regular basaltic pillars, 30 to 50 ft. long. The castle on its summit was razed by Louis XI., after he had put to death its owner, Jacques d'Armagnac, 1477. Opposite the town is another remarkable hill, also topped with basalt, on which stands the pilgrimage chapel of N. D. de Bredom.

From Murat the rly. will follow nearly the line of the post-road, crossing the central mass of the mountains of the Cantal by the pass of Lioran, traversed by the *la Souveraine de Lioran*, 2138 yds. long.

Soon after quitting Murat the convent of St. Gal, now an hospital, is passed on the l., and the Castle of Anterroche on the rt. An excellent carriage-road is carried up the valley of the Alagnon, constantly ascending, amidst cliffs and precipices of granite. Near the Pont de la Roche Taillée, a bridge thrown over a stream which falls in a pretty cascade, a good geological section of the trachyte and tufa has been exposed. Above this, the fine fir forest of Lioran, which clothes the upper

part of the valley, commences. The additional steepness of the valley near its head has hitherto been surmounted by a series of tourniquets or zigzags; but in order to avoid this, as well as the snow which blocks up the highest part of the road, frequently for weeks and months in winter and spring; to avoid the pass a *Tunnel*, *la Percée de Lioran*, is carried through a saddle-shaped ridge, which divides the waters of the Alagnon from those of the Cère, a little to the E. of the highest point of the old road, and about 400 or 500 ft. below it. This Tunnel is driven through the trachytic rock for a distance of 1392 yds.; it is nearly 18 ft. high, ascends slightly in the centre, and terminates a little below the village of *les Chazes*. On emerging from it, the *Puy de Griou*, a pointed, wedge-shaped peak of white rock, with a stream of débris descending from it, is seen on the rt.; and the *Plomb de Cantal*, a boss like a camel's hump surmounting a precipice, rises on the l. Those, however, who are content merely to pass through the tunnel will miss altogether the grand and striking scenery of the vast volcanic amphitheatre, through the midst of which the old road is carried, in proximity to the sources of the Alagnon and Cère.

Leaving the Percée de Lioran, we enter the Basin of La Gironde, the Cère being one of the highest affluents of the Dordagne. From *Les Blatz* the excursion to the summit of the Plomb de Cantal may be made, going and returning in 6 hrs., the greater part, indeed nearly the whole distance, on horseback.

The traveller, whether geologist or merely a lover of picturesque, will be well rewarded by making the ascent of the *Puy de Griou*, which may be effected in about an hour from the hamlet of *les Chazes*, even without a guide. It is fatiguing from the extreme steepness of the slope; but the only difficulty is in surmounting the bare crest of white clinkstone, covered with loose fallen masses, which rattle down under your feet into the depths below. But even here a sort of path has been formed,

over the scanty grass tufts springing up between the stones. The summit itself is a mere crest only 3 or 4 ft. wide and 20 yds. long, plunging precipitously down on all sides. The Puy de Griou rises in the midst of an irregular circle of precipices, supposed by geologists to have been the fiery mouth or crater whence the volcanic rocks of the Cantal were erupted, and whence they spread for 15 or 20 m. around, from this centre as far as Aurillac, Murat, and St. Flour. It is also supposed that, at a later period, the volcanic forces acting from below, at the same point, burst through these deposits of trachyte, tufa, and basalt, fracturing the strata with radiating cracks like those in a starred pane of glass, and that these cracks, gradually widening, became the valleys of the Alagnon, Cère, Jourdanne, Dienné, &c. The circuit of precipices which composed the walls of this crater is broken by gaps formed by the openings of the different valleys radiating from this point like the spokes of a wheel. These walls are most perfect on the E. below the basaltic hump called Plomb de Cantal, the highest summit in the district, 6095 ft. above the sea-level; on the N. in the Puy Mary, 5459 ft.; and on the W. in the Puy Chavaroche. Through the gaps between them the eye ranges down the vistas of the valleys over an extensive horizon of plain and distant hills. The dimensions of this crater greatly exceed those of any in Auvergne, as it is more than 6 Eng. m. in diameter. Within and beneath its bounding walls are rounded slopes, wooded or covered with turf, forming the lining of the crater, and presenting a pleasing picture. Quite at the foot of the Puy de Griou is a remarkable kettle-shaped hollow, covered with the brightest verdure, and dotted over with 2 or 3 cabins, and with herds, for it is the best piece of pasturage in the district. From its shape it might be mistaken for a minor crater, hemmed in by wooded eminences. It is called *le Font du Vacher*.

Quitting the volcanic amphitheatre at les Chazes, we commence the de-

scent of the valley of the Cère, which is far more picturesque in its scenery than that of the Alagnon, but is best seen in ascending, as the forms of the mountains at its head lend to the views their most striking features. The first village, St. Jacques des Blats, produces excellent cheeses of goat's milk, called *cabeçons*. The numerous projections on either side of the valley conceal the villages from view until you are close upon them. The river cuts through a rocky bed, and the road, skilfully engineered, is carried on terraces hewn out of the trachytic rock along the edge of deep precipices, the most remarkable of which, called Pas de Compain, terminates within a few hundred yards of the village of.

16 m. Thiézac, where the *Inn* (Tête Noire), though most forbidding externally, by reason of its dirt, can afford 2 clean beds and a tolerable supper, with trout; for which and a breakfast only 5 fr. are charged. Below Thiézac calcined flints shattered by heat, like unannealed glass, may be seen embedded in the trachyte rock at the road side.

The most strikingly picturesque scene in the whole valley is at a spot called *Pas de la Cère*, a little way above the solitary projecting rock (Rocher de Murat), rendered conspicuous by the single round-headed lime-tree which crowns its summit. Here the valley at once expands considerably, and makes a deep descent or step, and the river has forced for itself a passage, at a great depth below the road, in a fissure lined by smooth walls of rock, and nearly shrouded by a luxuriant growth of trees. The rocks towering above the road imitate the forms of old castles. The little town of Vic (Vic-en-Carladés, or Vic-sur-Cère) 4 m. from Thiézac is the chief place in the very picturesque valley. (*Inn*: Chez Vialette.) Close to it there are mineral springs of acidulous water, received into a *bathing establishment*. 1 m. out of the town, at the roadside, stands the Château de Comblat, belonging to Comte de la Baume. At Polminhac is a far more picturesque castle, tower-

ing over the road, a fit subject for the artist's pencil. The valley of Vic, here widening out into a small plain, covered with meadows and corn-fields, is yet enlivened by a pretty distribution of wood and hedgerows, amidst which rise numerous châteaux and modern country houses, indicating that the proprietors reside on their estates. At this point our road quits the vale of the Cère, gradually ascending in a sloping terrace cut through the white limestone, containing flints, in appearance closely resembling the upper chalk of England, though of a very different age, which has been disturbed and baked by the trachytic rocks. Turning the shoulders of the hills, we enter the valley of the Jourdanne, a tributary of the Cère, at the mouth of which stands

17 m. *Aurillac* Stat. (*Inn*: Trois Frères, best and good), chief town of the Dépt. du Cantal, and anciently one of the 6 good towns of la Haute Auvergne, a dull town of 10,998 Inhab., with few objects of interest, in a tame and bare valley watered by the Jourdanne. The churches, convents, and palace of the abbot were destroyed by the Huguenots, who took the town, 1569, by assault, and kept it for a year: the existing public buildings are modern and commonplace. The *Castle of St. Etienne*, rising on a rock above the town to the W., is said to have belonged to the ancestors of St. Géraud (d. 918), the patron of the town: it was held by the abbots, and is now the *Ecole Normale*, but is not worth visiting. The lower part of the tower is of the 11th centy.

In the principal square, or Place, has been erected a bronze statue to Pope Sylvester II. (Gerbert), who was educated in the Benedictine Monastery of Aurillac.

The chief manufactures carried on here are of copper vessels and coarse lace.

The infamous Carrier, the author and inventor of the Noyades at Nantes, was born, 1756, in the village of Yolet, close to Aurillac.

From Aurillac the rly. leaves the [*France*, 1867.]

line of the post-road to follow the valley of the Cère, passing by

5 m. *Ytrac* Stat.

5 m. *La Chapelle Vies* Stat.

6 m. *Le Rouget* Stat.

5 m. *Boisset* Stat.

7 m. *Mauris* Stat.

4 m. *Bagnac* Stat.

9 m. *Figeac* Stat. (*Inn*: Poste), a town of 7610 Inhab., in the Dépt. of Lot, lying at the bottom of a small valley, so shut in by steep hills that the high roads are obliged to make circuitous contortions in order to reach it. The town, whose naturally obscure name has become familiar through its illustrious citizen Champollion, who was born here, and to whom a monumental obelisk has been erected at the river-side, contains a great number of antique houses and 2 curious churches. The *abbey Church of St. Sauveur*, in the lower part of the town, consists of a Romanesque basement, with a later pointed superstructure, of the 15th centy., and a modern front of the 19th. The choir, however, seems almost entirely of the 11th cent. Attached to the S. transept is a small chapter-house, resting on pointed arches.

On an eminence, above the town, stands *Notre Dame de Puy*, a church of the 11th centy., in the form of a basilica, ending towards the E. in 3 apses. At the bottom of the choir is a fine *altar screen* of wood richly carved and ornamented, a masterly work of the early part of the 17th centy.

The *Château de la Baleine*, now Palais de Justice, fortified and moated, also deserves notice.

A high table-land of limestone, bounded by very abrupt slopes, separates Figeac from the valley of the Lot. After reaching its summit by a steep ascent, the old road to Villefranche passed near a singular stone *pillar*, or obelisk, rising on the brow of the hill above Figeac. Its use and age are equally unknown. Some consider it to have been a beacon: it was more probably a landmark to designate the boundary of some jurisdiction. There

is a similar pillar on the other side of Figeac. From the high ground a view is obtained, on the l. of the town, of Capdenac, on the rt. bank of the Lot, supposed by Champollion to be the ancient "*Uxellodunum*," besieged by Cæsar, and mentioned in his Commentaries.

4 m. *Capdenac* Junct. Stat. The several lines of rly. branching off from here are described under Rte. 70A, from Limoges to Montauban; 71A and B, from Périgueux to Toulouse; and 92, to Rodez, Milhau, Cette, and Montpellier, the latter part not yet completed.

19 m. *Villefranche* Stat. (Inn: Grand Soleil). This town of 9719 Inhab., on the Aveyron, was one of the Bastides, or Free Towns, built in the 14th centy., and retains its original plan. Its principal building is the large *Collegiate Church*, in the pointed Gothic style of the 15th and 16th centuries, standing in a market-place surrounded by arcades. Its W. façade, though bare of ornament, is imposing from its proportions, and is surmounted by a lofty tower, supported by obliquely set buttresses, at the base of which a porch, furnished with triple arches, gives entrance to the interior.

There are many *ancient houses* of the 15th and 16th centuries, very picturesque in their architecture, in the principal street. "In the suburb beyond the river stands the *Hospital*, formerly a Carthusian convent, the buildings of which are preserved nearly entire, including a good flamboyant church and the refectory, with rich pulpit, and 2 cloisters—the smaller one very rich."—*J. H. P.*

TOULOUSE is described in Rte. 72 A.

ROUTE 116.

CLERMONT TO TOULOUSE, BY ST. FLOUR,
THE BATHS OF CHAUDES AIGUES,
RODEZ, AND CAPDENAC.

	Kil.	Miles.
Clermont to Massiac (Rail).	83	52
St. Flour	112	69
Chaudes Aigues.	145	90
Espalion	201	125
Rodez	232	144
Capdenac	297	184
Toulouse	469	291

The route is identical with Rte. 114 as far as

Massiac Stat. (Cantal), where it turns to the l. from the road to Aurillac, and reaches, by an ascent requiring 1½ hr. to surmount, an elevated plain called *la Fageole*, formed by a great basaltic plateau.

6 m. *La Barraque* is a solitary post-house, surrounded by a few farm-buildings, in a desolate spot.

Or, more expeditiously, by rly. as far as *Neussarques* Stat. (Rte. 114), from which public conveyances twice a day, and in 1½ to St. Flour.

About 5 m. short of St. Flour, a good view of it, and of the volcanic group of the Cantal beyond, is obtained.

12 m. *St. Flour* (Inns: Chez Aubertot, tolerable—"supper, bed, and coffee cost 3 fr. 5 sous;" H. de France).

St. Flour, the 2nd town in importance of the Cantal, is strikingly conspicuous at a distance, owing to its elevated position on the top of a table mount, whose platform is of basalt. The post-road from Clermont to Montpellier passes through a suburb at its base; but the upper town is rendered accessible for carriages by a road carried in winding terraces cut into the basaltic rock, and laying bare a regular natural colonnade near the crest of the hill. Excepting its singular and picturesque situation, bounded on 3 sides by escarped precipices, the town, consisting of narrow streets and houses built of basalt, and containing 5218 Inhab., is deficient in attraction.

Its **Cathedral*, the chief edifice, is a Gothic structure, not remarkable, dedicated 1496, but not finished till 1566; its towers, demolished in 1593, have been recently rebuilt. The roof is finely groined, and rests on piers without capitals.

From terraces behind the Cathedral and Séminaire, and from the *Promenade*, or *Cours Chazeret*, occupying the neck of land by which the town is alone connected with the adjoining high ground of the Planèse, views may be obtained over the country and distant hills, but they are arid and bare, and over the contiguous valley watered by the Arder, on whose banks the suburb, the most busy part of the town, is planted. The basaltic rocks in the neighbouring mountains are covered with the lichen orchil (orseille) used in dyeing, which is collected and largely exported hence.

St. Flour was anciently a very strong fortress, and withstood many sieges from the English in the 14th centy.

At this point the road to Chaudes Aigues and Rodez separates from that to Montpellier; a *malleposte* follows the latter through St. Chely, Marvejols, and Milhau.

The road to Chaudes Aigues traverses for a considerable distance the elevated basaltic plateau called la Planèse. The volcanic group of the Cantal mountains is visible for a long time on the W.

On the way to Chaudes Aigues, but considerably to the l. of the road, lies Alleuzes, mentioned by Froissart under the name Louise, a castle which belonged to a celebrated robber-chief of the 14th centy., Aymerigot Marcel, whence his band used to sally forth to pillage on the highways. A little further in the same direction is *Montbrun*, another castle, which was taken and held for the English, 1357, by John Chandos, constable of Guienne.

The approach to Chaudes Aigues is by the steep hill called Côte de Laneau, where the road has been cut through rocks of gneiss and mica-schist, whose contortions are laid

open in sections, at the edge of ravines and precipices. After passing the ravine called Saut du Loup, from a fanciful resemblance in the rock to a wolf's head, it descends into the valley or gorge of the Truyère, a tributary of the Lot. That river is passed on a handsome stone bridge.

20 m. *Chaudes Aigues* (*Inns*: the best is Chez Fabre; H. Felgère, furnished with baths).

This is an old but rustic-looking town of 1948 Inhab., planted in a narrow and picturesque gorge, which about 3 m. below opens into that of the Truyère. The *mineral waters*, from which it has obtained some celebrity as a watering-place, consists of almost pure water at a high temperature: they issue out of the slate-rock, and are 4 in number. That called *Source du Par* is the hottest spring in Europe, 177° Fahrenheit, and is one of the most copious sources in France; the others, *de Felgère*, *du Ban*, and *de la Grotte*, vary from 135° and 162° Fahr. The waters are used in baths or internally, being considered efficacious in rheumatism, swellings of the joints, and some cutaneous disorders. They are also turned to various domestic and economic purposes: they have the property of discharging most rapidly the grease from sheep's wool, and a vast number of fleeces are sent hither from the Dépt. Aveyron to be washed. From the month of Nov. to April the water is used for heating the town, being conducted in pipes into the houses, called in the patois of the country *Maison Caoudo*; and it thus saves the inhabitants the cost of many tons of coal or whole forests of firewood: the equal distribution of the waters is watched over by the authorities: the temperature of the houses can be raised to 80° Fahr. The hot streams are also partly employed for culinary purposes and scalding pigs. They have also been applied to the artificial incubation of eggs with considerable success.

There is no object of interest in or near the town except the hot springs.

A ruin near the chapel is called *le Fort des Anglais*; indeed, the English are said to have captured the town in the 14th centy., in the 2 incursions which they made, in 1357, under the command of Robert Knollys, and in 1387. A large portion of the inhabitants of Chaudes Aigues migrate during the winter to Paris, to obtain employment in various menial offices, as water-carriers, shoe-blacks, &c.—a practice common among the lower orders throughout Auvergne. From Chaudes Aigues it is possible to ascend on foot the Plomb de Cantal and descend on Thiézac, but this cannot be accomplished in a single day.

There is a good road from here to Mende, over the Monte d'Aubrac, which separate the Dépt. of the Cantal and Lozère.

Scarcely a human habitation occurs on the long stage beyond Chaudes Aigues, except the poor hamlet of Lacalm (10 m.), where the road enters the Dépt. Aveyron; a hilly road.

20 m. *La Guiole*, on the slope of a basaltic hill: excellent cheese made in this district.

The road skirts on the l. a valley, in whose recesses, once shrouded by forests, stood the venerable and wealthy Bernardine Monastery of Bonneval, now entirely swept away. There are a few fragments of its ch. of the 12th cent. The descent into the verdant valley of the Lot is very pleasing. Above the winding course of the river, which is bordered with wooded and vine-clad slopes, rise escarped peaks crowned with the ruined castles of Calmont and of Roquelaure.

15 m. *Espalion* (Inns: H. de France; Chez Aigalenz; tolerable) is a prettily-situated small town, of 4330 Inhab., residence of a sous-préfet, on the Lot. There is nothing of interest in the town itself except the Romanesque ch. of St. Eloi, but in its vicinity the 2 castles already mentioned, and a curious chapel in the cemetery of the village of Perse. The view from the castle over the valley of the Lot is very fine.

[A road of 57 m. leads from Espalion to Mende, following the upper valley

of the Lot, passing through *St. Come* and *St. Genies* (3917 Inhab.), in the ch. of which is a handsome monument to Monseigneur de Fraysinous, Minister of Public Instruction under Charles X.]

The road to Rodez ascends out of the valley of the Lot after crossing it, under the castle-crowned height of Calmont. About 1 m. from La Rotunda, 7 m. from Espalion, is the village of *Boxvals*, about which there is magnificent scenery in the ravine of the *Dourdon*. From a distance of many miles the traveller discerns the picturesque towers of

19 m. *Rodez*.

Rly. from Rodez to Capdenac, passing by *Marcillac*, *St. Christophe*, *Vitiez*, from which branch to the mines of Decazeville (see Rte. 92).

40 m. *Capdenac Junct. Stat.*

For the Rlys. between Capdenac and Toulouse by Montaleban and Gaillac, see Rtes. 71, 72.

ROUTE 118.

LYONS TO NÎMES, BY AUBENAS AND MENDE.—RAILWAY TO ST. ETIENNE.—ARDÈCHE AND CEVENNES.

Lyons to	Kil.	Miles.
Givors	21	13
St. Etienne.	57	35
Le Puy	143	89
Langogne	183	113
Mende	232	144
Florac	269	167
St. Jean du Gard	322	200
Nîmes	380	236

Railway to St. Etienne and Le Puy.

On leaving the *Perrache terminus*, the rly. is carried over the Gare, or dock for barges, opening into the Saône, and crosses the Saône itself above its junction with the Rhône, and thenceforth

skirts the rt. bank of the Rhône as far as Givors, sometimes close to the river, sometimes separated from it by low meadows and rows of plantations of willows, which intercept much of the view.

See Map of Rhône, Rte. 125.

4 m. *Oullins* (Stat.) village is surrounded by country seats of the Lyonese; in its churchyard Jacquard, the inventor of the loom named after him, is buried. The line is carried through several small tunnels and cuttings, past the stations of *Irigny*, *Vernaison*, *La Tour de Meilleraye*, and *Grigny*, before reaching Givors.

9 m. *Givors* (Stat.), a dirty and smoky town (pop. 9957), abounding in manufactories, especially of glass bottles, on the rt. bank of the Rhône, at the point where it receives the stream of the Gier and the *Canal de Givors*, which transports much coal.

Omnibuses hence to Vienne (Rte. 125), 5 m., in about an hour, corresponding with the railway trains.

The railroad here quits the Rhône, and ascends the valley of the Gier, keeping that stream and the canal on the rt. hand. Industry prevails everywhere; manufactories occur at every step, and envelop the country with their dense smoke.

A tunnel nearly 1 m. (1500 mètres) long is driven through a hill of the coal-measures before reaching

4 m. *St. Romain* Stat.

4 m. *Burel* Stat.

6 m. *Rive de Gier* (Stat.), a flourishing manufacturing town of 14,381 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Gier, at the commencement of the Canal de Givors, situated in a productive coal-field, the chief source of its prosperity. There are very extensive glass-works here, and a large manufactory of steel carried on by Messrs. Jackson. Here are also manufactories of steam-engines and machinery, and some silk-mills. Lyons is chiefly supplied from here with coal; Marseilles, and the towns on the Rhône and Saône and Muhlhausen, also receive large quantities from this coal-field. Beyond

Rive de Gier, owing to the steep inclination of the line, horse-power was at first employed; but a new and more level line is now cut to admit the use of locomotives.

3 m. *Grande Croix* Stat.

3 m. *St. Chamond* Stat., another manufacturing town, where ribbons are made in large quantities. More than 1200 frames (*métiers à la poupée*) are employed in weaving staylaces. Here are also numerous iron furnaces, foundries, and forges, and several silk-mills. Pop. 8246. Between *St. Chamond* and *St. Etienne* runs the ridge separating the waters flowing towards the Mediterranean through the Rhône, from those which run towards the Atlantic through the Loire.

Another tunnel, about 1 m. long, traverses a hill under the village of

4 m. *Terre Noire* Stat., immediately before reaching *St. Etienne*. The latter part of the line is an inclined plane, which the train descends by its own impetus in going to Lyons.

4 m. *ST. ETIENNE* Station. *Inns*: *H. du Nord*, large and comfortable; —*Poste*, also good.

St. Etienne, the largest and most populous place in the *Dépt. de la Loire*, and since 1855 its chief town now numbering with its suburbs about 96,620 Inhab.; it is a remarkable example of a sudden rise, and of still increasing prosperity, owing to two very dissimilar but flourishing branches of manufacture—the making of fire-arms and the weaving of ribbons. To use the words of a French topographer, “ce sont les ateliers de Mars à côté de ceux de Vénus.” The town is advantageously situated on the banks of the *Furens*, which furnishes water-power to move its machinery, in the midst of one of the most productive coal-fields of France. It may be called a French Birmingham, and, like that of England, it is the “child of coal,” surrounded by mines, and even seated on coal-deposits, so that some galleries are driven beneath its very streets, though under strict superintendence of the authorities. It is by

no means an inviting place to tarry in: little regularity is preserved in the building of streets so suddenly thrown up; and the fine white sandstone of its houses, many of them 5 and 6 stories high, is soon blackened by the coal-smoke which constantly hangs over it. It has one broad street, running from N. to S., from which open several open spaces or squares planted with trees, in one of which stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of no great merit, but of large size. It contains the *Prefecture*, the *Bourse*, and the commercial tribunal called *Conseil des Prudhommes*.

Within the *Palais des Arts*, in a square off the Rue d'Armonay, is the *Museum (Musée industriel)*, containing specimens of the staple manufactures of the town, ribbons of all kinds, gun-barrels, locks, and stocks; also a collection of the minerals of the neighbourhood, and of the fossils of its coal-field, &c.

The *Ecole des Mines* at the E. extremity of the town, and near the *Jardin des Plantes*, destined for the education of mining engineers, will be worthy of a visit from the scientific traveller, for its mineralogical and geological collections.

There are more than 200 master-manufacturers of ribbons here. The number of persons in the town and neighbouring communes employed in this branch of industry has been estimated at 40,000, and that of looms at about 25,000. The weavers live chiefly in the outskirts of the town and in the adjoining villages, where they avoid the smoke, and live cheaper.

The beauty and varied invention shown in the patterns, and the delicate combinations of colours, are admirable. An English traveller should not omit to visit a ribbon-weaver's workshop. About 60 artists are employed in designing and drawing patterns. The total annual value of ribbons made here, and in the neighbourhood especially at St. Chamond, is estimated at 80 millions of francs.

The *gunsmiths' shops* are better at Birmingham, or even at Liege, both

which places produce a larger quantity of arms. As many as 147,000 stand of arms during the present reign were turned out for the Government; whilst 300,000 are made annually, including pistols, revolvers, &c., for private sale. A musket may be bought for 15 or even 10 fr.; but the price paid by Government is from 35 fr. upwards. About 2500 men are employed in the *Manufacture Impériale des Armes*, which is carried on under the superintendence of artillery-officers; but many more out-door workmen are employed. All the barrels made must pass through a trial at the proof-house (*Maison d'Épreuve*), open twice a-week. There are also considerable manufacturers of hardware and cutlery. 12,000 knives weekly, nails, and cables for mining purposes.

The making of bayonets, gun-locks, gun-stocks of walnut-wood seasoned by steam, employs a great number of hands.

The ch. of *St. Etienne* exhibits in its choir an ancient specimen of Romanesque architecture — that of *Notre Dame* of the 17th centy. is the only other ch. worthy of notice.

There is a *Theatre* here in the *Place Royal*.

St. Etienne to Le Puy.

St. Etienne to	Kil.	Miles.
Firminy	15	9
Monistrol	36	22
Retournac	53	33
Le Puy	86	53

The railway traverses a very hilly country, and has necessitated very extensive and important engineering works; the distance, 53 m., is performed in 3½ hrs.; 4 trains daily. On leaving St. Etienne the line passes on l. the general cemetery, and afterwards branching off from that to Roanne crosses the Furens, and runs along the W. side of the town; then passing by the stations of *Clapier*, *Bellevue*, *La Recamarie*, and *Le Chambon*, to reach

9 m. *Firminy Stat.* (Pop. 9217.) Here are many coal-mines, some of them worked after the fashion of quar-

ries, open to the sky, on a coal-bed more than 32 feet thick; also glass-works, ribbon and silk mills. The valley is bristling with chimneys, coal-heaps, manufactories; but they cease before reaching St. Ferreol, just within the borders of the Dépt. de la Haute Loire.

13 m. *Monistrol Stat.*: the château formerly a country seat of the Bishop of Puy, is now a ribbon manufactory. 4 m. beyond Monistrol our road approaches the Loire, and crosses, by a very long and steep descent and ascent, the deep and picturesque gorge of the Langon, which falls into the Loire about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the bridge.

3 m. *Pont de Langon Stat.*

6 m. *Ritournac Stat.*, on the Loire.

A road of 7 m. branches off from here to

[Yssingeaux.—*Inn*: H. de l'Europe; not good. A town of no particular interest; Pop. 8393.]

A road turns off to Annonay and Valence on the Rhone, by St. Bonnet le Froid and the beautiful Val de Vocance. (See Rte. 119.)

Near this we enter the volcanic district of the Velay: on either side of the road rise hills of basalt and trachyte. The hills generally assume a conical form, and are frequently capped with basalt. The top of the Mt. Pertuis is of slaty porphyry, which is used for roofing.

On the rt. is passed the ruined Castle of *Lardeyrolles*, perched on the top of such a volcanic eminence. Following the Loire,

3 m. *Chamalières Stat.*, with a good Romanesque church.

5 m. *Vorey Stat.*

5 m. *La Voute-sur-Loire Stat.*

The Loire—here an insignificant stream—is crossed, descending from its source near Gerbier des Joncs, at the base of the Mont Mezenc in the Dépt. de l'Ardèche.

8 m. *Le Puy Stat.*, in Rte. 109.

The rly. on leaving Le Puy will cross the range of high land that separates the upper valleys of the Loire and Allier, following the course of the latter until near its source.

Le Puy to Mende.

Until the rly. from Le Puy to Alais has been continued, which it will be in the course of 1868, to Langogne, the traveller must proceed along the carriage-road to Mende; it is good, but very hilly, being carried over part of the range of the Cevennes, in which some of the principal rivers of France take their rise. At first it ascends the valley of the Dolaison. From that stream as far as Pradelles the country is entirely volcanic.

12 m. *Castaros*. About 3 m. W. from this is the Lac de Bouchet, a mountain tarn occupying the basin of an ancient crater, 91 ft. deep in the centre, without any visible outlet.

[At the dirty and elevated town of Pradelles (1872 Inhab.), which is reached by diligence, 13 m. from Puy (*Inn*, Trois Pigeons, by no means good), near which the granite rock shows itself, an excellent carriage-road strikes off to Aubenas by La Vilatte, over the mountains into the valley of the Ardèche, near its source, and follows its course downwards, by La Chavade, 4100 ft. above the sea, where the pedestrian can obtain tolerable refreshment, and Mayras, to Thueyts. (*Inn*: H. de Voyageurs, best head-quarters for geological excursionists.) Thueyts is built on a current of basaltic lava, which has flowed from a crater a little to the E. of it, and has occupied the bed of the Ardèche; but the river has cut for itself a passage on one side, laying bare a majestic colonnade of basalt 150 ft. high, stretching with a few interruptions $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the valley. Its situation and environs are most picturesque and interesting (see Rte. 121). About 4 m. below Thueyts, the river Alignon enters the Ardèche from the S. The course of that stream for about 3 m. up, lies at the base of vertical cliffs formed of columns of basalt 150 ft. high, the section of another lava current, made by the Alignon, which has gnawed for itself a channel between the granite and the basalt. This lava current is traced up to a large volcanic crater, called, from its regular cup-shape, *La Coupe de Jaujac*. It has been breached

and broken down on one side. Its cone and slopes are covered with chesnut-trees, which grow in the greatest luxuriance. This crater of Jaujac has burst forth through a coal formation, which lines the bottom of a triangular-shaped valley, bounded by mountains of granite and gneiss. The village of Jaujac stands in a very striking and singular position, on the edge of the basaltic precipice, on the rt. bank of the Alignon, near the base of the crater, whence a mineral spring and copious jets of carbonic acid gas issue. Another lava current enters the Alignon about 300 yards above its junction with the Ardèche: its origin is to be sought in another volcanic cone, the *Gravenne de Souillols*. It has spread for a considerable distance down the valley of the Ardèche. Numerous picturesque ranges of columnar basalt are presented on the river banks from time to time. Some of the most striking occur near *Pont de la Beaume*, at the junction of the Fontaulier, which flows from Montpezat, with the Ardèche. The excursion to Montpezat, and the rest of the road to Aubenas, are described in Rte. 121.]

The road from Pradelles descends into the valley of the Allier, which it crosses before entering

12 m. *Langogne* Junct. Stat., a town of 3036 Inhab., in the Dépt. de la Lozère. It has an ancient church, which belonged to a monastery founded in the 10th centy. From here the rly., which will be shortly opened by Villefort and La Levade to Alais, as well as the old post-road, continues to Nîmes.

At Langogne the post-road to Mende branches off on rt. by

12 m. *La Habitarelle*. About 6 m. to the S. and E. of this the rivers Allier and Lot take their rise. A stone has been set up here to commemorate the death of the chivalrous Duguesclin, who breathed his last (1380) while besieging a company of marauding mercenaries of the bands called "compagnies" in the petty fortress of Châteauneuf le Randon, a little on the rt. of the

road, which still retains the ruins of its castle. The commander had promised to yield the place to Duguesclin in a fortnight, provided no succour arrived; but the constable, who was adored by the compagnies as their father, who had spent his own fortune in ransoms for them when taken prisoners, died in the interval. The governor of the fortress nevertheless kept his word by placing the keys on the warrior's coffin on the appointed day.

The road, formerly carried over a very high pass in the granitic range, a part of the Mont Margaride, often blocked up with snow, ironically called *Le Palais du Roi*, now passes by *La Pierre Plante*, a stone pyramid stating the elevation of the pass to be 1280 mètres (4198 ft.) above the sea.

17 m. *Mende* (Inn: H. de Commerce), chef-lieu of the Dépt. de la Lozère, anciently of the province of Gévaudun, is a feudal and monastic town of 6453 Inhab., in a hollow on the Lot, surrounded by mountains. It has a fine *cathedral*, surmounted by 2 spires.

The ancient *Bishop's Palace* is now the *préfecture*. On the slope of the Mont Mimat, above the town, is perched the *Hermitage de St. Privast*, over the grotto of that saint, the apostle of the Gévaudun.

Some considerable manufactures of serges and other coarse woollens are carried on here.

The direct post-road from Paris to Montpellier ran through Marvejols, about 12 m. W. of Mende, Milhau, and Lodeve.

About 6 m. S.E. of Mende rises the *Montagne de la Lozère*, whence the Département is named, whose summit, 1490 mètres above the sea-level, is covered with extensive pastures occupied in summer by large flocks of sheep, to the number, it is said, of 200,000, which migrate in the winter to the plains of Languedoc; and its base is girt round with forests, which still abound in wolves.

At 3 m. from Mende our road quits the valley of the Lot, and, crossing a

calcareous table-land, utterly bare and arid, destitute of habitation, cultivation, and almost of soil, called *Causse de Sauveterre*, descends into the valley of the Tarn, and the country of the Cevennes.

16 m. *Molines*.

The principal source of the Tarn is in the Plateau de l'Hôpital: on its borders lies Grisac, birthplace of Pope Urban V., and about 6 m. from its source the Pont de Monvert, a small village, deep sunk between the Mont Lozère and Bougès, the scene of some remarkable events in the war of the Cevennes. The insurrection in fact commenced here by the murder of the archdeacon Chayla, a cruel persecutor of the Calvinists, who had scourged the country backed by a troop of dragoons, seizing, imprisoning, and torturing women and men. On the night of July 24, 1702, the house, still standing at the N. end of the bridge, at that time occupied by Chayla and a party of priests and soldiers, was beset by a band of armed Camisards, headed by one of their prophets, Segurier, who, after breaking down the door with the trunk of a tree and releasing the prisoners, set fire to it, and slew those who attempted to escape.

A few of its inmates were allowed quarter, but Chayla, whose death was the motive for the assault, having broken his leg in letting himself down from a window, was discovered and killed without mercy. He fell, pierced with 52 wounds, 24 of which were mortal. The prophet and his companions, having perpetrated this act of vengeance, passed the night on their knees around the corpses, singing psalms, and did not withdraw before the morning. Segurier was captured shortly after, and expiated his crime by being *burned alive* on the 10th August, 1702. As Pont de Monvert was the cradle, so was it also the tomb of the insurrection: the last bold act of the Camisard chief Roland before his death was an assault upon the Miguelets or Spanish soldiers posted in the village,

from which he was repulsed. Joani, one of the last of the Camisard leaders, having been made prisoner near this (1710), slipped off from behind the horse of the "archer" or policeman who was conveying him to a dungeon, as he was passing the bridge, like Rob Roy in Scott's novel, and leaped down into the Tarn, a height of 20 ft. He was shot, however, by the captain of the archers, and perished in the river. Our road quits the Tarn to follow its tributary, the Tarnon, shortly before reaching

7 m. *Florac*, a town of 2185 Inhab., situated under a hill, whose bare cleft ridge rises in the form of castellated towers on the Tarnon, close to the influx of the Mimente. The 3 valleys of the 3 head-waters of the Tarn lead into the inextricable labyrinth of defiles composing the mountainous district of the Hautes Cevennes. The Mimente rises in the mountain of Bougès, whose N. summit is crowned by the forest *Altefage*, in the depths of which the murderers of the arch-priest Chayla had their rendezvous under 5 huge beech-trees, one of which was standing in 1837, reduced to a shattered trunk. At Cassagnas, a village near the source of the Mimente, 13 m. from Florac, many of the *caverns* which were converted into storehouses and arsenals by the Camisards still exist, and serve as habitations. They were filled with corn, wine, oil, chesnuts, and other provisions taken from convents and Romish villages, or contributed by the Protestants to their leaders. The provisions were conveyed thence to the spots where the insurgents met, either in conventicle for prayer, or in battle-array, and there distributed in rations. The corn was for the most part ground in hand-mills, the water-mills having been destroyed by the military commander of Languedoc, who, at the same time, laid waste and burned all the villages in the Upper Cevennes, to the number of nearly 400, driving away their inhabitants. Other caves were filled with living flocks and herds or with meat salted,

while others again were used as powder magazines and mills ; for the Camisards made powder for themselves from the saltpetre collected in their caverns, and the ashes of the willows growing on all the streams. Their principal supply, however, was purchased at Papal Avignon ; so that the Papists were shot chiefly by the Pope's own powder. The most airy and wholesome caverns were transformed into hospitals for the wounded, and stored with drugs from Montpellier—to such an extent was the commissariat organised by Roland and other leaders of that fearful civil strife. The mountains skirted by the road on the l., from Molines down to Ledignan, may be regarded as the citadel of the Camisard insurgents ; but their ravages and incursions extended S. of the Gardon, and as far as the sea. Among these desolate solitudes they met, like the Cameronians of Scotland, with arms in their hands, in secret conventicles, where the harangues of their prophets and their hymns and prayers were often interrupted by an onset of the royal troops, and the congregation arose from their knees to do battle. After some miles we ascend out of the valley of the Tarnon, leaving it and the road to Montpellier on the rt., and, crossing the high land of Hospitalet, enter the valley of the Gardon, in which lies

14 m. *Pompidou.*

The road runs along a sort of hog's back or ridge, dividing the Dépt. de la Lozère from that of the Gard, and traverses a sterile and dreary country.

19 m. *St. Jean du Gard*, on the l. bank of the Gardon, contains silk-winding mills : 3957 Inhab.

Within this canton, 6 or 8 m. to the E., among the mountains, lies Mialet, a village of 1400 Inhab., the stronghold and head-quarters of Roland, chief of the Camisards, who was born at Massoubeyran, close to Mialet. It is also remarkable for the caves and grottoes around it, converted by him into arsenals and storehouses

during the war of the Cevennes. Another position of strength held by him was Durfort, among the mountains on the rt. of the Gardon and to the S. of Anduze.

To the S.W. of St. Jean rise the mountains of the Basses Cevennes, the chief of which is the Aigoual, at whose base the river Herault rises.

Anduze, a town of 5303 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Gardon, and protected from its inundations by a strong dyke forming a terrace and promenade. It is overhung by escarped rocks of the Monts Peyremale and St. Julien. It was the centre of the religious wars which followed the death of Henri IV., and the head-quarters of the Calvinist leader Rohan. A large portion of its inhab. are still Calvinists. During the Camisard insurrection this town as well as Alais was constantly beset by the Camisards up to their very walls.

Florian, the author of 'Gonzalvo de Cordova,' was born in the castle of Florian, between Anduze and St. Hyppolite. The valley of the Gardon below Anduze, between Fornac and Ners, is called *Vallée de Beaurivage*, and is described in his pastoral romances *Estelle* and *Némorin*, with much exaggeration.

Near *Lezan* our road quits the valley of the Gardon.

17 m. *Ledignan*, near the Nimes and Alais Rly.

[Ribaute, a village situated among the hills to the N. of this, was the birthplace of Cavalier, who, having been bred a shepherd, and afterwards apprenticed to a baker at Anduze, was elected, at the age of 17, second in command of the Camisard insurgents, and proved himself a most able general, as well as powerful prophet or preacher. He died a pensioner in Chelsea Hospital.]

8 m. *Fons.*

12 m. NIMES, in Route 126.

ROUTE 119.

ROANNE TO VALENCE ON THE RHÔNE,
BY ST. ETIENNE AND ANNONAY.—
RAILWAY FROM ROANNE TO ST. ETI-
ENNE.

Roanne to	Kil.	Miles.
Montrond	52	32
St. Just	69	43
St. Etienne	81	50
Annonay	124	77
St. Rambert	144	89
Valence	192	119

Roanne is described in Rte. 105.
Rly. to St. Germain des Fossés Stat. on
the rly. from Moulins to Clermont.

From Roanne the line is carried up
the valley of the Rhins, a small tribu-
tary of the Loire, and afterwards up
that of the Loire along its rt. bank, by

5 m. *St. Cyr de Favières* Stat.

7 m. *St. Jodard* Stat.

6 m. *Balbigny* Stat.

Near the village Pouilly the Loire
is confined between huge *dykes*, faced
with stones cemented and clamped
together, called *Mole de Piné*, the ori-
ginal construction of which is attri-
buted to the Romans. The rapids
thus produced in the river prevent the
ascent of boats.

6 m. *Feurs* Stat. *Feurs* occupies the
site of one of the important cities of the
Gauls—*Forum Segusianorum*. In this
name may be traced the modern one
of Forez, given to the district of
which it was the capital, during the
middle ages. Extensive fragments of
Roman walls, aqueducts, inscribed
stones, &c., attest its ancient conse-
quence. Pop. 2250.

7 m. *Montrond* Stat.: the village, on
the rt. bank of the Loire, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of
the railway. Above it rise the ruins of
its old *castle*, burned at the Revolu-
tion.

[Montbrison (Rte. 112) is 10 m. dis-
tant from Montrond.]

Large quantities of coal are conveyed
from St. Etienne to Andresieux, to be
embarked on the Loire for the supply of
the centre and W. of France. Beyond
Andresieux the line quits the side
of the Loire, and ascends the in-
dustrious valley of its tributary the
Furens, which, in the course of 9 m.,
sets in motion numerous forges and
mills. The branch from Andresieux
to St. Etienne was the first railway
constructed in France: horses and not
locomotives were at the commencement
used on it.

6 m. *St. Galmier* Stat.

5 m. *S. Just*.

7 m. *St. Etienne* Stat. (Rte. 118.)

Diligence to Annonay.

The road from St. Etienne to An-
nonay, almost immediately on quitting
the town, passes out of the coal-basin,
and commences a long but gradual
ascent through a rugged valley, over
the high mountain-ridge separating the
waters flowing into the Atlantic from
those which run into the Mediter-
ranean, and the valley of the Loire from
that of the Rhône. These two rivers
run parallel to each other, but in an
opposite direction, for not less than
120 m. A short way below the summit
stands

7 m. *La République*, the first relay,
a solitary cabaret, which will furnish
a tolerable meal and glass of wine.
The ridge which our road crosses is
a continuation of the range of the
Mont Pilas (pileatus), so conspicu-
ous from the banks of the Rhône,
near Vienne (Rte. 125), whose peak is
visible on the l. near La République.
The summit of the pass, and country
around, is occupied by a vast forest
of firs, le Grand Bois, on emerging
from which, and beginning to descend,
a fine view opens out, at the end of
the valley, of the Alps of Dauphiné
stretching along the eastern horizon,
of the minor chain running from them
down the valley of the Isère, and more
near, on the rt., of the mountains of
the Ardèche. The road is well engi-
neered, carried gradually down along
the flanks of the mountains, following
their sinuosities. It passes above the

ruined *Castle d'Argentat*, planted on a sort of promontory, where the rocks are naked and inaccessible.

11 m. *Bourg Argentat* occupies a more genial site lower down, in a part of the valley where the vine grows and the mulberry-tree flourishes. The white silk produced here is much prized for the manufacture of blonde lace.

The valley of the Dieune, in which lie both *Bourg Argentat* and *Annonay*, has no very striking features of beauty; naked rocks intermixed with formal mulberry plantations, with green meadows, aspens, and willows, are the components of its scenery. Lower down, the river is bestridden by several large paper-mills. The road, carried high up, looks over slopes occupied by vineyards, beyond which rises the Alpine chain, and between which, in a deep ravine, runs the river. Numerous country houses, or boxes, among the vines announce the approach to *Annonay*.

10 m. *Annonay*. Inns: H. du Midi; H. du Nord. This active manufacturing town, the largest in the Dépt. de l'Ardèche (Pop. 18,445), is situated in the rocky gorges of the Dieune and the Cance, which join their streams in the very centre of the town. The houses are either crammed in between the rocks, or carried up their sides in tiers, or in ranges along their tops, so that its ground plan is very irregular, and from no point can the whole town be seen at once. It has no public buildings of the least interest or merit. The *Grande Place* includes in its centre the *Bascule*, and on one side an *Obelisk* to the memory of the brothers Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, natives of *Annonay*, the inventors of the air-balloon, and founders of the celebrated paper-mills near this. Their first ascent was made from this spot in June 1783, in the presence of the Estates of the province. The descendants of the brothers still reside in the neighbourhood, where the family is distinguished by its well-earned opulence and intelligence. Joissay d'Anglas, the unbending presi-

dent of the Convention, was also born here.

The chief manufacture at *Annonay* is that of paper, produced in several mills on the neighbouring streams. The preparation of kid and other glove leather occupies a large number of persons. The cultivation of the mulberry, and the production of silk, chiefly the white kind, is rapidly advancing in the neighbourhood.

The name *Annonay* is supposed to be derived from the Latin *annona*, corn magazines, established here by the Romans.

There is an interesting road from *Annonay* to *Le Puy*, by the romantic *Val de Vocance*, and carried out of it by a series of zigzags, by which a considerable elevation is reached, upon which stands the post-house *St. Bonnet le Froid*. It falls into the rly. from *St. Etienne* to *Le Puy* (Rte. 118) near *Yssingaux*.

A steep ascent leads out of *Annonay*: from the heights above it, and nearly all the way to the Rhône, the Alps form a fine featdre in the view.

The borders of the Rhône are reached a little below *la Tour des Martyrs*, near

13 m. *Andance*, picturesquely situated among granitic hills, on whose sides every inch of space opening to the sun is occupied by vines. A crag rising above the village is surmounted by a Calvary.

4 m. beyond A. is *Andacette Stat.*, on the Lyons and Marseilles rly, from which 24 m. to

Valence, described in Rte. 125.

A short line of rly. is now in progress from *Annonay* to *St. Rambert* (13 m.) making the distance from *Annonay* to *Valence* 65 kil. = 40 m.; it will cross the Rhône near *St. Rambert*.

ROUTE 120.

LE PUY TO NÎMES, BY ALAIS.

Le Puy to	Kil.	Miles.
Langogne	40	25
Villefort	78	48
Alais	127	79
Nîmes	177	110

Rly. in progress between Langogne and Alais, to be completed in all 1868.

This route is the same as Rte. 118 as far as

Langogne, whence a new line of road has been carried over the mountain chain of La Lozère, passing through scenery of truly Alpine grandeur. The country is barren and cheerless until it crosses the summit-level and begins to descend, when a gradual change comes over the scene; bold, shivered precipices rising on either side of the bed which a mountain torrent, flowing at an immense depth below, has hollowed out for itself. In the scanty clefts of the rock chesnuts have taken root and flourish amazingly. Perched on the edge of a precipice stands the ruined *Castle of Lagarde*, below which extends a savage-looking rocky den. It is a marvellous feat of engineering to have carried through it an easy carriage-road. By a series of zigzags the region of chesnuts is reached, and, after traversing woods of some extent, the valley is crossed and re-crossed several times on bold and substantial bridges, one consisting of 2 tiers of arches, 9 above and 3 below. A long tunnel bored through the granite, and another bridge, conduct to the romantic village of *Villefort*, with a venerable bridge, and quaint, decaying, picturesque houses. Another summit, the *Mont Lozère* properly so called, is next surmounted by zigzags. On its S. slope chesnuts begin to be replaced by mulberries, growing on a white sandy soil. Through vines, olives, oleanders, fig-trees, after passing through *Villefort*, near which are lead-mines, we reach

La Levade, on the Alais and Nîmes Rly. (Rte. 121.)

ROUTE 121.

VALENCE TO NÎMES, BY LIVRON, LA-VOULTE, PRIVAS (RAIL), AUBENAS.
—VOLCANIC REGION OF THE ARDÈCHE, VIVARAIS, ALAIS.

Valence to		Kil.	Miles.
Livrons	} Rail	18	11
Privas		50	31
Aubenas		80	50
Joyeuse		103	64
Bessèges	} Rail	132	92
Alais		162	100
Nîmes		212	131

The first part of this route is described in Rte. 125, as far as

11 m. *Livron Stat.*, from which a branch line strikes off on rt. to Privas, crossing the Rhone by an iron bridge to the rt. bank at

4 m. *Lavoulte Stat.* There are numerous iron-furnaces here.

On leaving Lavoulte the line traverses a tunnel 720 yards long, and afterwards 2 viaducts over the Ouvèze, before reaching

6 m. *Pouzzin Stat.* Here we leave the plain of the Rhône.

4 m. *Bressac Stat.*

The Valley of La Payre, up which the rly. turns on quitting that of the Rhône, is not remarkable for beauty; owing to the extreme aridity of the hills, which are of bare limestone, with a drapery of vines too scanty to cover their nakedness. There is some pasture in the low ground; but the district must properly be considered one

vast grove of mulberry-trees,—the source of wealth to the Ardèche.

The large white buildings which line the banks of the stream traversing the valley are, for the most part, silk-mills, for the reeling of the cocoons. They are very numerous near

4 m. *Chomerac Stat.*, the most considerable place in this valley. A low ridge separates it from that in which is situated

6 m. *Privas Stat.*—*Inns*: H. du Louvre;—la Croix d'Or, tolerable, but dear;—H. du Commerce. In autumn mosquitoes are troublesome.

Privas, chief town of the Dépt. de l'Ardèche, 7204 Inhab., is situated on a steep ridge, a root of the range of the Coirons, projecting between the valley of the Ouvèze and that of a smaller stream falling into it, within an amphitheatre of rugged and arid hills. Its principal street, running along this back-bone, is prolonged, at either end, into terraces planted with trees, whence a good view is obtained of the valleys around, their slopes clad with vines and dotted with country houses; their depths, along the line of the streams, studded with silk-mills.

The town has an aspect of some pretension at a distance, with the Greek portico of its Palais de Justice, but contains nothing worth notice except its establishments for the reeling and throwing of silk. It was in the 16th and 17th centuries a fortress and stronghold of Protestantism, so that in 1612 a synod of all the Reformed Churches of France was held here; and in the reign of Henri IV. there was not a single Roman Catholic in the town or its territory. It has now quite a modern appearance, owing to its having been burned to the ground by Louis XIII., who assisted in person to besiege it, in the train of Card. Richelieu. The defence was conducted by the brave St. André de Montbrun, and a garrison of 1200 men, assisted by the inhabitants. At the end of 2 months a general assault

was made by the royal forces, who were repulsed with a loss of 500 men; but the place being no longer tenable was abandoned by Montbrun, who retired to the Fort de Toulon, where the want of provisions compelled him soon after to surrender. The king caused him and all his companions to be hanged; he confiscated the property of all the inhabitants of the town who were in it during the siege, and forbade, by an edict, any person to reside there. The site of this fort is marked by a conical hill, surmounted by 3 crosses, and a Protestant temple near the Esplanade marks the position of the old castle, which was razed. Privas had, in a previous religious war (1574), successfully resisted the royal forces, under the Duc de Montpensier, and had become a sort of metropolitan church of the Protestants: hence the exasperation of the Roman Catholic party against it. There is a small *Geological Museum* at Privas, which will interest the scientific tourist.

The road to Aubenas (there is a courier diligence in 3 hrs.) surmounts the chain of the Coiron mountains, which traverse the Dépt. de l'Ardèche from N.W. to S.E., by a steep ascent, requiring 2 hours to climb to the summit of the pass. It traverses large plantations of chesnut-trees. The famed "marrons de Lyon" come chiefly from the Ardèche. The country is not interesting, the extreme nakedness of the hills being a great drawback. The mountains on either side of the col over which the road passes are capped by basalt. From the slope and top of the pass the mountains of the Dépt. of the Drome beyond the Rhône are well seen. On the opposite slope, a little way down, stands

10 m. *Les Moulins*, a single house. On the descent towards Aubenas, the hills are not less parched and naked, nor more picturesque, than on the side of Privas. The vine grows very high up, and it is curious to see it flourishing upon the dry disintegrated débris of rock fallen from the tops of the mountains, streaking their whitened

flanks with the faintest tinge of verdure. The descent is long, and the road towards the bottom of the valley bad.

The river Ardèche is crossed immediately before reaching Aubenas, in a suburb of that town composed chiefly of silk-mills. A series of zig-zags carried up the face of the hill are surmounted in order to enter

9 m. Aubenas.—*Inn*: H. de l'Union, tolerable, not very clean, with capital cuisine, not expensive. Truffles abound hereabouts; chesnuts, figs, ortolans are to be had in perfection. The house, being situated on the brow of the hill, a fine view is had from its terrace.

Aubenas (7694 Inhab.) has a very striking appearance at a distance, from the commanding height on which it stands, and the picturesque forms of its old Gothic castle, feudal walls, and other buildings. From this elevated platform, the foot of which is washed by the Ardèche, we command a view of some interest over its industrious and productive vale, clothed in its lower slopes with vines, fig-trees, and mulberry groves, surmounted in the distance by the usual bare arid mountains. The river's course may be traced upwards to where it issues out of the more confined gorge of Vals, widens its bed, and overspreads the valley with gravel, bare at most seasons but winter and after autumnal storms, when the whole channel is covered by its muddy stream. It is nevertheless useful, serving to irrigate the fields, and turn the machinery of a long array of silk-mills which line its banks.

Aubenas is of importance as a place of trade, having become the staple for the silks of the Ardèche, Drome, Gard, and L'Hérault, which are deposited here, sometimes to the value of 3 millions of francs, to be disposed of to the manufacturers in Lyons, St. Etienne, &c., who find here an assortment of all the different qualities of silk suited to their various fabrics. The canton of

Aubenas itself furnishes about the 30th part of the silks sold in its market.

The *Lycée Impérial* is placed in an edifice formerly a college of the Jesuits, established here in the 16th centy. for the conversion of the Protestants, as well as for the dissemination of learning.

In the parish ch. is a monument to Marshal Ornano, murdered by order of Richelieu in his prison at Vincennes.

The *castle*, an ancient and picturesque edifice, flanked by round and square towers, was occupied alternately by Romanists and Huguenots during the wars of religion: it is now converted into municipal offices.

Diligences and *Mallepostes* daily to Privas, Montélimar, and Le Puy, by way of Thueyts and Pradelles, the road to which is now excellent. As soon as the rly. is prolonged to Langogne there will be regular public conveyances, hence every convenience for reaching the most interesting districts of the vicinity. Rly. from Pouzain to Aubenas in progress. On the line to Privas, from the Rhone to Alais will have a short branch to Aubenas.

[Although there is little worth seeing in Aubenas itself, it will be capital head-quarters (considering the goodness of its Inn) for tourists exploring the surrounding district of the Vivarais, so interesting in a geological point of view.

The course of the Ardèche and its tributaries, above Aubenas, and within a range of 15 or 20 m., exhibits a series of interesting volcanic phenomena, which the geologist will not fail to explore, and which may be visited with interest even by the ordinary traveller, on account of the picturesque beauty and singularity of the scenery.

Some of the valleys of the Bas Vivarais present an exquisite combination of beauty and magnificence. Their scenery has been compared by Mr. Scrope, in his excellent geological description of this district, to that of the Apennines, but with a more luxuriant vegetation. The rich glow of the

chestnut forests, tinted by a soft and brilliant atmosphere, are admirably adapted to painting.

Excursions.—*a.* *Antraigues* and the *Coupe d'Ayzac* are about 8 m. above Aubenas. A good road leads thither, turning out of that to Le Puy at La Begude, and crossing the Ardèche, by a wire bridge, to the village of Vals (H. de l'Europe; a good Inn, and convenient head-quarters for geological excursions), resorted to on account of its mineral baths, supplied by a spring of cold acidulo-ferruginous water. Vals lies on the l. bank of the Volane, a tributary of the Ardèche; and for nearly 6 m. above Vals the valley, which is very picturesque, and alternately well wooded or bounded by rocks of gneiss and granite, is studded at intervals by patches of basalt, forming platforms and regular colonnades, like those of the Giant's Causeway, but on a much smaller scale, although at times 30 or 40 ft. high. These fragments are all that remain of a lava current which once, undoubtedly, filled the bottom of the valley, but was cut away by the Volane, in forcing a passage for its waters. They appear to be composed of 3 beds, or stories, of which the lower one presents the most regular columns, and the upper is nearly amorphous. In places the current of the river, or of some minor rivulet, still saws through or undermines the basalt, and strews the bed of the Volane with detached pillars, prisms mostly of 5 or 6 sides. In some places you look down on the top of the lava stream, which presents the appearance of a gigantic tessellated pavement. The origin of this eruption may be traced in a cone, called *La Coupe d'Ayzac*, rising on the l. bank of the Volane, opposite Antraigues, a picturesque village, which occupies a commanding platform on the top of a high rock of gneiss near the head of the valley. Around the base of this rock still cluster numerous groups of columns, corresponding with a much finer colonnade, on the opposite or rt. bank of the river, at the same level, which

were doubtless originally united. Antraigues affords no accommodation but a miserable cabaret. To reach the *Coupe d'Ayzac* will be a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour from the bridge over the Volane, leaving on the rt. hand the road up Antraigues. It is a very regular crater, slightly broken down on the N.W. side, facing the Col d'Ayzac; and from this breach the stream of basaltic lava which has flowed down the course of the Volane may be seen to issue.

The stout pedestrian may find his way over the mountains from this to Burzet and Montpezat, but the aid of a guide will be necessary; otherwise he must retrace his steps down the Volane to Vals.

To *Montpezat*, *Thueyts*, *Jaujac*. It will be a long day's excursion to Montpezat alone, 16 m. from Aubenas—a ride of nearly 4 hrs. by a bad road. The road to Le Puy, up the valley of the Ardèche, is followed as far as Thueyts, from which Montpezat can be reached by a bridle-road in 2 hrs., passing under the E. side of the cone of Montpezat; but, instead of crossing the bridge at La Begude, the tourist must continue along the rt. bank, leaving on one side the village of Prades, where coal in small quantity is found, and, proceeding to La Baume (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Aubenas), a village picturesquely situated, under a mass of basalt, exhibiting in the face of its cliffs a fine façade of columns, and occupying an angle in the valley, nearly opposite to the junction of the Fontaulier with the Ardèche. The top of this platform of basalt, called *Chaussée du Pont la Baume*, is covered with vines, and its mass is penetrated by a sort of grotto, lined and vaulted with natural pillars. This chaussée is probably the production of no less than 4 or 5 extinct volcanoes situated in the side valleys opening into the Ardèche, above this, whose lava streams united at this point, just as the waters flowing out of them now do. Between the two rivers, on the top of a commanding rock, its shattered towers and walls picturesquely draped with ivy, rises an old *Castle*, which once belonged to the

Ducs de Ventadour: it is one of the finest feudal relics in the district.

The road to Montpezat (a bridle or cart road only) here separates from that to Thueyts and Le Puy (see Rte. 118), crosses the Ardèche by the Pont de la Baume, and ascends the valley of the Fontaulier, having the castle on the l., and commanding a fine view of it and the 2 valleys. Ranges of basalt appear from time to time on either side of the valley.

On the rt., a little beyond the village of Meyras, the valley of Burzet opens out on the rt.; a bed of basalt occupies the bottom of it, and the river frequently flows over the tops of its columns, instead of cutting through them.

The vale of the Fontaulier expands as we ascend it; its lower slopes are covered with one vast forest of chesnut-trees, which flourishes in the congenial soil, composed of volcanic ashes, many of the trees being centuries old. The roads are strewn with their fruit in September, yet, productive as they are, and valuable to the peasant, who exports the best to Lyons or Paris, and feeds on the inferior fruit himself in winter, they are gradually giving place to the still more profitable mulberry-trees and the culture of silk. The higher slopes, nearly to the tops of the hills, are terraced to plant vines. The red ashes, or scorix, which compose the soil of the valley, have issued from a volcanic crater near its head, easily distinguished for some distance below by its red hue, called *La Gravenne de Montpezat*. It is a regular bowl-shaped orifice, composed of porous scorix, roasted like the slag of a furnace, or of pouzzolana (here called gravier). The crater is slightly inclined on one side; and from the lowest edge of its rim the lava current which occupies the valley below Montpezat has been discharged, filling the beds of the streams to a depth of 150 ft., and for the width of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. The road to and from the bridge leading to Montpezat passes under cliffs cut through this lava, and showing on their face columns of considerable regularity. A branch of the lava current from the Gravenne

has descended, on the opposite side of the crater, towards Thueyts, into the Ardèche. Volcanic bombs, black and white cinders, are among the productions of its eruption.

Crossing the hilly region which separates the upper valleys of the Ardèche and Loire, is

Montpezat (Inn: Bertrand's, a mere cabaret, but the best; tolerable fare), a poor and dirty town, composed of singular gloomy houses forming a narrow street, at the foot of the granitic range of the Coiron. A carriage-road has been made from the town up the valley, and over the bridge behind, as far as the village of Pal ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk), beyond which, on the opposite slope, is the very perfect volcano of Pal, in the midst of which rise 3 cones.

About 15 m. N. of Montpezat, near Gerbier des Joncs, at the base of the Mont Mezenc, is one of the *sources of the Loire*, 4711 ft. above the sea-level. There is a bridle-path by it to Le Puy (Rte. 109).

It is possible to cross the mountain from the Gravenne of Montpezat direct to Thueyts; the only other way will be to return to Pont de la Baume.

A short way above La Baume the Ardèche is joined by the Alignon, in whose valley are situated the singular *craters* of *Jaujac* (in which the Republican Socialists held their meetings long undiscovered in 1848) and *Souillols*. (See Rte. 118.) There is a road from Jaujac down the valley of the Liane to L'Argentière.

Thueyts (Inn: Chez Burine; not better than that at Montpezat) lies on the l. bank of the Ardèche, surrounded by splendid volcanic scenery, about 4 m. above La Baume (see Rte. 118); it stands on a volcanic current, which has issued from the same ridge as the Gravenne de Montpezat, if not from that crater. For nearly 1 m. below Thueyts the river is lined by the majestic colonnade of basalt proceeding from it. A stair, the steps of which are basaltic prisms, has been formed up the rock, and is called *Escalier du*

Roi. A stream dashing down into a tremendous ravine called *La Gueule d'Enfer* forms a remarkable waterfall.]

The road from Aubenas to Nîmes—soon to be replaced by rly.—is that by which the silk produced in the S. is transported to the market of Aubenas. It leaves the town of l'Argentière a few miles on the rt. before reaching

14 m. *Joyeuse*, a town of 2576 Inhab., on the Baume, at the foot of the Cevennes. An excursion might be made down the river hence by Ruoms and Vallons (famed for the caves in its vicinity) to the *Pont de l'Arc*, a natural bridge of limestone spanning the river Ardèche, at a height of 90 ft. above it, and 160 ft. wide. It was once the common line of passage from the Vivarais into the Cevennes, and was fortified in the religious wars.

16 m. *Bessèges* terminus of the Alais and Nîmes Rly., 51 m. from Nîmes. The coal-mines of Bessèges, to which the rly. extends, form the N.E. portion of the extensive coalfield which extends to Alais, and upon which are situated the mining centres of Alais, la Grande Combe, &c.; they are remarkable for the quantity and size of the fossil vegetables occurring in them.

4 m. *Molières Stat.*

3 m. *St. Ambroix Stat.*, in the Dépt. Gard, a town of 4645 Inhab., on the Cèze, surmounted by an old castle. A very rising place from its numerous silk-mills and glass-works.

[The rivers Cèze and the 2 Gardons take their rise in the mountains of the *Hautes Cevennes*,—the wild theatre of the insurrection of the Protestant mountaineers, known as Camisards, or “*Enfans de Dieu*,” as they called themselves; while they distinguished their native mountains, whose roots our road may be said to skirt on the rt. from St. Ambroix to Ners, by the name “*le Désert*.” Their desolating irruptions and bloody contests with the forces of Louis XIV. spread far and wide over the country we are about

to traverse on both sides of our route, up to the very gates of Nîmes and Alais; and almost every step will recall to those familiar with the history of that fearful contest some melancholy memorial of bloodshed and violence.

6 m. *Alais Stat.* (*Inns*: H. du Luxembourg; H. du Commerce), an important manufacturing town, containing 19,964 Inhab., at the S. extremity of a productive coal-field, which has only of late years been extensively worked, and which furnishes iron as well as coal. The chief collieries are at *Grand Combe* on the rly., 11 m. distant. They supply the French steam-navy at Toulon. Nearly 1,000,000 tons are extracted in a year. There are in the vicinity of Alais numerous iron-furnaces (especially at Tamans, 1½ m. N.), silk-mills, and glass-works. Alais, with Aubenas, are the great dépôts of raw silk produced in the S. departments of France.

The Place de la Maréchale is surrounded by low porticoes or arcades.

The town contains no fine buildings. It was taken in 1694 by Louis XIV., as a stronghold of Protestantism, and its fortifications destroyed.

At la Tour de Bellot, a deserted sheep-farm and watch-tower to the W. of Alais, between it and Anduze, a band of 1500 Camisards, betrayed by a miller on the Gardon, who had supplied them with provisions, were surprised at night by the troops of Louis XIV., 1704. The Camisard outposts had barely time to sound an alarm, when they were cut to pieces, so that only the leader and a part of the band were able to escape from the tower before it was invested. The Camisard chief, Cavalier, made furious efforts to relieve his brethren in the tower, but in vain. Its garrison, however, blocked up all the entrances, pouring a deadly fire from every window and cranny, and were only subdued, after an obstinate resistance of 8 hours, by fire being set to the building, in which 298 of them perished, besides 100 left dead outside the walls. The loss of the king's troops was esti-

mated at 1200 killed and wounded. Wild justice was soon after done by the Camisards on the traitorous miller; he was seized, condemned to death, and led out to execution in front of the insurgents, who, as was their custom, knelt around him the while, offering up prayers for his soul. His 2 sons, who served in their ranks, refused his parting embrace, and looked on unmoved during his punishment.

Rly. from Alais to Langogne and Puy will ere long be completed, passing by Villefort. This will form the most direct line between Paris and the shores of the Mediterranean. The portion not yet open for traffic lies between La Levade and Langeac.

4 m. *Vezénobres Stat.* is frequently mentioned in the history of the Cevenol war; and the inhabitants of Euzet, a village a few miles to the E., were put to the sword, 1704, by a king's officer, Lalande. Entering the town suddenly, he found great stores of provisions, evidently destined for the Camisards, whom a brief search discovered concealed in the neighbourhood. They were the remains of the force of Cavalier, defeated at Nages (Rte. 126), and were here again routed with a loss of 170 killed, including several prophetesses. Further evidence that the inhabitants of Euzet were aiding and abetting the rebels was furnished by the discovery in their vicinity of one of those caverns which the Camisards converted into hospitals and arsenals. It was filled with wounded, medicines, arms, and ammunition. This sealed their fate; they were all slaughtered, including the sick and wounded in the cavern, and Euzet was destroyed. The Camisard commissariat was supplied by requisitions upon towns and villages, both Catholic and Protestant: when not furnished with good will, a missive of this sort preceded their appearance, addressed to the chief men of the place:—"MM., vous ne manquerez point de nous préparer demain le dîner, sous peine d'être assiégé et mis à feu et à sang.—CAVALIER."

2 m. *Ners Stat.* is a village on the l. bank of the Gardon, at the angle formed

by the junction of its 2 branches, the Gardon d'Anduze and d'Alais. The river in winter rolls down a flood of water with the force of a torrent, but in summer is dried up to a few rills. A very handsome bridge for the rly. has been carried over it.

[Not far from Ners, on the W., is the Castle of *Castelnau*. It is remarkable as the spot where Roland, the chief and generalissimo of the Cevenol insurgents, ended his career, Aug. 13, 1704. His presence on the spot had probably been betrayed to Marshal Villars, for in the middle of the night, when Roland and his companions (including a female called *Mademoiselle de Cornelli*) were asleep, their sentinel on the tower heard the noise of horses' feet approaching at a gallop. He gave the alarm just as the cavalry were about to enter. The Camisards started up half-naked, rushed to the stable, and, mounting the bare backs of their horses, galloped off for their lives, but without saddles, belt, or spurs. They were soon overtaken, compelled to dismount, and, having been discovered trying to conceal themselves in a hollow way, were forced to face about. Roland, planting his back against the trunk of an old olive-tree, made a desperate resistance; answering to the summons, "*Rendez-vous! Bas les armes!*" by killing 3 of the dragoons with 3 successive shots of his blunderbuss, and he was drawing his pistols, of which he carried a row at his girdle, when a musket-shot brought him down. The wound was mortal, and his companions, seeing his fall, at once threw themselves on his body, and allowed themselves to be seized and bound like lambs. The body of Roland was publicly burned at Nîmes.]

6 m. *St. Genies Stat.*

3 m. *Fons Stat.* A road of 13 m. leads to

[*Uzès*, a town of 5895 Inhab., half-way between Avignon and Alais. Under the Sous-Prefecture is the *Promenade*, shaded with trees and commanding a fine view; once the resort of Racine,

who lived here with an uncle, a canon (1662). The Ducal Palace, restored by the present Duke (in its chapel are interred several of the house of Crusol), and the Campanile of what was once the Cathedral, destroyed in 1611, and known as the Tour Fenestrelle, will be worth visiting. In the vale of Gisfort is the source of the Ure, which once supplied the Roman aqueduct to Nimes.

Admiral Brueys, killed at the battle of the Nile, and to whom a statue has been erected here, and Subleyras the painter, were natives of Uzès.]

3 m. *Mas de Ponge Stat.*

The road passes near the limestone quarries, whence the Romans obtained the material for the amphitheatre of

3 m. NIMES STATION. (Rte. 126.)

SECTION VI.

PROVENCE, LANGUEDOC, AND NICE.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
125 Lyons to Marseilles, by Avignon, Arles, Vienna, Valence, Orange (Vaucluse), and Tarascon.—Railway. Descent of THE RHONE (B).	480	127 Avignon to Marseilles, by Tarascon, Arles, and St. Chamas.—Railway. The Rhone from Avignon to Arles	514
126 Avignon to Narbonne (Pont du Gard), by Nîmes, Montpellier, and Béziers.—St. Gilles and Aigues Mortes.—Railway	500	128 Marseilles to the Italian Frontier, by Toulon, Hyères, Cannes, Nice, and Mentone—Railway	533
		129 Avignon to Nice, by Air	562

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

1. *Features of Provence ; Climate, People.*—2. *Mistral.*—3. *Mosquitoes.*—4. *Fertility and varied Productions.*—5. *The true Garden of Provence.*—6. *The Roman Antiquities.*—7. *Gothic Architecture.*—8. *The Rhône.*

§ 1. THE Englishman who knows the S. of France only from books—who there finds Provence described as the cradle of Poetry and Romance, the paradise of the Troubadours, a land teeming with oil, wine, silk, and perfumes, has probably formed in his mind a picture of a region beautiful to behold, and charming to inhabit. Excepting, however, in a small and favoured district near Cannes, which is indeed a little paradise in climate and vegetation, these anticipations will not be realised on the spot. Nature has altogether an arid character;—in summer a sky of copper, an atmosphere loaded with dust, the earth scorched rather than parched by the unmitigated rays of the sun, which overspread everything with a lurid glare. The hills rise above the surface in masses of bare rock, without any covering of soil, like the dry bones of a wasted skeleton. Only on the low grounds, which can be reached by irrigation, does any verdure appear. There is a sombre, melancholy sternness in the landscape of the South. The aching eye in vain seeks to repose on a patch of green, and the inhabitant of the North would not readily purchase the clear cloudless sky of Provence with the verdure of misty England. Neither the bush-like vine nor the mop-headed mulberry, stripped of its leaves for a great part of the summer, nor the tawny green olive, whose foliage looks as though powdered with dust, will at all compensate in a picturesque point of view for forests of oak, ash, and beech.

“After Nice, the *austere* South of France, silent, burnt up, shadeless, and glaring, with houses all closed, showed the misery of a hot climate, while in Italy its *luxury* had struck us. The sun had bleached everything, and the atmosphere was thickened with the perpetual dust of habitual drought, for here it is said not to rain for seven months together in summer. The roads were of a dusky buffy white; the farm-houses, built of the materials nearest at hand, of the same colour; roads, soil, houses, men, trees, animals, all partaking of the same hue of universal dust, as the caterpillar does of the leaf on which it feeds. Now and then parched and scanty grass sprang up among the clodded earth, and long-legged sheep were feeding anxiously upon it, in the scorching sun, without

a single tree of shelter. All the inns, however miserable, have large *remises*, to afford coolness and shade, during the middle of the day, for travellers and horses.”—*P*.

The character of the people appears influenced by the fiery sun, and soil which looks as though it never cooled. Their fervid temperament knows no control or moderation; hasty and headstrong in disposition, they are led by very slight religious or political excitement, on sudden impulses, to the committal of acts of violence unknown in the North. They are rude in manner, coarse in aspect, and harsh in speech, their patois being unintelligible, even to the French themselves, not unlike the Spanish dialect of Catalonia. From the loudness of tone and energy of gesture, they appear always as though quarrelling when merely carrying on an ordinary conversation.

Those who are prone to complain of the climate of England should be sent to try that of the South of France. If they expect an unvarying serene sky and warm temperature, they will be woefully disappointed. The variations between summer and winter are marked by the dead olive, and vines killed by the frost; and the torrid influence of summer by the naked beds of torrents left without water. In many years not a drop of rain falls in June, July, and August, and the quantity is at all times small: the great heats occur between the middle of July and the end of September, yet even in summer scorching heat alternates with a piercing cold; and the vicissitudes are so sudden and severe, that strong persons, much more invalids, should beware how they yield to the temptation of wearing thin clothing, and of abandoning cloaks and great-coats.

§ 2. The cause of these sudden changes in temperature is the *Mistral* or N.W. wind, one of the scourges of Provence, from the occurrence of which no season is exempt. It is a violent, bitterly cold, and drying wind, which brings with it a yellow haze, and is very painful to the eyes and face. It prevails chiefly in spring all along the coast, and up the Rhône as far as Valence.

“Voilà le vent, le tourbillon, l'ouragan, les diables déchaînés qui veulent emporter votre château; quel ébranlement universel!” are the words in which *Madame de Sévigné* describes it: it overthrows at times the largest trees; their branches generally grow in a direction contrary to its cutting blasts, and while it rages, vessels are not unfrequently prevented putting out to sea in the teeth of it. It was well known to the ancients, and is supposed to be the *Melamborias*, of Strabo, which he describes as sweeping stones and gravel from the ground. It is sufficient to blow a man from his horse. “In the winter months, December, January, February, the weather is truly charming, with the mistral very rarely.”

§ 3. Other plagues of the South of France are the *mosquitoes*, cousins, or moucherons, which, to an inhabitant of the North, unaccustomed to their venomous bite, will alone suffice to destroy all pleasure in travelling. They appear in May, and last sometimes to November; and the only good which the mistral effects is that it modifies the intensely hot air of summer, and represses, momentarily, these pestilential insects. They are not idle by day, but it is at night that the worn-out traveller needing repose is most exposed to the excruciating torments inflicted by this cruel insect. Woe to him who for the sake of coolness leaves his window open for a minute; attracted by the light, they will pour in by myriads. It will be better to be stifled by the most oppressive heat than to go mad. Even closed shutters and a mosquito curtain (*cousinière*), with which all beds in good inns are provided, are ineffectual in protecting the sleeper. A scrutiny of the walls, and a butchery of all that appear, may lessen the number of enemies; but a single one effecting an entry, after closing the curtains and

tucking up the bed-clothes with the utmost care, does all the mischief. The sufferer awakes in the middle of the night in a state of fever, and adieu to all further prospect of rest. The pain inflicted by the bites is bad enough, but it is the air of triumph with which the enemy blows his trumpet, the tingling, agonising buzzing which fills the air, gradually advancing nearer and nearer, announcing the certainty of a fresh attack, which carries the irritation to the highest pitch.

The pain and swellings usually last for several days, and there is no remedy but patience. The state of the blood at the time, however, considerably modifies or increases the amount and duration of suffering. It is said to be the female only which inflicts the sting. Mosquitoes, of course, are not peculiar to the S. of France, but here the traveller from the N. will probably first encounter them; and it is necessary that he should be prepared.

The *scorpion* is not uncommon in Languedoc and Provence, and even now and then makes his entrance into the houses, being brought in along with fire-wood; and it is even not uncommon to discover it in the folds of the bed-curtains or sheets. Instances, however, of persons being bitten by this foul insect are very rare: from its nature it is fearful, and, when discovered, endeavours to run away and hide itself.

§ 4. The foregoing description of Provence and Bas Languedoc has been limited to the dark side of the picture: it remains to examine the resources, fertility, and curiosities of the country.

Its valleys, and lowlands accessible to irrigation, are most fertile; and the earth, where it can be sufficiently supplied with moisture, teems with varied productions all the year round. Before the spring is over, the mulberry-trees, which line the roads and cross the fields, are stripped of their juicy foliage to feed the silkworm—silk being a source of immense and increasing wealth in the S. provinces of France. Early in summer comes the corn-harvest, the crops having grown, for the most part, under the boughs of the mulberry or vine; sunshine and soil sufficing for both. Autumn is the season of the vintage; and the wines of Lunel and Frontignan have a widely-established reputation, though the bulk of the produce is used in the *manufacture* of wines and for mixing with other sorts. Chesnuts on the higher grounds are another crop collected in the same season, and furnishing a store of wholesome food for the peasant during winter. The winter has set in before the olives are gathered and pressed. A visit to the market-place in every town will show with what abundance the earth brings forth fruits and vegetables of endless variety—grapes, figs, melons, almonds, citrons, mushrooms, tomatas, truffles, &c. The drying and preserving of fruits of various kinds is a great source of mercantile wealth to Provence.

§ 5. There is one corner of Provence which combines remarkable picturesque beauty with a climate so serene and warm, and well protected from injurious blasts, that its productions are almost tropical in their nature. This is a narrow strip in the Department of the Var, bordering on the Mediterranean, extending from Toulon to Nice, stretching inland to Grasse and Draguignan. In this favoured region, the true garden of Provence, the real paradise of the Troubadours, in the valleys, and on the S. slopes of the small mountain-chains of Les Maures and L' Esterel sheltered from the injurious mistral, and open only to the S., the aloe, the cactus, the Aleppo and umbrella-pines, the pomegranate, the orange, and even the palm-tree, may be seen flourishing in the open air. This is especially the case at Hyères, Antibes, Cannes, and Nice, whose gardens, luxuriant with aromatic plants, heliotropes, orange-flowers, jasmines, &c., supply the perfume-distilleries of Grasse, where more scents, essences, &c., are made than in any town in Europe, save Paris.

§ 6. The chief attraction, however, of these southern provinces is their *Roman remains*, not surpassed in beauty and preservation by any in Italy. No traveller should omit seeing the *Pont du Gard*, between Avignon and Nîmes, and the walls of the *Theatre at Orange*, stupendous and most impressive structures, perfectly characteristic of the great people that raised them; the *Amphitheatres of Nîmes and Arles*, though less enormous than the Colosseum, are more interesting on account of their better preservation. The *Maison Carrée* is a gem of architecture: the *monuments at St. Rémy*, and the *arch at Orange*, are also of great excellence, besides many other curious relics, which are described in their proper place. It may be interesting to compare the Roman aqueduct with that recently erected at Roquefavour to convey water to Marseilles.

§ 7. The student of *Christian architecture* will find much to interest him in the churches of Arles and its vicinity, of St. Gilles, of Aix, of Avignon, where the stupendous Papal palace is also a very interesting historical monument.

In these and other mediæval monuments of S.E. France the traveller will not fail to observe the long-perpetuated influence of Roman architecture on the ecclesiastical edifices of the district. "A marked difference of character prevails between the church architecture of the S. of France and that of the N., in the smallness of the windows, designed no doubt to exclude the glare and heat. This gives the southern churches a much greater solemnity than those immense lantern-structures of the N.: unless where the windows are entirely filled with stained glass, it is difficult to produce the same effect. The influence of climate evidently gave rise to the distinctions in the two styles."—*E. o. S.*

§ 8. The *Rhône*, the great highway to Provence and to Italy, is not of commercial utility proportioned to its length and volume, owing to its turbulence and shifting sand-banks. Yet it is a noble river, and its scenery very striking, by some it has been preferred to that of the Rhine; but, in truth, the two have a totally different character, and each its own excellences. The traffic upon the Rhine is fourfold greater than that on the Rhône.

The works which will best afford detailed information respecting Provence and the S. of France are—Millin, '*Voyage dans le Midi de la France*;' Froissard, '*Tableau de Nîmes*;' Mérimée, '*Rapport sur les Monumens du Midi de la France*' (for architecture); Hughes' '*Itinerary of Provence and the Rhône*,' and Joannes' '*Itinéraire d'Auvergne, Dauphiné, Provence, &c.*, 1865.'

ROUTE 125.

LYONS TO MARSEILLES, BY VIENNE,
VALENCE, ORANGE, AVIGNON, ARLES.
— RAILWAY. — DESCENT OF THE
RHÔNE.

Lyons (Perrache).	Kil.	Miles.
Vienne	31	19
St. Rambert Jn.	60	38
Valence	105	65
Livron Jn.	123	76
Montelimar	150	94
Orange.	201	125
Avignon	230	143
Tarascon	251	156
Arles	278	165
Rognac	323	200
Marseilles.	352	218

8 trains daily in 7 (*Exp.*) to 11 hrs. to Marseilles.

Steamers start every morning at day-break from the Quai near the Place Bellecour on the rt. bank of the Rhône, except when the fogs are dense in autumn, or the river is too high to allow them to pass under the bridges, or too low, which sometimes happens. The hour of departure varies according to the season, and the time occupied in the voyage according to the efficiency of the steamers. By water to Arles, 285 kil. = 177 m. Steamers are little resorted to by travellers since the rly. was opened, and only to *descend* the river.

The *Railway* is carried from the Perrache terminus over the Rhône, on an iron bridge, and then between the forts of La Vitriolerie and Colombier, on its l. bank. On leaving Lyons the line runs at some distance from the Rhône, over a country offering little interest, first across the plain by

3 m. *St. Fons* Stat.

3 m. *Feysin* Stat.

3 m. *Serezin* Stat.

3 m. *Chassas* Junct. Stat. Here we approach the river, on the opposite side of which is Givors, easily distinguished by the smoke of its glass-houses. Short line of rly. of 4 m. to Givors (see Rte. 118).

5 m. *Estressin* Stat. A long tunnel is traversed before reaching

2 m. *Vienne* Stat. (*Inns*: Table Ronde; H. de Louvre), a town of 24,807 Inhab., stretching its buildings along the l. bank of the Rhône, bordered by a tolerably handsome quay, at the foot of precipitous hills, and up a small valley between 2 heights: the one, *Mont Salomon*, crowned by a ruined castle of the middle ages; the other, *Mont Pipet*, originally a fortified camp of the Romans. The *Castle of Salomon* passes with the people for the prison of Pilate, who was banished to Vienne in Gaul, according to Eusebius, after his return from Judæa to Rome.

From the valley behind Vienne, the *Gère* issues into the Rhône, turning in its passage many mills and giving activity to manufactures of coarse cloth, pasteboard, iron-forges, &c.

Vienne is one of the most ancient towns in France, having been a flourishing place before Lyons existed. It is mentioned by Cæsar, by Ausonius,

“*Accolit Alpinis opulenta Vienna colonis,*”

and by Martial, and it is natural to expect to find some remains of its Roman possessors. Besides numerous water-conduits and substructions of masonry, the chief Roman building is a *Temple*, dedicated to Augustus and Livia, in form somewhat like the *Maison Carrée* at Nîmes, but much injured during the middle ages by

[*France*, 1867.]

having the interstices of its columns built up with masonry, and the columns themselves rasped to bring them to a level with the walls, in order to convert it into a church. The dedicatory inscription discovered near it in the last cent. has been placed upon it.

A *Museum* has been formed in the abbatial buildings of the monastery of St. Pierre; it contains a number of sculptured and architectural fragments found in and about the town, inscriptions, terra-cottas, capitals of columns, &c. A Greyhound in marble, two Boys quarrelling about a Bird (a common subject of antique sculpture), and 2 bronze Dolphins found in the Rhône, are worth notice.

Behind the Place du Pilon is a lofty double arch and vault, with pillars inside, called *Arc de Triomphe*, but in reality part of the portico of the ancient Forum. It now leads to the modern theatre.

On the slopes of Mont Pipet the seats of a *Roman theatre* may be traced among the vineyards, but they are very inconsiderable. A colossal statue of the Virgin was erected on the top of the hill in 1860. Lastly, outside the town, below it, is the Roman obelisk, or *Aiguille*.

The *Cathedral of St. Maurice* is a stately and interesting edifice in the lower part of the town, raised upon an elevated basement, facing the river, on a line with the bridge, and approached by a broad flight of steps. Its W. front, flanked by 2 massive towers, is rich in flamboyant ornaments, but they are clumsy and without delicacy. It was much mutilated, like all the churches on the Rhône, by the Huguenot soldiery (1562), less than 30 years after its completion. The interior is deficient in height. The pointed roof, painted blue and sprinkled with stars, and the 4 compartments nearest to the W. end, seem of the same age, viz. 15th or 16th centy. The pillars of the choir, and the apses at the E. end, are said to be of the 12th. The delicate carving of the capitals and of other ornaments is remarkable. There are no transepts. A marble

monument of an Archbishop de Montmorin, on the rt. of the altar, though much vaunted, is a heavy piece of work by Michel Angelo Slodtz. In the N. porch are some statues in a stiff style.

The Romanesque tower of *St. Andre e Bas*, a curious and very old church, will be admired by the architect; the cloister, so interesting for the varied sculpture of its capitals, is now included in a private garden, and its pillars built into a wall.

In a hill on the l. bank of the Gère near the town there are lead-mines, one of which traverses the hill of Pont l'Evêque.

Many who have occupied themselves in tracing the route of *Hannibal* over the Alps suppose that he quitted the Rhône at Vienne (which was one of the chief towns of the Allobroges), proceeding hence, by Bourgoin and Yenne, to the Little St. Bernard.

Vienne is interesting as the cradle of Christianity in the West: the Epistle of its early Martyrs to their brethren in the East is a very instructive and authentic document.

Vienne was capital of the 1st kingdom of Burgundy in the 5th centy., and at a later period was the capital and residence of the Dauphins. A celebrated ecclesiastical council held here 1307, and presided over by Pope Clement V. and Philippe le Bel, condemned the Order of the Templars. The archbishops long enjoyed considerable temporal power: they had the privilege of naming the governor of the forts Salomon and Pipet, who was always a canon of the cathedral, but had a military deputy under him.

A suspension-bridge connects Vienne with its suburb, St. Colombe, on the rt. bank of the Rhône, where stands by the water-side an old square tower, sometimes called "*Tour de Mauconseil*," from a tradition that Pilate threw himself off from the top of it. In reality it was built by Philippe de Valois as a tête-du-pont to the original stone bridge, destroyed by the Rhône, 1651.

1. Immediately below Vienne Stat., in the midst of a field, on the rt. of

the rly., is seen a Roman obelisk, called *l'Aiguille*, 65 ft. high, including its square base, pierced by a double arch, and supported at the angles by pillars of clumsy proportions. The whole is of excellent masonry, the stones being fastened together by iron clamps. It bears no inscription. It has been considered the spina of a circus, the foundations of which have been recently discovered around.

The uniformity of the vine-clad slopes which border the rt. bank of the river is relieved by the lofty irregular ridge and picturesque outline of *Mont Pilas*, 3516 ft. above the sea-level, a member of the chain of hills which separates the affluents to the Rhône and the Loire. At their base is the village of

Ampuis, from the flat behind which rise the sunny slopes of *Côte Rôtie*, called "the burnt side," from their happy exposure to the sun, which, striking full on them, as on a forcing wall, matures the excellent wine named after them.

3 m. *Vaugris Stat.*

4 m. *Les Roches de Condrieux Stat.*

A suspension-bridge leads to

Condrieux, a town of 2575 Inhab., famed for its wines.

The soil of the valley of the Rhône abounds with rolled pebbles, which in places almost exclusively compose it; yet upon this grows the mulberry-tree in vast quantities, planted in rows across the fields, while beneath, and in spite of its shade, luxuriant crops of corn are produced.

6 m. *Peage de Roussillon Stat.*

Before the Revolution the towns of Andance, Champagne, Annonay, though on the rt. bank of the Rhône, belonged to Dauphiné, having been ancient possessions of the Dauphins of Vienne.

2 m. *Salaise Stat.*

5 m. *St. Rambert Junct. Stat.* Beyond here the line passes from the Dépt. de l'Isère into that of La Drôme, and the ancient province of Dauphiné is entered. Railways from St. Rambert to Grenoble (Rte. 131), and a short one to Annonay crossing the Rhône.

The road from St. Etienne to Marseilles, by Annonay, is seen descending through a gap in the vine-clad granite hills beyond the Rhône to Andance (Rte. 119).

4 m. *Andancette* Stat. Diligences to Andance (1 m.) and to Annonay (9 m.).

4 m. St. Vallier Stat. (*Inn*: Poste or Grand Sauvage, fair), a town of 3372 Inhab., consisting of a long street, extending on a terrace above the Rhône. It has a large château which belonged to Diane de Poitiers. There are numerous silk-mills here.

Behind the town, in the gorge of the Galaure, rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of Vals; and near it is the *Roche Taillée*, a passage cut in the rock, through which the road is carried.

1. The Château de Pilate (derived, by the vulgar, from Pontius Pilate, who, according to the tradition, ended his days here by throwing himself from the rock) is a fine object, rising over river and village of Ponsas on the summit of a precipice.

4 m. *Serves* Stat.

The valley of the Rhône is narrowed to a pass, by rocks projecting on either side, on approaching Tain. Nearly opposite the mouth of the river Doux, which is crossed by a wire bridge,

A lofty round-topped hill, with a scanty scarf of black bushes round its shoulder, pushes forward its naked and almost precipitous sides into the river, which, along with the road, winds closely round its base. On doubling the sort of cape which it forms, its southern side will be found to consist of a more gradual slope, descending in a succession of steps, or terraces, formed by the natural divisions of the slaty beds of gneiss rock, all covered from top to bottom with vines. This is the celebrated vineyard of *L'Hermitage*, named from the ruin on its summit, once, perhaps, a hermit's cell. On its favoured slopes the sun plays all day long, maturing the juices of its grapes, which produce the *Hermitage* wine, one of the finest which grows on the Rhône. The white sort will keep for half a century; the red, of the best quality, is sent to

Bordeaux, to be mixed with clarets of first growth, principally the kinds exported to England, which derive from it, and not from brandy, as is commonly supposed, that body which fits them for exportation, and adapts them to the English palate. The whole extent of the vineyard does not, perhaps, exceed 300 acres, and of this only a part near the centre, where a calcareous band traverses the gneiss rock, produces first-rate wines; the soil below is too rich, and above is too cold. The hill is divided among numerous proprietors; it is cultivated with vast labour, and at great expense; the vines are manured with sheep or horse dung. The grape grown for the red wine is called *Ceras*, and is said to have been brought from Shiraz, in Persia, by one of the hermits of the mountain.

4 m. *Tain* Stat. (*Inns*, mere cabarets), a town of 2892 Inhab., connected by 2 suspension-bridges with

Tournon, on the rt. bank of the Rhône, one of the chief towns of the Dépt. de l'Ardèche (5509 Inhab.). Above the bridge the picturesque towers of the old castle of the Counts of Tournon and Ducs de Soubise rise on a precipitous rock, from which there is a splendid view towards the E.; it is now converted into a barrack. Below the bridge, at the water-side, stands the *Lycée*, originally founded by a Cardinal de Tournon, favourite of Francis I. (1542), and a few years after, 1561, delivered over to the Jesuits in order to arrest the progress of Protestantism; they maintained their post here until the suppression of the Order in 1766. It afterwards became a military school.

6 m. *La Roche de Glun* Stat. Beyond here the rly. crosses the Isère on a handsome bridge of 4 arches.

The valley of the river Isère, one of the chief tributaries of the Rhône, rising at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, now opens out into a wide and monotonous plain, after traversing which, and being crossed itself by the rly. on a fine bridge, just below the old road bridge of 7 arches, the river falls

into the Rhône. Its waters have usually a dark tint, contrasting with the white muddy Rhône. Hannibal is supposed by some to have reached the foot of the Alps by ascending this valley, having passed the Rhône lower down, perhaps near Roquemaure.

1. The vista, opening out through the valley of the Isère, is terminated by the snowy mass of *Mont Blanc*, clearly distinguished from among the Alps of Dauphiné; a magnificent object, although 70 or 80 m. distant as the crow flies.

Beyond the Rhône is seen

rt. The white castle, *Châteaubourg*, perched on a pedestal of rock, washed by the Rhône, with a little hamlet at its foot, standing in the eye of Mont Blanc, and the everlasting snows of the monarch of mountains add magnificence to the distant horizon of a view in which the exulting and swelling Rhone occupies the foreground. The Castle is besides of historic interest, since in it St. Louis, on his way to the Crusade, spent the eve and festival of the Assumption, A.D. 1248.

rt. On approaching Valence, the bare limestone precipices, rising behind the village of St. Peray, and crowned by the picturesque castle of *Crussol*, arrest the traveller's attention.

6 m. *Valence* Stat. and Buffet (8 min. halt by expr. train)—(*Inns*: Poste; H. du Louvre). Try here the sparkling St. Peray, an excellent wine, not inferior to Champagne. It costs here 3 or 4 frs. the bottle.

Valence is an ancient town of 20,142 Inhab. It is capital of the Dépt. de la Drôme, as it was formerly of the Valentinois, erected into a dukedom for the infamous Cæsar Borgia, by Louis XII., subsequently conferred on Diane de Poitiers; the title is now borne by the Prince of Monaco, of the Matignon family.

The *Cathedral*, a Romanesque building, small in size and very plain, is yet interesting to the architect for its age and constructive peculiarities. It is a cross with long transepts. Tower rebuilt, 1862. Outside the nave, above the aisle roof, runs a

small arcade of arches, alternately round and straight sided. The interior is simple; the piers, surmounted by nearly pure Corinthian capitals, support round arches, from which rises the cylindrical roof, without triforium or clerestory. The E. end is an apse, roofed with a semi-dome. The choir contains a bust and monument, by the Roman sculptor *Laboureur*, to the memory of Pope Pius VI., who, after having been carried off a prisoner from the Vatican and loaded with insults by the French Directory in 1799, which he bore with resignation, died here, 1799, his remains being subsequently removed to the vaults of St. Peter's. On the N. side of the ch. is a singular building, known as *Le Pendentif*, of classical architecture, erected 1548, as a sepulchral monument to the Mistral family, whose arms are still visible on it. It is square in form, consisting of 4 piers, with pillars in the angles, and arches between them, supporting a vault, the first of its kind erected, and regarded as a type in architecture. In the rusticated space occupying the sides, carvings of monstrous birds may be discovered.

The semicircular E. end of the cathedral adjoins the *Place aux Clercs*, an Esplanade between the Faubourg and the river, ornamented with a bronze statue of General Championnet, a native of Valence.

In the "Grande Rue," leading out of this Place, will be found a very rich and interesting specimen of domestic architecture, in a *Mansion* of the 16th centy., now converted into a bookseller's shop, generally known as the *Maison des Têtes*. Its origin and destination are not clearly known. It has a Gothic front, covered with elegant Florid tracery, now sadly mutilated, combined with a certain mixture of classic ornament, such as rows of heads and statues, the upper heads representing the 4 Seasons. The doorway is an elegant flattened arch; the transoms of the windows have unfortunately been knocked out. The front of the house is not in one plane, but

projects forward; only one part of it is ornamented, and that which is unadorned retreats backward at a slight angle, so as to be partly concealed from view as it is approached from the Place aux Clercs. The groined and vaulted passage, and the walls towards the inner court, also deserve notice. In the same street, at No. 4, on the 1st floor, young *Napoleon* lodged in 1785, while an obscure sous-lieutenant of artillery; and some of his first essays in the art of war were made in the Champs de Mars here. The staircase at the back of the house of Madame Dupré Latour, Rue Perollerie, is a good specimen of the Renaissance style, enriched with sculpture.

The Citadelle, begun by Francis I., and bastioned only on the side facing the town, but of no use now as a fortress, is converted into a Caserne du Génie. From the finished bastion there is a good view over the river, of St. Peray, and the Castle of Crussol on its arid rock beyond the Rhône.

Valence is the seat of an *Ecole d'Artillerie*: the practice of gunnery is carried on in the *polygone*, a large sandy area on the outskirts of the town, bordering on the rly.

The reeling and throwing of silk affords employment to a large number of persons at Valence.

Railway from Valence to Grenoble 62 m., 3 trains daily in 3½ hrs.; to Chambéry in 5½.

Excursions can be easily made to

[*St. Peray*, beyond the Rhône, famed for one of the best wines of the Rhône, is 2 Eng. m. from Valence, on the opposite side of the Rhône, in the Dépt. of the Ardèche: an omnibus goes thither several times a day; and those who are curious in wines should pay a visit to the vineyards of M. Giraud. The village of St. Peray lies snugly in the quiet nook of a sheltered valley running down to the Rhône opposite Valence. Its most conspicuous buildings are the house of the proprietors of the vineyards around; and on the height, a little above it, the *Château de Beauregard*, a singular mansion on the plan of a

mimic fortress, bastioned and curtained, with loopholed walls, portcullis, &c., built, it is said, by Marshal Vauban, as a freak, reminding one of Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, now converted into a residence for M. Giraud, proprietor of the vineyard, while the cellars beneath, of vast extent, serve as a dépôt for the wine of the district.

The slopes of the hills around St. Peray are covered with one uninterrupted vineyard, and wherever they present an aspect to the S.E., so as to receive the sun's rays during nearly the whole day, the best wines grow: such are the Côte de Hongrie, Chapelle de Crussol, and the Prieuré vineyards. The soil is a decomposed granite, and the vine seems to flourish most on this mere dry gravel. Great pains are taken in digging about the roots, but the only manure employed is the leaves of the box, cut small. The grape, when ripe, assumes a beautiful golden hue; its taste is cloyingly sweet, and the saccharine matter exuding often covers the bunches with a brown stain.

The sparkling *St. Peray wine* is distinguished from Champagne in this respect, that its sweetness arises from the natural juice of the grape, and it is consequently a more wholesome and not less palatable wine. The red St. Peray derives its colour, a delicate rose tint, from the hue of the skins of the grapes. The vintage takes place about the middle or end of September, and the juice is at once transferred to the cask before the fermentation has begun, and rests there for 6 or 7 months, during which time it is fined. In March or April it is bottled, and remains 2 or 3 years to mature, and allow the dregs to deposit. The bottles are piled up in stacks, each row separated by laths, to allow of the bottles which burst (and they form 14 or 15 per cent. of the whole) to be withdrawn. After this the wine is racked, i.e. every bottle is taken out, and is thrust, with its neck downwards, into a hole cut in a board. By this means the dregs sink down gradually into the neck, and, as they descend, day by day, the bottle is tilted more

and more until its position becomes nearly vertical. To expedite the falling of the sediment the bottles are lifted and set down with a jerk once or twice a day; and after receiving 200 of these jerks, the bottle is taken up, and the sediment is discharged by cutting the string and letting the cork fly, and with it the lees at the neck of the bottle, but as little as possible of the wine. The vacancy thus caused is filled with clear wine; and this process of corking and uncorking is repeated 2 or 3 times, until no more sediment is deposited. The wine is then fit for use, and an excellent wine it is, the "St. Peray grand Mousseux" of M. Faure being equal to Champagne.]

A very conspicuous but unsightly line of cliffs of limestone, naked, arid, and partly stained black and yellow, bounds the W. side of the Rhône valley, opposite to and below Valence. Quarries of building-stone are worked in these rocks. The highest peak, a castled crag rising above the entrance of the valley in which lies St. Peray, is crowned by the ruins of the *Castle of Crussol*, called, from its 2 projecting gables, *Les Cornes de Crussol*: one of "the horns" has been undermined by the stone-quarriers. It belonged to the ancient family of Crussol, Ducs d'Uzès, and once enclosed within its fortifications, which may be seen running down the rock, a village long deserted. Owing to the precipice, from whose very edges its walls start up, it must have been impregnable in the olden time. The view from the top is most remarkable, extending over the junction and valleys of the Rhône and Isère, with the Alps in the distance.

[Lower down, on the top of the same escarpment of limestone, stands the *Castle of Soyons*, now a ruin, once a stronghold of the Calvinists, who by means of it held the key of the Rhône, intercepting the communication between Lyons and the S. in 1627, under their chief, Brisson: it was taken and demolished by the Prince de Condé.

—A flight of steps cut in the rock leads to summit.]

6 m. *L'Etoile Stat.*

On the rt. brink of the Rhône the Eyrieu pours itself into it at Beauchastel, where a wire bridge shortens the way to Lavoulte by more than 2 m.

[*Lavoulte*, on the railway to Privas, a town piled up in a heap against a rock, is distinguished by the large *castle* on the summit of the height above it, and the clouds of smoke rising from the 4 large iron-furnaces at its base. The *Castle*, an ancient possession of the house of Ventadour, and residence of Louis XIII. in 1629, is now occupied by an iron-company, and partly serves as a fire-brick kiln: 1 or 2 picturesque towers remain of its older portion. The furnaces at its base are supplied with a very rich ore (red carbonate or hæmatite), from mines a short way up the valley. More than 300 persons are employed in them and in the iron-works; and the red tinge from the ore pervades the hideously filthy streets, and its dirty inhabitants, whose flesh, clothes, and even hair, acquire the same ruddy stain. The coal is brought from St. Etienne, and the metal is sent hence in barges, for whose reception a little dock has been formed here at the river's side.]

The river Drôme, which gives its name to a Dépt., is crossed about 2 m. above its confluence with the Rhône before reaching

5 m. *Livron Junct. Stat.* (half of whose 4058 Inhab. are Protestants) and *Loriol Stat.* (*Inn*: *Chariot d'Or*). A bridge over the Drôme connects them.

The branch rail from Livron to Privas by Lavoulte (Rte. 121) opens a way to the volcanic district of the Ardèche (Rte. 121).

2 m. *Loriol Stat.*, a town of 3512 Inhab.

4 m. *Saulce Stat.*

4 m. *La Coucourde Stat.* On the opposite side of the Rhône is

[*Cruas*, a curious fortified Abbey on a hill, in ruins, but retaining its antique ramparts, gates, and donjon, which stood sieges in 1584 and 1585, from the Calvinists, who were repulsed by the monks. The Ch., below the

road, and half-buried under the deposits brought down by a neighbouring torrent, is a curious specimen of Romanesque architecture: beneath it are crypts. It contains the sepulchral monument of Count Adhemar, founder of Montélimart and Rochemaure.]

7 m. *Montélimart Stat.* (*Inn: Poste*, outside the town on the S.), an ancient town of 11,100 Inhab., surrounded by modern boulevards and gardens, on the site of its walls. On a rising ground within it stands the *castle* or *citadelle*. There is a splendid view from the Tour Narbonne, which forms a part of it. It obtained its name, *Monteil d'Adhemar*, from a powerful family of magnates, who held possession here from the days of Charlemagne, and from whom many of the old noblesse of the province trace their lineage. Some morocco leather is made here; the manufacture is mentioned by Rabelais. The almond-cakes (*nougat*), in looks resembling a piece of soap, enjoy some celebrity. Near this the olive is first seen, though it cannot be said to flourish farther to the N. than Avignon: and the mulberry-tree is cultivated extensively. Daniel Chamier, the Protestant pastor who drew up the edict of Nantes for Henri IV., was a native of Montélimart.

On the opposite side of the Rhône, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its bank, is one of the most picturesque objects on this river,

[Rochemaure, a village of 1220 Inhab. at the base of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of a feudal *castle*, which belonged to the families of Ventadour and Soubise. The donjon, crowning a now isolated peak, was formerly joined to the rest of the fortress by bridges thrown across the abyss. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the river rise 3 peaked masses of black basalt, contrasting vividly with the light-coloured limestone around, the middle peak rising precipitously 300 ft. above the river. In these precipices of Rochemaure you behold the last root or limb of the Coiron chain of hills, which, after traversing the whole of the Ardèche,

terminates here, on the margin of the Rhône. The black rocks are 3 dykes of basalt, branches of the vast lava current which caps that mountain plateau. The basalt assumes in places a columnar form, and some of the houses and a part of the castle are built of regular prisms. From the top of the rock of Rochemaure there is a fine view over the course of the Rhône, the Alps of Dauphiné, &c.]

[At a small village called Allan, about 9 m. S.E. of Montélimart, and the same from the Rhône, there existed, down to 1802, the first white mulberry-tree planted in France. It was brought thither from Naples, by Guy Pope de St. Auban, seigneur of Allan, one of the soldiers who accompanied Charles VIII. on his Italian campaign, 1494. It spread hence all over the S. of France, where the culture of the silkworm is now one of the chief sources of agricultural industry and prosperity. The silkworm is here called *magnan*, and the establishments in which it is reared *magnaneries*. A single tree will furnish 5 or 6 quintals of leaves, and not unfrequently as much as 9 or 10.

At the time when the eggs (*la graine*) are beginning to be hatched, sheets of paper pierced with holes are laid upon them, and through these the worms, extricating themselves from the shells, climb to reach the mulberry leaves hung over them, whence they are transferred to hurdles formed of reeds, arranged like shelves, for their future habitation. The worms live in that state (as larvæ) about 34 days, and in the course of that period change their skin 4 times. Before each of these sloughings, called "*ages*" by the peasant, they become torpid, and cease to eat, but, having changed their skin, their appetite increases enormously. The periods of appetite preceding the 4 first changes are called *petites frêzes*, and that before the 5th change *grande frêze*. The consumption of leaves increases with each age. The worms produced by an ounce of eggs devour 7 lbs. of leaves during the 1st age, and as much as 200 to 300 lbs. of leaves during the final period. At that time

they make a noise in eating which resembles that of a heavy shower falling. On the 10th day of this 5th age they cease to eat, and try to climb up to the small twigs of heath or other plants purposely hung over the shelves, in order to spin their cocoon, which they complete in 3 or 4 days. Formerly it was usual to bake the cocoons in an oven, in order to kill the worm and prevent its biting through the silk; a more effectual method, unattended by risk of burning the silk, is to enclose the cocoon in a copper filled with steam, and hermetically closed, and thus to stifle the worm. It is then fit for reeling (*filature*).]

[17 m. S. E. of Montélimart is *Château Grignan*, celebrated in the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and the residence of her son-in-law. It was originally a stately pile, "un château vraiment royal," as Madame de S. calls it, seated on a commanding height above the town, fronted with a terrace raised partly on a rock, partly on masonry, 100 ft. high, commanding an extensive view, bounded by the Mont Ventoux. But it was burnt and gutted at the Revolution by a band of robbers composed of the scum of Orange and the neighbouring towns; yet the window of the bed-chamber and boudoir of Madame de S. is still pointed out. The château having become the property of M. Faure, he has set about restoring it. What was the *Salle du Roi* has been transformed into a picture gallery, containing an interesting series of memorials of Mad. de Sévigné and her family, several contemporary portraits. &c. In the church, whose tower adjoins the castle terrace, and rises to a level with it, Madame de Sévigné (who died at Grignan at the age of 70) was buried. A black stone in the pavement marks the entrance of the family vault, which was saved from desecration at the hands of the Revolutionary pillagers of the church by the removal of this stone, so as to conceal the position of the vault. A bronze statue of the celebrated lady has been erected in the Place of the

village (1932 Inhab.) before the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The traveller may regain the banks of the Rhône from Grignan by a different road, leading to La Palud Stat. on the rly. The cross-roads, however, to and from Grignan are bad.]

The Rhône is skirted by high limestone cliffs of the age of the English lower chalk, and in which a terrace is cut for the rly., before reaching

6 m. *Châteauneuf Stat.*, opposite to which, on the right bank of the Rhone, stands

[*Viviers*, a town of 2806 Inhab.,—a bishop's see, and anciently the capital of the province of Vivarais, named after it,—enclosed within its old walls, is a complicated labyrinth of narrow streets, partly crossed by arches, not unlike the interior of a hive. On an eminence, near the verge of the cliff, rising abruptly from the Rhône, stands the *Cathedral*, overtopping the other buildings: it is small, and not very remarkable; the nave modern, surmounted by a tower. At the upper end of the town stands the *Seminaire*, a huge modern edifice of 6 stories, for the education of priests. A private house in the principal square presents in its richly ornamented front a good specimen of domestic architecture. Viviers suffered much during the Religious wars, having been one of the first towns to declare in favour of the Prince de Condé and the Protestant party, 1562. It was several times besieged and captured by both parties.

There is a road from Viviers to Aubenas, by Villeneuve de Berg, the birthplace of Olivier de Serres, a celebrated writer on agriculture; near which is a volcanic mountain, known as *les Rampes de Montbrul*, pierced with grottoes.]

The majestic summit of the *Mont Ventoux*, the extreme W. buttress of the Alps of Dauphiny towards the Rhône, continues in view on the l., a noble object in the landscape from this as far as Avignon.

Below Viviers the river expands, and its current is divided by numerous willowy islands.

[*Bourg St. Andeol*, also on the rt. bank of the river, a town of 4516 Inhab., built on a slope. Close to it is a copious source rising from the base of a rock, on the face of which, about 20 ft. from the ground, is a rudely-sculptured group, representing the Sacrifice of a Bull to the god Mithras. It is now nearly effaced.]

3 m. *Donzere Stat.*

5 m. *Pierrelatte Stat.*, so called from the broad mass of calcareous rock rising out of the plain behind it, to a height of 300 or 400 ft. For many miles beyond this the road runs at such a distance from the Rhône that it is rarely seen.

5 m. *La Palud Stat.*, the first place in the Dépt. de Vaucluse, is about 2 m. distant from the Rhône. [5 m. to the E. of this station is *St. Paul Trois Châteaux*, the Roman *Augusta Tricastinorum*, where several ancient remains have been discovered, especially a bronze statue now in the Museum at Avignon. The Cathedral is a curious edifice of the 12th centy., with some fragments of Pagan buildings. In the adjoining mountain of *Ste. Juste* are extensive quarries of building-stone. Fine view from the summit.]

The river *Ardèche* pours its waters into the Rhône nearly opposite *La Palud*.

3 m. *La Croisière Stat.* Public conveyances in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hr. to *Pont St. Esprit*, on the rt. bank of the river.

[At *Pont St. Esprit*, 4694 Inhab., whose citadel was built by Louis XIII. to keep in awe the Protestants, is a bridge over the Rhône, of 19 arches and 4 small land arches, once the longest stone bridge in the world, and down to 1806 the only one over the Rhône. It was built 1310 by an associated brotherhood formed in the town, then called *St. Saturnin*, and 45 years were occupied in its construction, the first stone having been laid 1265 by the prior of the convent. The cost of this great work was defrayed by subscriptions raised among the inhabitants of both banks of the Rhône, and by offerings made by the pious at a little chapel dedicated to the

Holy Ghost at the end of the bridge, whence its actual name. The stones for it were brought by water from the quarries of *St. Andeol*, and a company of monks and nuns was established on the bank, the one to superintend the works, the other to attend the sick or wounded workmen. It is 2717 Eng. ft. long, more than three times as that of *London Bridge*, and 17 ft. wide: the arches are irregular in size; the widest have an opening of 108 ft.; the piers are pierced with small, round-headed, flood-water arches. It is not at right angles with, but oblique to the stream. The passage under the *Pont St. Esprit* used to be thought an achievement like that of shooting old *London Bridge*, owing to the rapidity of the current. The bridge is about 2 m. from the rly. Roads branch off from *Pont St. Esprit* to *Nimes*, by the *Pont du Gard*. (Rte. 126.)]

2 m. *Montdragon Stat.*, and 3 m. *Mornas Stat.*, both at the foot of precipitous cliffs crowned by ruined castles. From that of *Mornas*, as the story goes, the Huguenot leader, *Baron des Adrets*, forced his prisoners to leap down on the pikes of his soldiers below.

2 m. *Piolenc Stat.*

After passing a small stream, the *Aigues*, a good view may be obtained of a huge structure, the wall of its Roman theatre, surmounting the town of *Orange*, 3 m. inland from the Rhône.

4 m. *Orange Station.*—Inns: *H. de la Poste*, fair;—*H. des Princes*: mosquitoes are often troublesome here. (§ 3.) This town of 10,622 Inhab., situated about 3 m. E. of the Rhône, on the site of the ancient *Arausio*, is remarkable for the Roman remains which it possesses. Its name has been rendered familiar by having been borne by the family of *Nassau*. It was the chief town of a small but independent principality which had existed from the 11th centy., and on the death of *Philibert de Châlons*, Prince of *Orange*, 1531, without children, fell by inheritance to his sister, who had married to a Prince

of Nassau Dillingen. The family of Nassau was confirmed in the possession by the Treaty of Ryswick; but upon the death of William III. of England the King of Prussia claimed it, as a descendant of the princes of Nassau-Orange, and in spite of other, rightful perhaps, but weaker claimants, he was allowed by the Treaty of Utrecht to make over the principality, in exchange for other possessions, to the King of France, from whose dominions it has not since been separated. The house of Nassau consequently retains at present no more than the title of Prince of Orange, which is borne by the heir apparent to the throne of Holland.

The principal Roman remains are, 1. The **Triumphal Arch*, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside the town, on the carriage-road from Valence. It is a handsome structure, in a good, if not in the best style of Roman architecture: its preservation is remarkable, considering that it was incorporated in the palace of the Princes of Orange; and the deep yellow tints of the stone (a tertiary limestone abounding in fossils) of which it is composed have a rich effect. The bas-reliefs with which it is adorned represent chiefly naval trophies,—rostra, masts, yards, shrouds, anchors, and a number of barbaric shields skillfully disposed; others consist of groups of figures, but the subjects are not satisfactorily explained: one female holds her finger to her ear. The sunken panels in the vault of the central archway are very elegant. The date and destination of this arch are unknown; no inscription is visible, excepting certain names inscribed on the shields, among which the most distinct is MARIO, and some have, in consequence, supposed that it was raised in commemoration of Marius' victory over the Cimbri near Aix. But arches of triumph were not known until the time of the early Cæsars, and the generally-received opinion refers it to the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and to his successes on the Danube and in Germany. The arch has been very judiciously restored.

At the opposite end of the town

stands the **Roman Theatre*, at the foot of a hill, whose side was excavated into semicircular ranges of seats for the spectators, and whose top was crowned by the citadel of the Romans first, and afterwards of the Princes of Orange, which was razed by Louis XIV. The colossal wall forming the scena, the chord of the semicircle, built over against the hill, overtops all the puny edifices of the modern city. Its dimensions are, 111 ft. high, 334 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, and 13 ft. thick. It is formed of huge blocks, fitted accurately together without cement. It had 3 doorways below, and near the top ran 2 rows of projecting corbels, some of which are pierced with holes for the masts by which an awning was stretched over the scene. Owing, however, to the projection of the crowning cornice, the masts must have inclined outwards. The inner face of the wall is denuded of ornament; in its centre is an arch, and on either side a curious and lofty recess. The interior has recently been cleared of the miserable hovels which filled it, and whose tenants, in some instances, burrowing like moles, had formed cellars in the thickness of the wall, regardless of the risk of undermining it, and of being buried in its ruins. The removal of 100 of these cabins now enables the spectator to judge, to a certain extent, of the arrangement of the scena. It is still accessible by stone steps nearly to the top. Some of the corridors are vaulted with long stone beams. The apartments at the side were destined for the actors, scenery, and other accessories of a theatre. A few seats remain on the slope, formed by excavating the limestone rock: on one may be seen the letters Eq. C. III. (Knights' 3rd row).—Round the semicircle run 3 passages, lined with masonry of small stones. A great many fragments of architecture and sculpture, slabs of marble, pillars of granite, &c., dug up within the enclosure, are preserved here.

Side by side with this theatre was a circus, or hippodrome, the greater part of which has disappeared, except a few

arches of a portico, which connected it with the theatre.

The ancient *Arausio*, which could construct and maintain edifices of such splendour and magnitude as these, must have far exceeded in extent the present provincial town; and, judging from the range of the Roman walls, part of whose circuit still can be traced, they may have enclosed a population of 40,000. A good survey of it may be made from the heights above the theatre, where the citadel, now reduced to fragments of masonry, and the base of a round tower, once stood.

The people of Orange have a character for ferocity, of which they certainly displayed an example during the first Revolution; 378 persons having perished here by the guillotine in the space of 3 months, in compliance with the sentences of the local revolutionary tribunal.

[At Vaison, 15 m. N.E. of Orange, are some scanty ancient remains, 2 arches of a *theatre*, and a *Roman bridge*, of a single arch, over the torrent Lou Vèze, beyond which, in the modern town, are 2 old Romanesque churches, *St. Quinin*, partly of the 8th centy., and the *cathedral*, calculated to interest the architect.

The most curious of the bas-reliefs and other antiquities, built into the walls of the house called *Château Maraudy*, have been removed to Avignon.]

The Rhône, below Orange, traverses a wide plain. E. of the Rhône, nearly barren, supporting only a few olives and willows.

5 m. *Courthézon Stat.* (3635 Inhab.) preserves some of its ancient walls and gates.

[Opposite is *Roquemaure*, distinguished by its tower, perched on the edge of a cliff, excavated below by stone-quarries, is fixed on by various authors as the spot where Hannibal passed the Rhône with his army and elephants, 4 days' march below the junction of the Isère, on his way to the Little St. Bernard, where he crossed the Alps.]

3 m. *Bédarrides Stat.* (*Biturrita*, from 2 towers which it possessed).

W. of here is the village of *Châteauneuf du Pape*, celebrated for its wines, and the ancient country residence of the Popes, from which it derives its name. Little remains except one of the towers.

5 m. *Sorgues Junct. Stat.*, a town of 4769 Inhab., named from the clear stream flowing through it, which rises at Vaucluse. Branch rail to Carpentras (see below).

2 m. *Le Pontet Stat.*

The spires of Avignon, and the gigantic towers of the Papal palace, as the rly. passes along there, now rise conspicuously to view. There is a good view of its mediæval walls and the Castle of Villeneuve on the opposite side of the Rhône, before reaching the

1. *AVIGNON Station*, on the land, or S. side, at the end of the *Place Bonaparte*, leading into the town.—*Inns*: *Hôtel de l'Europe*, in the *Place Crillon*, excellent; attentive landlady;—*H. de Luxembourg*. Capital buffet and good dinner at the Stat. Omnibuses meet every train: fare 30 c., or 75 c. with luggage.

The most interesting objects at Avignon may be visited in a few hours, and in the following order:—Starting from the rly. station, where hackney carriages, at 2 fr. an hour, may be hired for the excursion, following the *Rue Bonaparte* and *Rue Calade*, where is the *Museum*, *Ch. of St. Agricole*, *Hôtel de Ville*, and *Grande Place*, *Place* and *Palais des Papes*, *Cathedral*, *Promenade des Doms*, *Chs. of St. Pierre and Didier*, *College* and *Tomb of Laura*, *Musée Requien*. A separate excursion may be made to Villeneuve and the *Champ de Mars*, beyond the Rhône.

This ancient city of the Popes, now capital of the *Dépt. de Vaucluse*, is seated on the l. bank of the Rhône, a little above the influx of the Durance, and is still encircled by lofty walls, surmounted by a cornice of machicolated battlements, and flanked by watch-towers, which were constructed for its defence by Clement VI. in the middle

AVIGNON.

1. Cathedral.
2. Church St. Agricol.
3. " St. Didier.
4. " St. Pierre.
5. Palace of the Popes.
6. Hôtel de Ville.
7. Theatre.

8. Prefecture.
9. Musée Calvet.
10. Museum Nat. Hist.
11. Tomb of Laura.
12. Place Crillon, and Hôtel de l'Europe.
13. Protestant Church.
14. Post Office.

of the 14th centy. They are very perfect and picturesque, interrupted only on the side towards the Rhône by the cliffs of the *Rocher des Dons*, which, rising abruptly, nearly from the water's edge, serves as a rampart, and renders other defence needless. Within the circuit of these fortifications, however, will be found large spaces, now empty, once covered with habitations; for Avignon, though now numbering only 36,427 Inhab., possessed until the time of Louis XIV. a population of 80,000 souls. It has indeed thriving suburbs outside its walls. A suspension-bridge is thrown over the branches of the Rhône, from the Port d'Oulle to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, on the rt. bank of the river. In the Place

Crillon, just within this gate, Marshal Brune, in passing through Avignon, in 1815, furnished with Lord Exmouth's passport, was murdered by an infuriated mob of Provençal royalists, who, upon the news of the battle of Waterloo, and instigated by hatred of Napoleon, rose upon their adversaries, and committed all sorts of excesses and atrocities. The Marshal was shot by an assassin in his chamber at the Hôtel du Palais Royal, his body was thrown into the Rhône, and his murderers were allowed by the government of the day to escape justice, so flagrantly outraged.

To obtain an idea of the leading features of Avignon and its vicinity,

the traveller must penetrate through its narrow streets to the **height of the Doms*. On reaching its platform, now planted, converted into a public walk, and ornamented with a bronze statue of Alten, who introduced the culture of madder-root into France, and in the Dépt. of Vaucluse, he will find himself on the brink of a precipice, overlooking the Rhône, here divided by an island, towards the stately towers of Villeneuve, which was long a frontier fortress of France, on the opposite bank. In the S. appears the barren range bordering the valley of the Durance, and the Durance itself hurrying on to join the Rhône. On the N.E. rise the Mont Ventoux, and the blue hills at whose base lies Vaucluse; and close at hand the buildings of the city are spread out, surmounted by the palace of the popes, and its ill-omened tower of the Glacière, and by the cathedral, planted side by side.

The **Cathedral*, called *Notre Dame des Doms* (de Dominis), is founded on the rock, and approached by a long flight of steps. It is entered by a projecting porch consisting of a circular arch, flanked by 2 fluted Corinthian columns at the corners, so completely Roman in character that some have supposed it to have formed the porch of a Pagan building, a temple of Hercules; judging from a juncture in the masonry behind, it is probably of a different date from the body of the church. The pediment surmounting it is rather higher pitched than is usual in classic buildings; it is pierced with a circular opening. This portico, it has been discovered, was painted, 1339, by Simone Memmi of Sienna, with frescoes now nearly defaced. Behind this rises a massive W. tower, and the cross of the ch. is surmounted by an octagon, supported at the angles and flanked externally by fluted Corinthian columns. The roof is Pointed; the side chapels date from the 14th centy.; that of St. Joseph was once a passage leading into the papal palace, and now forms the antechamber to the Sacristy. It contains the Gothic tomb of John XXII., which once stood in the centre

of the nave; over it is a florid Gothic canopy, richly carved, but mutilated; its niches were emptied of their statues at the Revolution; upon it reclines the mutilated effigy of the pope. Benedict XII. has a plainer monument in a N. chapel.

In the Ch. is preserved a very ancient *altar*, a slab of marble supported on 5 pillars with classic capitals. In the choir stands the *papal throne*, now that of the archbishop, in marble, with reliefs of the Winged Bull of St. Luke, and the Lion of St. Mark. Near it is the monument of the brave Crillon. 5 popes were consecrated in this church.*

Besides what it suffered at the Revolution, this edifice was, in 1814, made the receptacle for some hundred Spanish prisoners. It has undergone repairs, and has been modernised with bad effect. One chapel is decorated with frescoes by *Deveria*; a statue of the Virgin, by *Pradier*, has been placed in that of the Resurrection.

The **Palace of the Popes* is magnificent from its colossal vastness. It has for many years been degraded

* The Popes gained possession of Avignon on the strength of a grant made by Joanna of Naples, while yet a minor, in 1348: she was to receive for it 80,000 crowns in gold, which were never paid.

Popes who reigned at Avignon—all Frenchmen.

- 1305. Clement V. Born near Bordeaux.
- 1316. John XXII. Born at Cahors.
- 1334. Benedict XII. Born at Verdun, in the Comté de Foix.
- 1342. Clement VI. Born near Limoges.
- 1352. Innocent VI. Born near Limoges.
- 1362. Urban V. Born in diocese of the Mende.
- 1370. Gregory XI. Born in Limousin. Quitted Avignon for Rome, 1376. Thus ended the Babylonish Captivity of the Romish Church, as it is called, "L'Empia Babilonia" of *Petrarch*.

Afterwards the following anti-Popes resided at Avignon for 40 years:—

- 1378. Clement VII.
- 1394. Benedict XIII. (Pedro de Luna.)
- 1424. Clement VIII.

On the termination of the Schism, Avignon became the residence of a Papal Legate. Louis XIV., "the eldest son of the Church," seized Avignon to revenge a pretended affront on his ambassador at Rome. Louis XV. held possession of it for 10 years. It was not united to France definitively until 1791.

into a barrack, but is about to be restored, and to be reconverted into the Episcopal residence, under the direction of M. Viollet le Duc. It partakes of the mixed character of a feudal castle and monastery. Its walls are 100 ft. high, and some of its towers 150, with a proportionate thickness of masonry.

This palace is an edifice rich in historical associations. It was commenced by Clement V., but his works were swept away to make room for the present edifice, the grander design of Benedict XII., who employed Peter Obreri, the Vauban of his time, who built the N. portion in 1336. It was continued down to 1370; during the greater part of the 14th centy. it was the seat of the Papal court, which had become a by-word for its luxury, profligacy, and venality. In its halls, until lately subdivided and filled with soldiers' cribs and accoutrements, the conclaves of cardinals assembled, by whom most of the popes of the 14th centy. were elected. Here *Petrarch* was a guest. *Simone Memmi* of Sienna and his scholars adorned its walls, and in its dungeons *Rienzi* was a prisoner. Here the once formidable Tribune of Rome, who had ruled from the Capitol with the sway of the Cæsars, now humbled, owed his life to the intercession of his friend the poet. He was imprisoned in the Trouillais tower, and fettered with a chain fastened into the vault of his dungeon; in other respects kept in honourable custody, and had his meals from the remnants of the papal table, which were distributed to the poor. He could pursue his favourite studies: the Bible, and the history of the ancient Romans, particularly the books of *Livy*, were the companions of his solitude and captivity, as formerly at the height of his prosperity. These battlemented walls and towers defied for several years a French army under Marshal Boucicault, who in vain besieged within them the anti-pope Benedict XIII., who finally escaped by a postern.

Above the entrance, originally defended by drawbridges, portcullis, and

iron gates, is the balcony from which the popes bestowed their benediction upon the people, and under it an eagle holding a thunderbolt! an addition of the reign of Napoleon III. A wide vaulted and finely groined stone staircase, under a depressed arch, on the rt. hand, leads up to what was once the great hall of the palace, called *Salle du Consistoire* or *Brûlée*, ever since Pierre de Lude, papal legate in 1441, caused it to be blown up, with the guests assembled in it, consisting of the nobles of Avignon, in revenge for the murder of his nephew, a young libertine, who had outraged them by his excesses! Attached to it are side chapels. The *Salle du Consistoire* was painted by *Simone Memmi*: a fragment only, exhibiting 18 prophets in rows, has been uncovered from the whitewash.

Within the massive square Tower of *St. John*, lighted by 3 windows, are 2 chapels: that on the ground-floor, the *Pope's chapel*, was painted with frescoes, still visible in parts, of the life of John the Baptist and other Saints. Above this is the chapel of the Inquisition (*Santo Uffizio*), painted with scenes from the legends of SS. Martial, Stephen, Peter, and Valerian. They are also the work of *Simone Memmi* and his scholars. In the *Chapelle du Saint Office*, vaulted and groined, the Jews inhabiting Avignon were assembled at stated times to hear a sermon, designed to promote their conversion to Christianity. The so-called chamber of torture (*salle de la question*), with its funnel-shaped walls contracting upwards, in the manner of a glass-house, is now ascertained to have been one of the kitchens of the palace; it resembles somewhat that at Glastonbury.

These are the associations of the dark ages, and they are dismal enough; but this building has beheld events in modern and enlightened times which far distance them in their horrors and atrocities. The crimes accumulated during a few years of the French Revolution exceed those dispersed through previous centuries. Who has not heard of the *Glacières* of Avignon?

The tower so called, from an ice-house in a garden near it, stands close to the tower of the Inquisition. Until lately the stranger, through an aperture in its walls, might discern, near the bottom, long black stains, said to be of human blood. Into those depths were hurled no less than 60 unfortunate and innocent persons, females as well as men, massacred by a band of democrats in Oct. 1791. The prisoners were dragged from their cells, and poignarded or struck down; but in the blind haste of the ruffians, it is believed that some of their victims were precipitated from above before life was yet extinct; and to finish the deed of infamy, quicklime in large quantities was thrown down over them upon the mangled heap of dead and dying. The actual scene of these atrocities is no longer visible, the tower having been floored and filled up.

In the narrow passage, shut up within lofty walls, by which this part of the castle is approached, some of the prisoners of the revolutionary executioner Jourdan, called Coupetête, from his butcheries, were thrust, and, cannon being brought to the gate, were despatched by grape, the marks of which still indent the walls.

When the restoration of the Papal palace has been completed, not only the archbishop's residence, but the Museums and Departmental archives, will find a place within its walls.

A later building facing the Papal palace, now the *Conservatoire de Musique*, fantastically ornamented in front with large garlands carved in stone, was the *papal mint*.

A lane S. of the Palace, passing into the Rue Peirollerie, under a huge flying buttress, which connects the castle wall with the ancient building, once residence of the Podestat or Governor of Avignon, leads to the *Ch. of St. Pierre*, having a richly florid front, built 1512, nearly in the Perpendicular style. It contains a carved stone pulpit, surrounded by little statues in canopied niches. The *ch. of St. Didier* has a similar pulpit, with a bas-relief of Christ bearing the cross, executed by

an Italian artist, as told by a long inscription, and by orders of King René in 1481. The *ch. of St. Agricola*, the patron saint of Avignon, contains the tomb of J. Mignard. Scarcely any other of the numerous churches here deserve notice.

Avignon, before the Revolution, contained 8 chapters, 35 convents of both sexes, 10 hospitals, 7 confraternities of penitents, 3 séminaires, a university, and 60 churches, of which 18 now remain; $\frac{1}{4}$ of its population were dedicated to the church, and it possessed between 200 and 300 towers and spires. Rabelais, in consequence of the number of bells, called it "*La Ville sonnante*."

Near the *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville* rises the clock-tower, or belfry, called Jacquemart, from the figures in armour, who strike the hours. Here has been built (1862) a handsome *Hôtel de Ville*. The principal cafés and the Theatre are in this square, and in the centre a statue of the "*brave Crillon*."

In the Rue Calade, No. 35, leading to the rly. from the hotel, is the **Muséum*, founded by Calvet, a native of Avignon. Its collections are of considerable interest. The Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood are numerous, though few are derived from Avignon, the ancient Avenio itself. Several large monuments, sculptured in high relief, have been brought from Vaison near Orange, among them a chariot carrying 2 persons, and a driver, drawn by horses harnessed with traces, and shod (this use of horseshoes has been attributed to later times); another represents the Sacrifice of a Bull. There are several sepulchral monuments, some with inscriptions in Greek characters; these are for the most part in the debased style of the 4th centy. An amphora or wine-jar, 5 ft. high, and 8 or 10 in circumference, deserves notice for its size.

In the garden is a tasteless monument to Petrarch's Laura, formerly in that of the Cordeliers, raised by a certain Robert Kepell, an Englishman.

In the upper rooms are collections of antique bronzes, arms, utensils, &c., found in Provence and the Comtat Venaissin, in fine preservation. Among them is the Eagle Head of a Roman Standard, and a Head of Jupiter in agate. The collection of Roman glass is large and perfect. Many of these objects were obtained from the Roman station at Vaison by excavations in 1838-1840. There are 2 paintings on papyrus, and other Egyptian antiquities. The coins and medals amount to 12,000: among them is a suite of Papal medals struck at Avignon; also the seals of the Popes and their Legates, and that used by the *Inquisition* when located here.

In the *Picture Gallery*, besides many early paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries, which have been too much retouched, there are 2 portraits attributed to *Holbein*; another head, like John Knox, 1535, in an oval; and a Holy Family of the Milanese school. A Crucifixion, by *Eckhout*, is not unworthy of Rembrandt, and is, perhaps, the best picture in the gallery. There are paintings by the 3 *Vernets*; by *Joseph*, who was a native of Avignon, one of his best landscapes; by *Carl*, several landscapes; and by *Horace* (whose bust, by Thorwaldsen, is placed in this room), *Mazeppa on the Wild Horse*. Many of the elder *Vernet's* sketches for his views of French seaports now in the Louvre are preserved in the *Collection des Dessins* here.

The library amounts to 70,000 vols. derived from suppressed convents in the town; it includes 1200 MSS. and many early editions of the 15th centy.

In the Rue Bonaparte, not far from the rly. stat., is the *Musée Requien*, or *Museum of Natural History*. In this collection may be seen specimens of the *flamingo* caught in the delta of the Rhône, where it frequents the ponds of the Camargue. It is stated to be a permanent inhabitant of that part of France, forming a nest of mud, in the form of a truncated cone, on which it sits over its eggs, with its long legs dangling down on either side. The

bird does not assume its red plumage until it is 2 years old. Also specimens of the *beaver* of the Rhône, an animal now nearly exterminated. Here are collections of the minerals and fossils of the Dépt. de Vaucluse; and of the fossil insects and fishes from Aix. The museum has been enriched by the bequests of M. Requien, and the whole is well-arranged. In one of the rooms, called the *Musée Granier*, the name of the donor, are several objects of antiquity and natural history from Peru and Bolivia—amongst others some interesting fossil bones of extinct quadrupeds from the higher regions of the Andes.

Continuing in the same direction along the Rue des Lices, a street abounding with dyers and tanners, at the back of the *Maison des Orphelins*, a charitable institution for the education of poor children, we shall find the last relic of the church of the *Cordeliers*, in which Petrarch's Laura, a lady of the family De Sade, was buried. The church, destroyed at the Revolution, is now reduced to a fragment of the tower and side walls.

Laura's tomb, described by Arthur Young as "nothing but a stone in the pavement, with a figure engraved on it, partly effaced, surrounded by an inscription in Gothic letters, and another on the wall adjoining, with the armorial bearings of the De Sade family," has entirely disappeared, having been broken open, and the contents of the tomb scattered, by the Revolutionists. Petrarch has recorded that he first saw Laura in the church of St. Claire, in 1327, in his early youth. In this church of the *Cordeliers*, June 1791, the mob of Avignon, irritated at the tyranny, spoliations, and sacrilegious acts of the democratic municipality, put to death its agent and secretary Lescuyère: the chief actors in this deed of blood were women, who actually tore out his eyes with their scissors.

Behind the church and convent of St. Martial is the *Hôtel des Invalides*, subordinate to, and dependent on, that of Paris, founded for old soldiers, after the expulsion of the French from

Egypt. It occupies the buildings of 2 suppressed convents, between which extends a park. The upper part of a chapel, in the roof of which are traces of fresco, serves as the Lingerie. The establishment is furnished with a library for the use of the inmates.

There are numerous Protestants in Avignon, all of the wealthier class, and a *French Protestant Ch.* in the Rue Dorée, behind the Préfecture. Service at 11 on Sundays.

There are several *promenades*, especially along the ramparts, which have been planted as boulevards. Beyond the suspension-bridge is the *Champ de Mars*, bordering on the road leading to Villeneuve and Montpellier.

The mediæval walls of Avignon are in excellent preservation and most picturesque; they are fenced by several gates—the *Portes de la Ligne* and *St. Lazare* on the N.; the *P. d'Hubert*, *St. Michel*, and *St. Roch* on the S.; and the *P. de l'Oulle* on the W., near the Rhône. Outside these walls, on the N., S., and E. sides of the city, is a continuous line of *boulevards*; the B. de l'Oulle, on the river-side, is the most frequented.

Railways to Arles, Nîmes (Rte. 126), and Montpellier; to Marseilles (Rte. 129); to Valence and Lyons; to Carpentras. Line in progress to Cavaillon, to be prolonged to Apt, Salon, and Aix, and to be continued along the Durance by Sisteron, Digne, and Gap, to Grenoble.

Opposite to Avignon, 2 m. distant, higher on the rt. bank of the Rhône, and after crossing the suspension-bridge, is

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, an ancient town of 3067 Inhab., which was much encouraged by the kings of France, as a border-fortress, on the frontier of Languedoc, confronting the foreign territory of the Pope, on the opposite shore of Provence. It contains several objects of interest. In the chapel of the *Hôpital* is the Gothic tomb of *Pope Innocent VI.*, composed of tabernacle work, and niches beautifully carved. It was removed from the ruined convent of the Chartreuse. Here

is a Flemish picture of the Coronation of the Virgin, with Purgatory below, of the 16th centy.

The ruins of the Gothic *Church of La Chartreuse*, and the tall tower which formed the tête du pont of the broken-down bridge of St. Benazet, built in the time of Philippe le Bel, a magnificent specimen of the masonry of the period, also merit notice. The *Fort St. André*, on an elevated platform above the town, is a nearly unaltered citadel of feudal times, entered between 2 grand drum towers. From the ramparts there is a splendid view extending to Mont Ventoux.

The climate of Avignon is described in the proverbial saying, "*Avenio ventosa, sine vento venenosa, cum vento fastidiosa.*"

The following *Excursions* may be made from Avignon:—a. To Vaucluse; b. To the Pont du Gard, on the way to Nîmes (Rte. 126); on no account to be omitted: either of these may be visited in one day from Avignon. The traveller need not return to Avignon from the P. du G., but go on to Nîmes. c. To Orange, on the way to Lyons; d. To St. Remy (Rte. 127); e. To Carpentras by rail. The Roman remains of Nîmes (Rte. 126) and Arles (Rte. 127), more distant from Avignon, are scarcely inferior in interest to any in Italy, and can now be conveniently reached by rail.

a. To *Vaucluse*. 29 kilom. = 18 Eng. m. *Diligence* every evening at 6 to L'Isle, returning next day: and at 12.40 from the rly. stat., in 2½ hrs.: it will take about an hour to walk from L'Isle to Vaucluse (3½ m.).

A carriage with 2 horses will cost 20 frs., or with 1 horse 12, to go and return; the excursion will take about 8 hrs. The rly. in progress by L'Isle to Cavaillon and Orgon will render this excursion easier.

It is incumbent upon all travellers to perform this "sentimental journey," not only on account of Petrarch and Laura, but because of the striking scenery of Vaucluse itself. The road quits Avignon by the *Porte St. Lazare*, traverses long avenues of willows and

poplars, leaving on either hand numerous country-houses, each fronted with an avenue of planes; and, after crossing the *Canal de Crillon*, which conveys the waters of the Durance to fertilise the fields around Avignon (Rte. 125), reaches the village of Le Thor, so named from a *bull*, which, by constantly falling on its knees, when brought to water on the margin of a pond, led to the discovery of a miraculous image of the Virgin, which was fished out of the mud, and deposited in the *Church of St. Maris du Lac*! This is an ancient and curious Romanesque building; its W. doorway resembles that of Notre Dame des Doms, and is probably of the 11th centy.; an ornamented portal at the E. end is rather later: the octagonal lantern over the cross is modern. The country is dreary as far as

14 m. L'Isle (*Inn*: H. de Pétrarque et Laure; not good, and dear), a town of 6478 Inhab., on an island surrounded by branches of the Sorgues, whose waters, employed in irrigation, spread fertility and verdure around. This is a green oasis in the desert, affording bubbling streams and grateful shade. There is a road from L'Isle to Carpentras. S.E. of L'Isle is the château of Saumanes, belonging to the De Sade family.

The valley of the Sorgues, whose course we trace hence upwards, is excavated in a mountain-range, branching from Mont Ventoux. Near its head lies the little village of

4 m. Vaucluse.—*Inn*: H. de Pétrarque et Laure; small, and not very clean. Formerly the landlord was a good cook, and, judging from the Strangers' Book, the fried trout and eels, soupe à la bisque, and coquille d'écrevisse, made a far deeper impression on some visitors than the souvenir of Laura; Petrarch himself has mentioned the fish of the Sorgues with praise. Close to the village stands a column to Petrarch, which the Athénée of Avignon planted at the mouth of the grotto itself, whence it was judiciously removed by order of the late Duchesse d'Angoulême, when she visited the spot. A path leads from

the village to the fountain by the side of the Sorgues, but its exquisitely limpid waters are sometimes dried up near the head in summer, and, instead of bursting out exuberantly from the cavern, filtrate underground, and issue some hundred yards lower down, in numerous streamlets, out of holes in the limestone rock.

The valley of Vaucluse (*vallis clausa*) is a complete cul de sac, a semicircular excavation in the side of a mountain, which seems to have been split from top to bottom, so as to disclose the secret storehouse of water within it, whence the sparkling Sorgues derives its supplies. All around rise walls of yellow rock from 500 to 600 ft. high, intermixed with bristling pyramids, arid, and destitute of verdure. The sides and bottom are strewn with broken fragments of stone, which, where the Sorgues rolls over them, are covered with a luxuriant mantle of green moss. On a ledge half-way up, to the rt., is perched a ruined castle, which belonged to the bishops of Cavaillon, one of whom, Cardinal de Cabassol, was Petrarch's friend. Though popularly known as Petrarch's Castle, it never belonged either to him or to Laura; the site of his house, now covered by a manufactory, is between the castle and the village. Here, beside a natural grotto in the rock, mentioned in his letters, one of the gardens which he formed with so much care was probably situated. Petrarch first came to Vaucluse in 1313, when a boy, but so great an impression had its beauty and solitudes made upon his mind that he returned in 1337, and remained there during the whole of the pontificate of Clement VI., returning to Italy on the accession of Innocent VI. It was at Vaucluse and Avignon that he wrote some of his finest Sonnets.

At the extremity of this majestic recess, at the base of the precipice, yawns the cavern which contains the *fountain of Vaucluse*. According to the season, and the abundance of the water, it presents alternately a gushing cataract, tumbling over the moss-clad

stones, from step to step, or a quiet, pellucid, dark-blue pool, sunken within its grotto, so that one may enter under the vault beside it, and, gazing into its funnel-shaped basin, watch the stones which are thrown in gradually descend into its fathomless depths. A wild fig-tree, springing from a crevice in the face of the rock, above the natural vault, marks, with its roots, the height which the waters attain when they fill the cave.

Around this spot must have been the other garden mentioned by Petrarch in his letters; that consecrated to Apollo, adapted to study, "where art surpasses nature."

It is more agreeable to contemplate Petrarch in these haunts, as the laborious student retired from the world, than as the sentimental lover, sighing for a married favourite, and converted, as in the verses of Delille, into a sort of Italian Werther. Here is his own account of his occupations at Vaucluse.

"The Sorgues, transparent as crystal, rolls over its emerald bed; and by its bank I cultivate a little sterile and stony spot, which I have destined to the Muses; but the jealous Nymphs dispute the possession of it with me; they destroy, in the spring, the labours of my summer. I had conquered from them a little meadow, and had not enjoyed it long, when, upon my return from a journey into Italy, I found that they had robbed me of all my possession. But I was not to be discouraged; I collected the labourers, the fishermen, and the shepherds, and raised a rampart against the Nymphs; and there we raised an altar to the Muses; but, alas! experience has proved that it is in vain to battle with the elements. I no longer dispute with the Sorgues a part of its bed; the Nymphs have gained the victory.

"Here I please myself with my little gardens and my narrow dwelling. I want nothing, and look for no favours from fortune. If you come to me, you will see a solitary, who wanders in the meadows, the fields, the forests, and the mountains, resting on the mossy grottoes, or beneath the shady trees.

Your friend detests the intrigues of court, the tumult of cities, and flies from the abodes of pageantry and pride. Equally removed from joy or sadness, he passes his days in the most profound calm, happy to have the Muses for his companions, and the song of birds and the murmur of the stream for his serenade. . . . I have few servants, but many books. Sometimes you will find me seated upon the bank of the river, sometimes stretched upon the yielding grass: and, enviable power! I have all my hours at my own disposal, for it is rarely that I see any one. Above all things, I delight to taste the sweets of leisure."

e. To Carpentras by rail; branching from the Sorgues Stat. on the Lyons line, 17 m. Trains in 45 min.

6 m. *Sorgues* Stat.

3 m. *Entraigues* Stat.

5 m. *Monteux* Stat. The rly. crosses the Sorgues, here as limpid as at Vaucluse, between the two villages. The country around Carpentras is a fertile plain, which, by means of irrigation and of a southern sun, produces crops of all kinds in abundance, especially madder-root.

3 m. *Carpentras* Stat. is a flourishing town of 10,848 Inhab., still retaining, like most of those in the old Papal territory, portions of its feudal walls, towers, and gates; although a considerable extent of the former have been levelled and converted into promenades, the *Porte d'Orange* being particularly perfect and stately. It was an important Roman station; but almost the only relic of that people remaining is a *Triumphal Arch*, formerly built up into the bishop's palace, but now laid open. What remains of it is reduced to the mere stone vault, without the attic, resting on the side piers; upon these are sculptures representing Barbarian Captives, their hands bound behind to trophies. It is probably a work of the Lower Empire.

The *cathedral*, rebuilt in 1405, has a tower attached to it of the 10th centy.

There is a *musée* here containing antiquities, and a good public library of 12,000 volumes and 700 MSS., which

had belonged chiefly to the celebrated Peiresc.

The *aqueduct* of Carpentras, a massive structure of 48 arches, was finished 1734.

The *Canal*, opened of late years, although commenced nearly a centy. ago; carries a large mass of water from the Durance for purposes of irrigation. It is a remarkable work of engineering, and renders fertile a large extent of once barren country, although nearly 45 m. long, only cost about 90,000*l*.

About a mile off is *St. Didier*, a well-managed Hydropathic establishment and pleasant boarding house, in a handsome château formerly belonging to the Seigneurs de Thézan. Part of it is of 14th centy. It is under the direction of Dr. Masson, and may be found a pleasant half-way house for invalids going to or returning from a more southern climate.

[About 6 m. S.E. of Carpentras is the village of Venasque, of 1100 Inhab. Its *Baptistery*, an early circular edifice, is supposed to stand on the site of a temple of Venus; in the interior are 5 ancient columns; the rest of the building is Romanesque.]

The ascent of the *Mont Ventoux* may be made from Carpentras by way of *Bedouin* (10 m.) on its S. declivity, whence the summit may be reached in 3½ hrs. It was reached by Petrarch in 1345 from Malaucène, is 6461 ft. above the sea-level, and is covered for half the year with snow, which supplies the Dépt. with ice in summer. The view from the small chapel of la Ste. Croix on the summit includes a portion of the chain of the Alps, the Cevennes, the Monts Coirons, the course of the Rhône and Durance, and, it is said, extends to the Mediterranean. *Bedouin*, a miserable village rising from amidst the ruins of a town destroyed at the Revolution. There is no darker spot in the black history of that period than the burning of *Bedouin* and the massacre of its inhabitants by the revolutionary committee, on the pretended plea of the tree of liberty being uprooted. Their agent,

the apostate priest Maignet, directed this atrocious crime, and Suchet, afterwards so eminent a general, with his soldiers, carried it into execution, setting fire to the houses, blowing up the public buildings, hurrying the peaceful inhabitants to the scaffold, and picking off with musketry those who tried to escape, until 180 had perished.

f. The *Pont du Gard* (Rte. 126) may be visited from Avignon; it is a journey of 18 m. over a dreary country. Carriages may be procured at the H. de l'Europe. ("The charge for a carriage with 2 horses from Nîmes to Avignon, passing by the Pont du Gard, was 45 francs, not including driver's *bonnemain*, in July 1866."—W. L.) The Pont du Gard is about half-way to Nîmes, so that they who follow this route need not return to Avignon.

N.B. The railway from Avignon to Tarascon, Arles, and Marseilles is described in Rte. 127.

ROUTE 126.

AVIGNON TO NARBONNE, BY NÎMES (PONT DU GARD), LUNEL, MONTPELLIER, CETTE, AGDE, AND BÉZIERS.

Avignon.	Kil.	Miles.
Tarascon	21	13
Nîmes	48	29
Lunel	75	46
Montpellier	93	59
Cette	126	78
Agde	149	92
Béziers	170	105
Narbonne	196	122

From Avignon to Tarascon the Lyons to Marseilles Rly. is followed. (Rte. 127.)

At Tarascon the rly. to Cette branches off and crosses the Rhône by an iron bridge of 7 arches, 492 yds. long. We there leave Provence and enter Languedoc at

4 m. *Beaucaire Stat.* (*Inn*: H. du Luxembourg), which, though it contains only 9395 Inhab., is a town of more life than its opposite neighbour Tarascon. It stands at the mouth of the Canal de Beaucaire, which joins the Canal du Midi, and thus connects the Rhône and Garonne. It is, besides, the site of a celebrated *Fair*, held here annually from the 15th to the 30th of July, on the wide space, planted with rows of trees, extending between the Rhône and the castle rock, which is then covered with booths and sheds, arranged in streets, forming a sort of supplemental town of wood and canvas, within which the various kinds of merchandise are deposited, each classed by itself. The shore is lined by a flotilla of barges, the roads are choked with waggons, and the inns are filled to overflowing. Though fallen off of late, this fair collects together about 50,000 persons, and is attended by merchants not only from all parts of France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, but by many Jews, Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and even Moors from Barbary, who sell dates, &c. It terminates on July 28, at midnight. It is said to date from as far back as 1168.

The *Castle*, standing on the top of an escarped rock, was an ancient possession of the Counts of Toulouse, and was recovered by Count Raymond VII., when only 19 years of age, from the usurping Simon de Montfort and his sons, after a long and memorable siege (1216), in which he, besieging the garrison, was himself surrounded by an army from without. It is now reduced to a ruin; one stately triangular tower and a curious Romanesque *chapel*, in which St. Louis is said to have heard mass before he embarked for the Crusade, alone surmounting the crumbling walls. There is a good view, from the castle rock, of the Rhône, the bridge, the scene of the fair, the distant arid range of the Alpines on the opposite side of the river, and the equally naked hills of the Calvary and gallows (*fourche patibulaire*) on this side; but verdure is wanting. The rock, which serves as the pedestal to the castle, has

been cut through, to allow the passage of a road to the Rhône. The suspension bridge between Tarascon and Beaucaire, 1446 ft. long, was built in 1829 by M. Seguin, of Lyons, in six months.

Beaucaire is on the site of the Roman *Ugernum*. Its present name is derived from *Bellum quadrum*, the name by which the square base on which the castle stands was known in the barbarous ages,

Leaving Beaucaire, the rly. passes over the plain by

4 m. *Bellegarde Stat.*

3 m. *Manduel Stat.*

4 m. *Marguerittes Stat.*

3 m. *Nîmes Station.* Omnibuses to the hotels: *fiacres*, 1 fr. to and from. (*Inns*: H. du Luxembourg, nearest to the rly., excellent; H. du Cheval Blanc; H. du Midi,—good.)

Nîmes, chief town of the Dépt. du Gard, a flourishing manufacturing city of 60,240 Inhab., consists of a central nucleus of narrow intricate streets and old houses, encircled by a girdle of open *boulevards*, which separate it from its modern *fauxbourgs*. The *boulevards* form a fine broad street, planted with trees, lined with handsome buildings; there will be little need for the passing traveller to penetrate into the old town, as the chief objects of interest are situated on the sides of this boulevard, or at a short distance from it. They consist almost exclusively of Roman relics of the ancient *Nemausus*, which, though scarcely mentioned by classical authors, and little respecting its origin is known, yet affords more palpable testimony of its ancient extent and splendour than most cities celebrated in classic page. While the renowned cities of Marseilles and Narbonne have few relics and no existing edifices of the ancient masters of the world, the obscure *Nemausus* is richer in well-preserved antiquities than any town in France or Northern Europe.

Every object of interest may be seen at Nîmes in a few hours. Starting from the rly. stat., following the

1. Amphithéâtre.
2. Maison Carrée.
3. Temple of Diana.
4. Porte d'Auguste.
5. " de France.
6. Théâtre.
7. Cathedral.
8. Church St. Charles.
9. " St. Paul.
10. " St. Perpétue.
11. Grand Temple Protestant.
12. Hôtel de Ville.
13. Jardin de la Fontaine.

planted Allée to the *Esplanade*, Ch. of *Sta. Perpetua*, *Palais de Justice*, AMPHITHEATRE, Ch. of *St. Paul*, MAISON CARBÉE, *Fontaine de l'Abreuvoir*, *Jardin de la Fontaine*, *Temple of Diana*, *La Tourmagne*, *Cours Neuf*; drive round from the *Place de l'Abreuvoir*, along the *Boulevards des Cours* to the *Porte d'Auguste*, the *Cathedral*, the *Prefecture*, &c.

A walk along the boulevard, starting from the H. du Luxembourg, and keeping to the l., will bring the visitor first to the *Esplanade*, a square terraced platform, planted with trees, furnishing a promenade of considerable extent. In the centre is a handsome *Fountain*; the four symbolic statues are good works by Pradier; in the centre the city of Nîmes; at the corners, the Rhone, the Gard, or the Nymphs of the Fountain of Nemausa and Ura. On one side of the *Esplanade* is the *Palais de Justice*, fronted with an imposing portico, and on the other the modern Gothic Ch. of *St. Perpetua*. A little further on stands

The **Amphitheatre*, now isolated by the removal of the buildings which obstructed it within and without, in the middle of the wide *Place des Arènes*, allowing unimpeded view of its oval circuit. It consists of 2 stories, each of 60 arcades, 70 ft. high; the lower arches serving as so many entrances: the arches of the upper arcade are double, but the inner ones are not concentric with the lower. It is better preserved, externally, than the Coliseum at Rome: although like it converted into a fortress during the middle ages, it retains even projecting corbels, pierced with holes, for inserting the masts to which the awnings (*velaria*) were attached. The interior, though less perfect, retains some of the original seats, especially of the lower and upper tiers. The modern architect has reconstructed part of them and some of the arcades. There were originally 32 rows of seats, and the number of spectators which it is supposed the building could have contained is estimated at from 17,000 to 23,000.

A long corridor, surrounding the

building, runs within the arches on the ground story, and a smaller encircles the upper one. It is worth while to make the circuit of these, and, indeed, to penetrate into every part of this remarkable edifice. The vaults of the lower corridor are like a vast natural cavern; the upper one is roofed with stone slabs, 18 ft. long, reaching from side to side, many of them cracked, either by an earthquake, or by the conflagration which consumed the Amphitheatre in the time of Charles Martel. It will be interesting to penetrate the wedge-shaped passages (*Cunei*), radiating from the centre, and widening outwards, so contrived as to facilitate the egress of the crowds, and allow them to depart without hindrance; to ascend the stairs, by which ready access was given to every part of the huge structure; to clamber over the broken seats, some still marked with the line indicating the space allotted to each spectator, scaring the frightened lizard, which starts away from under your foot, out of the sunshine in which it has been basking, to the shelter of the tufts of grass or weeds springing up among the crevices of the masonry; and, finally, to stand on the topmost stone, the rim of this oval basin, surveying its whole interior, dismantled, and almost gutted. Here the round holes cut in the projecting stones may be examined, corresponding with hollows in the cornice below, into which the poles were inserted for supporting the velarium stretched over the spectators. A very narrow stair in the thickness of the wall, near the N. side, was destined, it is supposed, for the men who had charge of this awning. The zones of seats, as is well known, were divided into 4 tiers (*præcinctiones*) by spaces wider than the seats themselves, and were destined for spectators of different ranks; the patricians occupied the lower, equivalent to the dress circle—the plebeians the upper, corresponding with the galleries of our modern theatres. These spaces, or landing-places, were each reached by 10 passages or *vomitories*. The 3 uppermost rows of seats rest upon a half arch,

whose only support is the outer wall.

The form is that of an oval, of which the dimensions are, length 437 ft., width 332.

The founder of this building and its date are unknown : it has been by some attributed to the times of Titus and Adrian, by others to that Antoninus Pius.

The Visigoths converted it into a fortress, and it was known as the "Castrum Arenarum." The Saracens occupied it as such in the beginning of the 8th centy. until expelled by Charles Martel, who endeavoured to destroy the building, by filling its vaults and passages with wood, and setting fire to it; down to the middle of the 18th centy. it was occupied by mean hovels, all of which are now swept away. The modern inhabitants of Nîmes use the Arènes for bull-fights and an entertainment called *Ferrade*, which consists in teasing a number of wild bulls from the Camargue previous to branding them. The sport is a poor imitation of a Spanish bull-fight; nearly as cruel, without being so exciting.

Continuing along the boulevard St. Antoine, from the Arènes, and passing on the l. the Great Hospital and the new ch. of St. Paul, we reach the modern *Theatre*, with its tasteless portico; opposite to which is

The ** *Maison Carrée*, the name given to a beautiful Corinthian temple, a gem of architecture, which has come down to the present time in a state of wonderful preservation, considering its various fortunes and the purposes to which it had been converted. Originally a temple, consecrated in the reign of Augustus, according to some; of Antoninus Pius, according to others; it became afterwards a Christian church, and, in the 11th centy., the place of meeting of the municipal body; still later it was degraded into a stable, and its owner, to extend his space, built walls between the pillars of the portico, and pared away the flutings of the central columns to afford wide

enough space for his carts to pass; it then became attached to an Augustinian convent, and was used as a tomb-house for burial; its subsequent changes were into a Revolutionary tribunal and corn warehouse; and, finally, it has been converted to the more appropriate purpose of a *museum*. The building is surrounded by 30 elegant Corinthian columns, 10 of them detached, forming the portico, and 20 engaged in the walls of the cella: their height is equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ diameters; and critical architects will have it that these proportions are contrary to Vitruvian rules, and that the building in consequence is of a debased and defective period of art. This, however, appears a case in which ignorance is bliss; the ordinary and unlearned spectator will scarcely fail to be impressed with the elegance of its general effect, as well as with the simplicity of its form, the beauty of its fluted Corinthian columns, and the richness of the capitals, frieze, and cornice which they support.

M. Séguier, an antiquary of Nîmes, hit upon the ingenious idea of restoring the inscription on the frieze above the portico from the holes by which the bronze letters composing it were attached, the letters themselves having long since disappeared. According to his reading, it ran thus:—C. CAESARI. AUGVSTI. F. COS. L. CAESARI. AUGUSTI. F. COS. DESIGNATO. PRINCIPIBUS. JUVENTUTIS.; thus attributing the dedication of this temple to "Marcus and Julius Cæsar, grandsons of Augustus, Consuls Elect, Princes of Youth." The style, however, of the building, and the profusion of ornament, indicate a period later than that of Augustus; another antiquary, on examining the original state of the holes in the frieze, discovers 3 holes preceding the 2 to which M. Séguier's first letter C was fastened, and thus converts the C into an M. This slight alteration shifts the date of the *Maison Carrée* from the era of Augustus to that of the Antonines, for it appears that the only 2 princes bearing such names who enjoyed together the title of *Principes Juventutis*, after the

sons of Agrippa, were Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, adopted sons of Antoninus Pius. Excavations have laid bare the foundations of walls, extending on either side of the temple, showing that it was only the centre of a larger edifice, from which two long colonnades extended, in the manner of wings, on either side, and it is supposed that it occupied one end of the ancient Forum of *Nemausus*. The whole is now enclosed by an iron railing: within are deposited numerous antique fragments found in and about the town.

The contents of the *Museum* (into which the temple is now turned) consist of other antiquities, including a bronze head (of Apollo?), a marble bust of Venus, and a number of pictures, very commonplace for the most part, excepting *Paul Delaroche's* masterpiece, Cromwell looking on the headless corpse of Charles I.

Continuing along the boulevard, by the Place de l'Abreuvoir, and as far as the irregular Place de la Bouquerie, we come upon a canal leading to the Roman Baths, supplied with water from the ancient *Fountain of the Nymphs*. It must not, however, be judged of at first sight, for at this point nothing can be more unclassical; its limpid rills are changed into soap-suds, and in the place of nymphs a swarm of washerwomen convert it into a public washing-tub. Following it upwards, however, its source will be reached within a fine *Public Garden*, planted with trees, in the midst of which it bursts forth in exuberant copiousness from the foot of a hill, and is received into a large reservoir, originally a *Roman bath*. It is surrounded by a square colonnade below the level of the soil, and is conducted through a canal lined with masonry, like the ditch of a fortification, and bordered with a handsome stone balustrade. A part of this enclosure is of antique masonry, but the whole has been restored in modern times. It is a very handsome construction, and it and the *Garden* which it traverses form a principal

ornament of the town. On one side of it is a ruined *Roman building*, supposed once to have been a temple of *Diana*, but now regarded as a *Nymphæum* (or fane dedicated to the Nymphs), and connected with the neighbouring baths. It appears to have had a vaulted stone roof rising from an entablature, supported by columns. It is shown by inscriptions to have been built, along with the baths, in the time of Augustus, and was reduced to its present state of ruin in 1577. The ancient aqueduct which the Pont du Gard carried across the valley of the Gardon, terminated near the fountain at Nîmes, in a basin or reservoir 16 ft. diameter, and about 5 ft. deep, recently discovered.

The hill rising behind the fountain, planted with trees, and rendered accessible by zigzag walks, is surmounted by another singular ancient monument, known as *La Tourmagne*, a dismantled tomb of rough ashlar, but which has passed at different times with learned antiquaries for a lighthouse (50 m. inland, and remote from any river!), a Gaulish sacred edifice, and a treasury. It is hollow within, having a rude conical shape, resembling that of a glass-house. The walls are very thick below, but taper upwards; externally it was octagonal, but the surface-stone-work has been for the most part removed. Some have referred its origin to times preceding the Romans, by whom it was included in the defences of the town. It was originally filled with rubble, and it seems not unlikely that it was built upon a nucleus of earth, for its cone is not properly vaulted, but consists of small stones, held together by the strength of cement alone. It was cleared out by a gardener, who obtained leave from Henri IV. to search for treasure in it, a scheme which turned out unprofitable. A staircase now leads to the top, whence the view is very fine. The situation of the *Tourmagne* is commanding; at the foot of the height, on which it stands, the whole city is stretched out, and the distant horizon includes the bifurcation of the Rhône, and the

tower of Aigues Mortes on the Mediterranean.

Nîmes retains two of its original Roman gates, the *Porte d'Auguste*, founded in the reign of that Emperor, B.C. 16, consisting of a double arch with two side ones for foot passengers, flanked by 2 towers, and the *Porte de France*, near the Hôtel Dieu, a short distance W. of the Arènes.

In the heart of the old town stands the *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Castor, an ancient building, but so injured during the Religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, and now so much modernised, as to possess little interest. The nave is unusually wide for a stone-roofed edifice. High up, on the W. front, above a circular window, a curious, more ancient sculptured frieze, representing events from the book of Genesis, is introduced.

Two churches have been built since 1860—*St. Paul*, opposite the *Maison Carrée*, Romanesque, the choir painted by *Flandrin*, and *St. Perpetua*, near the Esplanade, pointed Gothic, with tower and spire.

There are 12,000 Protestants at Nîmes, who have 2 churches (*temples*),—the *Grand Temple* adjoining the *Porte d'Auguste*, and a chapel.

The Public Library, *Bibliothèque Publique*, in the Grande Rue, contains upwards of 50,000 vols. Adjoining is a collection of Natural History (*Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*).

The *Maison Centrale de Détention*, N. of the town, was originally the citadel, erected by Louis XIV. to overawe the Protestants.

The *manufactures* of Nîmes consist of various articles of silk and cotton; it has large calico printing and dye-works; cotton handkerchiefs seem a staple production. There are upwards of 100 distilleries. A considerable trade in the wines and spirits of Languedoc, in raw silks, and in oil, is carried on here. The discovery of coal at Alais has led to the establishment of numerous iron-works. Nîmes, as a place of trade, is daily increasing in importance.

In the garden of the Convent of Recollets, now occupied by the Theatre, Marshal Villars had an interview in 1704 with the chief of the Camisards, Cavalier, who, originally a baker's boy, and at that time a youth, had raised himself by his talents for command and his fanatic eloquence to be the head of the formidable rebellion of the Cevennes. He appeared on that occasion magnificently mounted, and attired in laced coat, cocked hat, and plume of white feathers, escorted by a body-guard on horseback. The result of this memorable conference was to detach him from the insurgents by flattery and promises of rank and reward in the service of Louis XIV., as the price of his defection, coupled with assurances of justice and tolerance in religion to the persecuted Protestants of the Cevennes. Neither the one nor the other was destined to be fulfilled. Villars, however, thus dealt a death-blow to the insurrection, by depriving it of one of its heads; and Cavalier, despised for his desertion by his party, and neglected by the court, was soon driven into exile, and became Governor of Jersey.

On the Place de la Bouqueirie in 1705 were erected the gibbet, the wheel, and the stake, at which a vast number of the Camisards, concerned in the rebellion of the Cevennes, perished after suffering horrid tortures in the dungeons of the fortress. The most memorable execution was that of the chiefs (April 22) Catenat and Ravenel, who were burnt alive, almost within sight of the battle-field where 2 years before they had defeated the royal forces under the Comte de Broglie; whilst their companions, Jonquet and Villas, were broken on the wheel and then burnt. On the 16th August, 1704, the body of Roland Laporte, general of the Camisards (see Rte. 121), was dragged into Nîmes at the tail of a cart and burnt, while 5 of his companions were broken on the wheel around his funeral pyre.

Promenades, &c.—W. of the city is the wide *Cours Neuf*, handsomely planted, leading to the Jardin de la Fontaine.

On the N. side of the *Boulevard du Cours*, extending from the *Place de l'Abreuvoir* to the *Porte d'Auguste*, from where the *Boulevard des Calquières* leads to the *Esplanade* and rly. stat.

Nîmes was the birthplace of Nicot, a physician who first introduced from Portugal into France tobacco (called after him *Nicotiana*); and of the celebrated M. Guizot, the historian and minister of King Louis Philippe, where his father, an advocate, was guillotined during the Reign of Terror.

Railroads to Alais and its coalfield $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Rte. 121), 3 trains a day, in progress of being continued to Le Puy, Clermont and Paris. The station is at the N.E. angle of the city, beyond the *Porte d'Auguste*;—to Avignon, Lyons, and Paris;—to Arles and Marseilles;—to Montpellier, Cette, Narbonne, Toulouse, the Pyrenees, and Bordeaux, from the central stat. to St. Ambraix and Bessieges.

[The *Pont du Gard*, distant about 13 m. from Nîmes, will be about 2 hours' drive; a carriage with one horse may be hired for 12 fr.—with two, 15—to go and return. (The road is that to Avignon, passing near *les Marguerittes* and *St. Gervassy*, as far as *La Four*, from which it turns off on the l. up the valley of the Gardon. Make the driver understand before setting out that he is not to leave his fare at *La Four*, where there is an Inn, but to drive to the Pont, 2 m. further). The sight of this noble structure, one of the grandest monuments which the Romans have left in France, will well repay so long a détour. It consists of 3 tiers of arches; the lowest of 6 arches supporting 11 of equal span in the central tier, surmounted by 35 of smaller size on the upper; the whole in a simple style of architecture, destitute of ornament. It is by its magnitude, and the skilful fitting of its enormous blocks, that it makes an impression upon the mind. It is the more striking from the utter solitude in which it stands, a rocky valley, partly covered with brushwood and greensward, with scarcely a human habitation in sight. After the lapse of 16 centuries this,

colossal monument still spans the valley joining hill to hill, in a nearly perfect state, the upper part, at the N. extremity, only being broken away. An enterprising company of Nîmes are about to turn it to its original use, and, after repairing its conduits, to convey through it fresh water to supply the town. The highest range of arches carries a covered canal about 5 ft. high and 2 ft. wide, shaped in section like the letter U, high enough for a man to walk through, still retaining a lining of Roman cement. It is covered with thick stone slabs, along which it is possible to walk from one end to the other, overlooking the valley of the Gardon. The arches of the middle tier are formed of 3 distinct ribs or bands, apparently unconnected. The height of the Pont du Gard is 160 ft., and the length of the highest arcade 882. Its use was to convey to the ancient city the water of 2 springs, 25 m. distant, the Airan rising near St. Quentin, and the Ure near Uzès. It forms only a small portion of the conduit constructed for this purpose, whose course, partly raised on low arches, some of which exist on the N. of the Pont du Gard, partly cut in the rock round the shoulders of the hills, may be traced at the village of St. Maximin, near Uzès, and above that of Vers, to the Pont du Gard;—thence, by St. Bonnet and Sernhac, to the hill of the Tour Magne, and Bassin des Thermes at Nîmes. Its date and the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was erected are lost; it has been attributed to M. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, B.C. 19. The quarry whence the stone was obtained is a little way down the Gardon, on its l. bank. The bridge by which the road crosses that stream, on a level with the lower tier of arches, and formed by merely widening them, is a modern addition to the ancient structure, having been erected in 1743 by the States of Languedoc.]

[About 13 m. S. of Nîmes is *St. Gilles*. Public conveyances in 2 hrs. (*Inn*: H. du Luxembourg), a town of 6804 Inhab., and of great antiquity, situated on the Petit Rhône, originally the

Rhoda Rhodiorum, a colony founded by the Rhodians according to Pliny, chiefly remarkable at present for its magnificent *Abbey Church*, a fine specimen in the Byzantine style. The upper ch. was begun 1116, on a scale of great magnificence, by Alphonso, son of Raymond IV., Count of St. Gilles, called Jourdain, because baptised in the Jordan, but was destroyed during the Religious wars, having been turned into a fortress by the Huguenots in 1562, and demolished, when no longer tenable as such, by the Duc de Rohan, 1622. It has been replaced by a temporary structure of late date and inferior architecture. A *Museum* (*Musée Archeologique*) of Roman and mediæval antiquities has been formed in the underground portion of these ruins.

The *lower Church*, however, which is not subterranean, but on a level with the cloister, is, perhaps, of the 11th centy., having been consecrated in 1096, by Pope Urban II.; and the **West Front* is a masterpiece of the Romanesque style, upon which every species of ornamental decoration and rich sculpture seems to have been lavished. It has been described as one immense bas-relief, crowded with pillars, statues, panelling, foliage, &c., combined with a strange infusion of the elements of classical architecture, columns, capitals, entablatures, and friezes. Sculptured lions are frequently introduced as supports to the pillars, and in other parts; and as the abbots of St. Gilles, powerful seigneurs in ancient days, used to sit at the gate of the ch. to dispense justice, many of the old charters begin with the words "Domino NN. sedente inter leones." In the vestibule of this ch., Raymond VI., Comte de Toulouse, accused of favouring the persecuted Albigenses, underwent, in 1209, the ignominious penance of being scourged on his naked back, in the presence of the papal legate and of 12 French bishops. The lower church is supposed to be a little older than the porch.

A detached pile of ruin, behind the actual church, is the only relic of the old priory which escaped being destroyed in the 16th centy.; it contains a spiral

staircase, called *le Vis de St. Gilles*, celebrated for its masterly construction as a piece of masonry. It was again saved from destruction at the Revolution by the influence of M. Michel, a lawyer of St. Gilles. In a narrow street facing the ch. is a curious old house, deserving attention as a specimen of the domestic architecture of the middle ages. St. Gilles is a place of considerable commercial activity, its principal trade in wines. *The Tokay Princesse* wine produced herabouts enjoys a great reputation throughout Languedoc.]

Nîmes to Montpellier.

The line from Nîmes to Montpellier (48 m.) lies across an extensive plain, reaching from a range of low rocky limestone hills on the N., the extreme roots of the Cevennes, to the salt marshes bordering on the Mediterranean, S. 6 trains daily, in 2 hrs. 20 min., and 3.50; it forms the continuation of the preceding one, and a portion of the great line from Marseilles to Bordeaux.

The fertile district to the W. of Nîmes is called the *Vaumage* or Valley of Nages, from a small and reduced town of that name, a little to the N. of our route. It was the scene of one of the most remarkable engagements in the war of the Cevennes (April 6, 1704), in which Cavalier, at the head of 900 foot and 300 horse, well equipped, intending to waylay the Maréchal de Montreval on his way to Montpellier, was himself betrayed into a vast ambuscade, surrounded on all sides by the royal troops, and caught as in a trap. Undismayed by numbers 6 times exceeding his own, the Camisard chief, perceiving the design of the enemy to outflank him, wheeled his column rapidly round under the hottest fire, and in the face of a charge of bayonets, and drew off his men—a masterly manœuvre of the baker's boy, which drew forth the admiration of Marshal Villars. Cavalier's retreat, however, was cut off; the royal army occupied every pass, every height; not an opening remained; and his only course was to cut his way through it. Throwing

aside his magnificent uniform and white plume, he put on a common dress, and, bidding his followers close their ranks, dashed forward against the enemy. With the fiercest struggle he broke through the first line, but was soon singled out and discovered: at one time a soldier caught his horse's bridle, but a Camisard behind cut off the hand; another dragoon who had seized him he shot with his pistol. But in front now appeared a second rank barring his way, and a squadron of dragoons occupying the Pont de Rosni, the only issue. The fugitive cavalry poured down upon it, forced their way through, forgetful of their leader, who was in the rear, and would probably have been cut off after all but for his brother, a boy 10 years old, who drew up his horse across the bridge, and, with a pistol presented to the fugitives, summoned them to defend their chief, and not abandon him. Cavalier, with the rest of his infantry, escaped into the wood of Cannes. This battle, or series of combats, extended from the mill of Langlade to the village of Nages; 1000 dead were left on the field, half of whom were Camisards. At the commencement of the fight one of the prophets of the *Enfants de Dieu*, named Daniel Gui, planted on the top of a rock, surrounded by 5 or 6 prophetesses, 3 of whom were afterwards found among the slain, called on the God of battles to favour their cause.

On leaving Nîmes the line passes by
3 m. *St. Césaire Stat.*

2 m. *Milhaud Stat.*

2 m. *Bernis Stat.*

1 m. *Uchaud Stat.* From here a road branches off to Aiguemortes.

The torrent Vidourle, which separates the *dépt. du Gard* from that of l'*Hérault*, is crossed near

5 m. *Gallargues Stat.*

4 m. *Lunel Stat.*, at some distance from the town, which is perched upon a hill to the l.

Lunel (*Inns*: H. du Palais Royal; du Midi), a town of 6989 Inhab., owing its prosperity to the sweet wine and brandy which form its chief articles of

commerce. The best Lunel wine is grown on the Côte de Mazet. The low ground in which the town is situated is often inundated in winter and spring, is infested with mosquitoes in summer, and with fevers in autumn. Human bones, with pottery, have been found in caves in the tertiary limestone at Pondres, 6 m. N. of Lunel. Here is a very pretty public garden on the river, and a botanic garden.

Railway in progress from Lunel to Le Vigan, a town in the mountainous region of the Cevennes; it will follow the river Vidourle as far as Quessac (19 m.) and Saint Hippolyte, and will open out a very interesting country to the tourist.

[13] m. S. of Lunel is *Aigues Mortes*—rly. projected.—(Pop. 3932; *Inn*, H. St. Louis), situated in the midst of salt marshes and lagoons, whose exhalations render it unhealthy. It is approached by a causeway raised above the marsh and spanned midway by an ancient gate-tower, *La Carbonnière*. *Aigues Mortes* is of interest only as an example of a feudal fortress; its walls and gates, more entire and less altered than even those of Avignon, give a perfect idea of the art of fortification in the 13th centy., when they were erected for Philip the Bold by the Genoese *Boccanegra*. Its fosse has been filled up, on account of the malaria produced by its stagnant water. In advance of the place, to the N., is a single round tower, which served as a citadel, 90 ft. high, 65 in diameter, surmounted by an old lighthouse turret of 34 ft. In the centre of each floor is a hole communicating with a reservoir for water below. Some of its chambers served as a prison, in which Protestants, chiefly females, who refused to abjure their faith, were confined after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This tower is called *Tour de Constance*, from the constancy of Philip the Bold in finishing the work begun by his father St. Louis. That king embarked here on his unsuccessful Crusade in 1270, having assembled near this spot a fleet of 800 galleys, and an army of 40,000 men. As *Aigues Mortes* lies nearly

3 m. inland, some have supposed from this that the sea must have retired since the 13th centy.; modern investigations have proved, however, the existence of a small port close to the town, in whose walls the ancient mooring rings still remain; and of a canal, now filled with sand, extending thence to the harbour of Grau du Roi, on the sea, doubtless the place of rendezvous for the royal fleet. After the massacre by the royal forces, aided by the townsfolk, of the Burgundian troops, who had obtained possession of the town in 1421, the bodies of the slain were thrown into the tower still called *Tour des Bourguignons*, between layers of salt, it is said, in order to prevent their breeding miasma in the town. There is a bronze statue of St. Louis, by Pradier, in the principal Place. The room is still shown in a large white building to the S. of the town (it contains a fine marble chimney-piece), in which (1538) an interview took place between the Empr. Charles V. and Francis I. The chief article of commerce produced in the vicinity is salt.]

There is little to observe on the road between Lunel and Montpellier; the country rich and monotonously flat.

2 m. *Lunel Viel* Stat. Near this are produced the finest Lunel wines.

3 m. *St. Bres* Stat.

2 m. *Baillargues* Stat., a land of oil and wine.

3 m. *St. Aunes* Stat.

1 m. *Les Mazes* Stat.

Through a tunnel we reach

4 m. *Montpellier* Stat. (*Inns*: Hôtel Nevet, a splendid edifice, 200 bedrooms, "one of the best hotels in France;"—H. du Midi, good;—H. de Londres, good;—H. Barmel, new: H. des Ambassadeurs.) Montpellier, the name of which is familiar as the type of salubrity and mildness of climate, will not in reality answer the expectations of those who anticipate either a soft air or a beautiful position. Indeed it is difficult to understand how it came to be chosen by the physicians of the North as a retreat for

consumptive patients; since nothing can be more trying to weak lungs than its variable climate, its blazing sunshine alternating with the piercingly cold blasts of the *mistral*. Though its sky be clear, its atmosphere is filled with dust, which must be hurtful to the lungs; and the glare from the chalky ground and white houses, unmodified by shade, is exceedingly painful to the eyes; yet John Locke resided here from 1675 to 1679, on account of his asthma. Montpellier is chief town of the Dépt. de l'Hérault, and a place of importance, since it contains 55,606 Inhab. (2500 Prot.); its streets and buildings are not remarkable.

The *Promenade du Peyrou*, an elevated platform, reached by flights of stairs, and surrounded by balustrades in the style of the time of Louis XIV., whose equestrian statue is in the centre, was constructed 1766, and is referred to as the ne plus ultra of a public walk. It has, it is true, shady avenues and neat parterres. At the extremity of it rises the Château d'Eau, a sort of fountain-temple, which receives and distributes through the town the waters conveyed across the valley from the opposite hill by the *Aqueduct*, a very noble construction, begun 1753, consisting of 53 large arches, surmounted by 183 smaller, measuring 2896 ft. The source whence the water is derived is about 8 m. distant. The beauty of the view from the Peyrou has been somewhat exaggerated; the Pyrenees are too distant to give it interest, though the peak of the Canigou is said to be sometimes visible; the Mediterranean is ill represented in its border of marshes and lagoons. The chief feature is the bare Pic de St. Loup, a buttress of the Cevennes projecting on the N. On the S. is seen the church-tower of Maguelonne.

Near the handsome *Palais de Justice* stands the town gate, on one side of the Peyrou, erected to commemorate the glories of Louis XIV. The bas-reliefs towards the town are meant to represent the union of the Mediterranean to the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, and the Revocation of the Edict

of Nantes; the one a benefit, the other a curse to France. There are, indeed, mournful recollections connected with the Peyrou: here were raised, during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV., the scaffolds on which perished, by being burnt alive or broken on the wheel, not only several of the fanatic Camisards, among others their chief Castanet, but also many "Pastors of the Desert," Protestant ministers whose only crime was offering up their prayers to God according to the impulse of their conscience.

The *Jardin des Plantes* was the first established in France, in the reign of Henri IV.; it is well kept up, under the able direction of M. Martins. Here may be seen the *Galactodendron*, the cow or milk tree of S. America, mentioned by Humboldt. In one corner of the garden, shaded by cypresses, is an arched recess, fenced with a trellis rail, within which a simple tablet bears these words: "*Placandis Narcissæ manibus.*" This is pointed out as the tomb of Mrs. Temple, the adopted daughter of Young, the poet, who died suddenly here, at a time when the atrocious laws which accompanied the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, backed by the superstition of a fanatic populace, denied Christian burial to Protestants. Such a refusal gave rise to the following passage in the 'Night Thoughts':—

"Snatch'd ere thy prime! and in thy bridal hour!
And when kind fortune, with thy lover, smiled!
And when high-flavour'd thy fresh opening joys!
And when blind man pronounced thy bliss complete!
And on a foreign shore, where strangers wept!
Strangers to thee; and, more surprising still,
Strangers to kindness, wept: their eyes let fall
Inhuman tears! strange tears! that trickled down
From marbled hearts! obdurate tenderness!
A tenderness that call'd them more severe;
In spite of nature's soft persuasion steel'd;
While nature melted, superstition raved;
That mourn'd the dead, and this denied a grave—
Denied the charity of dust to spread
O'er dust! a charity their dogs enjoy.
What could I do? What succour? What resource?

With pious sacrilege a grave I stole;
With impious piety that grave I wrong'd;
Short in my duty; coward in my grief!
More like her murderer than friend, I crept,
With soft suspended step, and muffled deep,
In midnight darkness, whisper'd my last sigh.
I whisper'd what should echo through their realms;
Nor writ her name whose tomb should pierce the skies."

Evidence has been brought forward to show that Narcissa was buried at Lyons.

The professional tourist will not fail to visit the *Ecole de Médecine*, situated in the old building, formerly the bishop's palace. It contains valuable anatomical and pathological collections, the *Library* of 50,000 vols. and several manuscripts, the Bible of Pope John XXII., a correspondence of Queen Christina of Sweden, &c. In the *Salle du Conseil* are portraits of the professors since 1289, Rabelais amongst the rest. The school of medicine here is of great antiquity, having been founded, it is said, by Arab physicians, driven out of Spain, and patronised by the Comtes de Montpellier. Adjoining this building is the *Cathedral*, modernised, and of little interest. It has a singular porch, projecting from the wall, and resting on 2 round piers or turrets. The building suffered much from the Huguenots in the 16th centy. It contains an altar-piece, the Fall of Simon Magus, by *Sebastian Bourdon*, a native of Montpellier.

The principal object of curiosity in this town, however, will be the **Musée Fabre*, named after its founder, an artist, a native of Montpellier, the friend of Alfieri and of the Countess of Albany, widow of the last Pretender. It comprises a collection of paintings, of an excellence rarely found away from the larger capitals—made during a long residence in Italy; among them a portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici (d. 1519), by *Raphael*, probably genuine, and good; and a head of a Young Man, also attributed to *Raphael*, at least a good copy by his scholars, if not original. The Infant Samuel in Prayer, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. There are also many other pictures of the Italian

schools, and a number by modern French artists. In addition to Fabre's donation, the collections of Collot and Valentin have been placed here, making the whole amount to 600 specimens.

The *Bibliothèque Fabre* contains the library of Alfieri, 15,000 vols., including many works on art; some important MSS. connected with the Stuarts, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward, and to Alfieri, are preserved here.

Montpellier has considerable *manufactures* of cottons, dye-works, &c.; and some which are nearly peculiar to itself and its neighbourhood, such as the making of *verdigris*, which is obtained by laying plates of copper between layers of grape-husks, and allowing them to remain in cellars for 18 or 20 days, after which the coating of green rust (acetate of copper), produced by the oxidizing of the metal plates by the grape-juice, is scraped off. There are extensive *chemical works*, founded by Comte Chaptal, of alum, Prussian blue, sulphuric and nitric acids; also manufactures of perfumes, essences, and liqueurs. The distilleries of brandy from the wines of the district are numerous.

Railway in progress from Montpellier to Rodez and Capdenac, on the line from Paris to Toulouse, passing by the coal district of Graissessac, Milhau, &c. (Route 92).

The railway to Cette, on leaving Montpellier, takes a direct course through a densely peopled country abounding in vineyards on the plain, olives on the hills.

5 m. *Villeneuve Stat.*, whose Church is in part as old, probably, as the 8th centy.

4 m. *Vic-Mireval Stat.*

4 m. *Frontignan Stat.*, the neighbourhood of which is celebrated for its sweet wine, the best being of the kind called Muscat.

5 m. W. of here, near the post-road, is *Balarue*, which enjoys much vogue for its mineral waters and baths.

On leaving Frontignan the rly. crosses the Etang de Maguelonne, by a long causeway to

5 m. *Cette Stat.* This flourishing

town and seaport (*Inns*: H. Barillon, comfortable, good cookery, *w. c.*;—H. Grand Gaillon, newly-fitted up; beware mosquitoes) contains a population of 24,177, and is situated on a tongue of land running between the sea and the salt lake called Etang de Thau: it stands at the foot of an eminence, surmounted by a fort. The old road entered by a causeway elevated above the lagoon, and by a bridge of 52 arches. The town was founded by Louis XIV.; and the works of the harbour, piers, &c., were executed by Riquet, the engineer of the *Canal du Midi*. There is an extensive *manufacture* here of the wines of all countries, port, sherry, claret, champagne, for the English and other markets, produced by the mixture of various kinds of French and Spanish wines, brandy, &c. The salt-works on the lagoon are numerous. In 1710 a descent was made here from the fleet of Commodore Norris by a small British force designed to cause a diversion on the side of Spain, and effect a junction with the insurgents of the Cevennes. They took possession of Cette, but after holding it for a few days were driven back to their ships with loss.

Steamers to Marseilles, chiefly for merchandize, in 10 or 12 hours. A canal passes through the series of lagoons between Cette and Aigues Mortes, fenced in by dykes of stone or mud, and thence to Beaucaire. The Canal du Midi opens also into the Etang de Thau, and thus Cette has a water communication both with the Rhône and the Garonne.

The ruined church of *Maguelonne*, on an island between the sea and the lagoons, beyond the Canal du Grave, will interest the antiquary, but he will require a guide to it across the heath and marsh, though the distance is only 6 m. from Montpellier. It appears more like a castle than a church, little ornament being expended on its exterior. Its W. doorway is curious, consisting of a pointed arch of coloured marble, resting on a sculptured frieze, with the date 1178, with a bas-relief of the Saviour in the tympanum, and a triangular bas-relief on either side of the door, representing St. Peter with

the Keys, and St. Paul with the Sword. The body of the church, a nave ending in an apse, contains some ancient tombs of bishops, but is filled with hay. The building dates from 1110 to 1180. It is the sole relic of a populous town which existed on this spot down to the 16th centy.

Cette is the termination of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean network of railways: we now enter on that of the S.W. and Orleans system, by the Cette and Bordeaux line.

Cette to Narbonne.

The *Railway* runs near to the sea, between it and the Etang de Thau.

4 m. *Onglous* Stat., near the mouth of the Canal du Midi.

3 m. *Agde* Stat. (*Inn*: Poste), a seaport town of 9586 Inhab; it is called the *Ville Noire*, from the dark colour of the stone with which it is built. The Cathedral is interesting: attached to it is a cloister of handsome arcades. Steamers for Marseilles once a week.

[Rly. from Agde to Lodeve of 44 m. —3 trains daily in 3½ hrs.—passing through *Pezenas* 22 m., a town of 7800 Inhab., agreeably situated on the l. bank of the Hérault, at the confluence of the Peine. It was anciently called *Pisecanum*. Molière wrote here his comedy *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, while director of a troop of strolling players. The chair in which he used to sit to be shaved by the barber is still preserved in the town. Pezenas is one of the chief brandy markets in Europe.

14 m. Clermont Herault.

11 m. *Lodeve*, an industrious town of 12,000 Inhab. on the Ergue, is supposed to stand on the site of the *Forum Neronis*; above rises the ch. of St. Fulcrum, with its high square bell-tower. Lodeve is a manufacturing centre of some importance, upwards of 7000 workmen in and about it being employed in the fabrication of woollens, chiefly for army clothing. A good post-road of 36 m. leads from Lodeve to Milhau and St. Affrique on the Tarn. Railway in progress to Rodez, crossing a low pass in the mountains between

the upper waters of the Orbe and Tarn, passing through St. Affrique and Milhau, two places of importance in the Dépt. d'Aveyron.]

On leaving Cette

2 m. *Vias* Stat.

7 m. *Villeneuve les Béziers* Stat.

4 m. *Béziers* Stat.—*Inns*: H. du Nord; Poste; Croix Blanche. Béziers, an ancient town of 17,722 Inhab., has an imposing appearance from a distance, seated as it is upon a commanding eminence, its topmost building being the Cathedral. The interior, however, is confined and gloomy; but improvements have lately been made, including a new bridge to lead into the town. The view from the *Terrace*, in front of the cathedral, is fine, extending over the course of the Orbe, and of the Canal du Midi, both of which pass near the foot of the hill, and pursue their way to the sea in different directions. The **Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Nazaire, is a Gothic building, surmounted by battlements, so as to resemble a castle; in it is some old painted glass. It was the chief scene of the horrible slaughter of 1209, with which the name of Béziers will always be associated, at that terrible siege by the crusading army raised at the call of the Church of Rome to exterminate the heretical Albigenses, who were numerous in this devoted city. The inhabitants refusing to yield, the crusaders forced their way into the town, their leaders being its bishop and the abbot of Cîteaux, who had prepared a list of the proscribed victims. In the confusion of the assault, however, the soldiers were perplexed to distinguish the heretics from the orthodox: "Kill all," exclaimed the abbot; "the Lord will recognise his own" (*Cædite eos, novit enim Dominus qui sunt ejus*). The result was the massacre of every living being, to the number of 60,000 according to some historians, though the abbot of Cîteaux himself, in his letter to Innocent III., humbly avows that he could only slay 20,000. A *Maison Centrale de Detention* has been built on the terrace in front of the Cathedral. The chief trade here is in brandies and spirits of wine, pro-

duced in its numerous distilleries. On the Promenade is a *Statue* in bronze of Paul Riquet, a native of Béziers, the projector of the *Canal du Midi*, which is carried through 9 locks close to the town. (See Rte. 93.)

In the vicinity of Béziers, at *Puysalicon*, is a remarkable church tower, consisting of 3 tiers of arches, like many of those at Rome of the 11th and 12th centuries.

[Rly. from Béziers to the Graissessac coal district, 32 m.; 4 trains daily, very slow, employing more than 3 hrs., passing

6 m. *Lieurac* Stat.

10 m. *Laurens* Stat.

11 m. *Bedarieux* Stat.

5 m. *Estrechoux* Stat., for Graissessac.

This line will join those from Agde to Lodeve and from Graissessac to Milhau and Rodez (Rte. 92).]

The country between Béziers and Narbonne is uninteresting.

6 m. *Nissan* Stat. The Etang de Capeatang is passed on the rt., and the river Aude (Atax), which gives its name to the Dépt., is crossed.

6 m. *Coursan* Stat.

4 m. *Narbonne* Stat. (see Rte.).

from the l. bank of the river as far as Tarascon.

The course of the Rhône below Avignon possesses little interest. The railroad to Arles is equally uninteresting, but more direct than the river: traversing at first a country rendered fertile by irrigation, it crosses the Durance, at 1½ m. from Avignon, by a long bridge, rendered necessary by the broad bed of gravel, not half of which is occupied by the river, except in times of flood.

4 m. *Barbantanne* Stat.: extensive limestone quarries.

A low ridge of hills, called *les Alpines*, remarkable for their aridity, separates the railway from the Rhône, running from E. to W.

4 m. *Graveson* Stat.

6 m. TARASCON JUNCTION STAT.

From here the Rlys. to Nimes, Montpellier, and Cette branch off on rt. (Rte. 126).

**Tarascon* (Inns: H. des Empereurs, close to the bridge; mediocre) is a town of 12,454 Inhab. Etymologists have been bold enough to derive its name from the Greek *rapdσow*, disturb; connecting it with the tradition of a dragon called *Tarasque*, which, once upon a time, infested the borders of the Rhone, preying upon human flesh, to the great terror and disturbance of the inhabitants. They were at length delivered from the pest by St. Martha, sister of Lazarus, who had landed in Languedoc with her sister Mary Magdalen, since adopted as the patron saint of the town. She conquered the monster with no other weapon than the Cross, and made him a prisoner with her girdle. This deliverance was commemorated until a few years back by a procession of mummers, attended by the clergy, who paraded the town escorting the figure of a dragon, made of canvas, and wielding a huge beam of wood by way of a tail, to the imminent danger of the legs of all who approached. The ceremony was attended by numerous practical jokes, and led to acts of violence, in consequence of which it

ROUTE 127.

AVIGNON TO MARSEILLES, BY TARASCON AND ARLES—RAILWAY.

	Kil.	Miles.
Avignon.		
Tarascon	21	13
Arles	48	30
St. Chamas	73	45
Rognac Junct.	93	58
Marseilles	122	76

7 trains daily in 2½ to 4 hrs.

As far as Arles the rly. is parallel th the Rhône, at some distance

has been suppressed by the authorities. The effigy of the dragon now slumbers in the lumber-room of the theatre.

The *Ch. of St. Martha* is a pointed Gothic building of the 14th centy., with the exception of the S. portal, which is circular and recessed with deep mouldings; between these the dog-tooth ornament appears: it dates from 1187. In a crypt beneath the nave is the shrine and tomb of St. Martha, with her modern reclining effigy of white marble not badly executed. Against the walls the history of Martha is represented in a series of bas-reliefs. Here also is the tomb of Giovanni Cossa, a follower of King René d'Anjou.

The picturesque *Castle*, remarkable for its massive construction and good preservation, was begun in 1400, and finished by King René, who frequently resided here, spending his time in festivities: it is now a prison, the inside contains nothing remarkable.

1½ m. from Tarascon are the extensive nursery gardens of M. Audebert, which will interest the horticultural traveller.

Beaucaire, on the opposite (rt.) bank of the Rhone, and the railroad to Nîmes, are described in Rte. 126.

[From Tarascon an excursion may be made to **St. Remy* (10 m.), on the road to Orgon and Aix, a town of 6315 Inhab., remarkable only for two well-preserved Roman buildings, and about 1 m. S. of the town, on the site of Glanum: the one is a funereal *Monument*, of elegant design, about 50 ft. high, its square base ornamented with bas-reliefs. On the N. side is a Skirmish of Cavalry; on the W. a Combat of Infantry; on the S. the Sacrifices and Erection of Trophies after a Battle; on the E. a winged Victory supporting a wounded Soldier: above this rises a double arch with engaged columns in the angles, and the whole is surmounted by a circular temple enclosing 2 statues. It bears this inscription, which throws no light on its date:—

The *Triumphal Arch*, standing within a few yards of it, is less perfect, having lost its upper story, but the vaults remain, beautifully carved in hexagonal sunk panels. Much of the sculpture has perished; the bas-reliefs remaining represent captives, bound, with women beside them. The date of this monument is as little known as that of the funereal monuments: it has been supposed to commemorate the victories of Marcus Aurelius. St. Remy stands on the slope of the naked Alpines, and one of the limestone crests near the town is pierced through and through by a natural orifice. The ancient quarries remain, from which stones were obtained for the Roman edifices in the neighbourhood, St. Remy was the birthplace of Nostradamus (1503), the astrologer and fortune-teller. His house is shown, with the inscription *Soli Deo* upon it. St. Remy may be also visited from Arles, from which it is 18 m. distant, taking Les Baux on the way.]

[About 10 m. from Tarascon, and the same distance from Arles, is the curious fortified town of **Les Baux*, which has fallen into decay, its Inhab., once 4000, not amounting to 300 at present. The traveller must turn off from the high road at *Paradon*, from which Les Baux is ½ hour's walk. The village is situated upon an escarped platform of the chain of the Alpines, surmounted by the Castle, which, like many of the dwellings, is excavated in the shelly Neocomian limestone. From here there is a splendid view over the delta of the Rhône and the Mediterranean. Beneath the S. side of the Castle is a curious edifice, *La Chapelle des Trois Maries*, so called from the legend that the 3 Marys, after landing on the neighbouring coast, repaired to Les Baux, but, being driven from it by the inhabitants, the place was visited by a plague. The so-called *Chapelle* consists of 3 figures in relief, with a Latin inscription. The church of Les Baux, of the 12th centy., restored in the 15th, contains a Roman sarcophagus and a mediæval baptismal font. Among the private dwellings are some with Renaissance façades. The

town and the adjoining district belonged to the semi-brigand Counts, constantly at war with the Comtes de Provence, having become in later times a nest of robbers, to the annoyance of the neighbouring towns on the Rhône. It was besieged and sacked by Louis XIII., from which period dates its decadence. The excursion to St. Remy and Les Baux, "one of the most curious places of the kind I have ever visited"—*Earl D.*) will well repay a visit from the antiquary and artist.]

The railway now again joins the Rhône on leaving Tarascon.

The country as far as Arles is an uninteresting alluvial marshy plain, intersected by ditches, the olive tree here giving place to the willow.

3 m. *Ségonnax* Stat.

[A little on the l. of the road, about 3 m. N.E. of Arles, a singular rock rises, like an island, above a marshy pond, crowned with the ruins of the *Abbaye de Montmajour*, a very picturesque building, founded in the 10th centy., and continued down to the 18th. Of the latter period are the vast palatial constructions of Italian architecture, which formed the convent, now rapidly falling into ruin. The *Church* is partly in the Romanesque, partly in the Pointed style; beneath it is a vast *crypt*, of the 11th centy., running under nearly the whole upper church. Behind the altar of this crypt stretches a semicircular wall, pierced with windows so as to render the altar visible from the side-chapels. Attached to the church is a ruined *cloister*, of the same character as that of St. Trophimus at Arles, in which 2 mutilated monumental effigies remain of princes of the house of Anjou. Beneath the abbey are the chapel and cell of St. Trophimus, a beautiful specimen of early Romanesque, partly hewn out of the rock.

At the foot of the rock, on the N.E., is the curious *Chapel of Sainte Croix*, consisting of a central square tower, on which project 4 equal semicir-

ular apses, that on the W. having a porch attached. It is in the Byzantine style, but destitute of all ornament. It was dedicated by Pons de Marignan, Bishop of Arles, in 1019. An *inscription*, forged by the monks of Montmajour at a comparatively late period, attributed its origin to Charlemagne, to commemorate a victory here gained over the Saracens. It was probably a funereal chapel connected with the adjoining cemetery. Down to 1789 it was resorted to every year, on the festival of the Discovery of the True Cross, by multitudes of pilgrims, anxious to reap the advantages promised by papal indulgence to all who visited it. The rock on which the chapel is built is honey-combed with tombs of all sizes excavated in it: some are said to have been the resting-place of early Christians.]

[The Rhône forks off into 2 branches, forming the head of its delta, about a mile to the N. of Arles. The branch which it sends off to the W., called *Le Petit Rhône* is crossed by a suspension bridge at the village Fourques, on the road to Nîmes.]

5 m. ARLES STAT.—*Inns*: H. du Nord, in the Place des Hommes or du Forum, good and moderate;—H. du Forum, comfortable;—H. du Commerce, on the Quai.

Arles, one of the most ancient, and once the most important city in France, the Rome of Gaul ("Gallula Roma Arelas," as Ausonius calls it), the residence of a Roman Prefect, and, after the fall of the Empire (A.D. 876), the capital of the kingdom of Arles, or of Trans-Jurane Burgundy, is now shrunken into a provincial town. It is, however, rich in ancient remains of the period of its greatness; and the stranger who succeeds in threading its labyrinth of narrow streets, will be rewarded, if he takes an interest in antiquities. Arles is justly celebrated for the beauty of its women.

It is a town of 26,367 Inhab. (but its population is on the decrease), standing on the l. bank of the Rhône, near the apex of its delta,

1. Amphitheatre.
2. Theatre.
3. Cathedral.
4. Church of Ste. Croix.
5. " St. Célaire.
6. Museum.
7. Place du Forum, and Hotels.
8. Place Royale.
9. Tour de la Treuille.
10. Roman Wall.

about 28 m. from the sea. The river bank is lined by a quay, at which may be seen moored a number of heavy barges. A bridge of boats unites Arles proper with its suburb of *Trinquetaille*, and supplies the place of an old bridge, over which passed the *Via Aurelian*, extending from Rome to Cadiz,

Per quem Romani commercia suscipis orbis,

to use the words of Ausonius, in his description of Arles.

The most interesting objects at Arles may be visited in a few hours by adopting the following Itinerary :—Carriages at 2 fr. an hour at the rly. stat.; starting from which, drive down the *Rue de Villeneuve* to the *Amphitheatre*, the *Ch. of La Major*, and the *Roman Theatre*, near which is the *Cathedral*, the *Place Royale*, the *Hotel de Ville*, and *Museum*. Ruins beneath the *College*, *La Place des Hommes*, *Ruins of the Trouille*, from which drive along *Rhône*, to entrance into it of the *Canal*, whence follow the *Boulevard* and *Promenade* to the *Ch. of St. Cesaire* and the *Cemetery of Aliscamps*.

The most interesting ancient monuments existing at Arles are,

* *The Amphitheatre*, a most magnificent relic of former days, larger than that of Nîmes (measuring 459 ft. by 341 ft., having 5 corridors and 43 rows of seats, and capable of holding 25,000 spectators), but by no means so well preserved, owing to the devastations of human hands, rather than those of time. It consists on the outside of 2 stories of 60 arches, the lower Doric, the upper Corinthian, both rude in style, and of most massive construction, formed of enormous blocks, very exactly fitted together. Owing to the unevenness of the ground, it is supported on one side by vast substructions. The outer wall is now nearly separated from the second by the removal of the vaults, and the interior is completely gutted. Yet the lower portion, including the *podium*, or parapet surrounding the arena, faced with marble slabs, is even more perfect than at Nîmes, having been covered up with earth until 1830. It was also

filled within and choked up without by an accumulation of mean hovels, occupied by the poorest part of the population of the town, to the number of 2000. An excrescence, not forming part of the original structure, are the three square towers surmounting the entire edifice, left out of four originally. But they are interesting historical relics, having been raised in the 8th centy., either by the Saracens, who, under Jusouf-Ben-Abdelrahman, Wali of Narbonne, then obtained possession of Arles, or by Charles Martel, who expelled them from the city 739. At all events the amphitheatre, like the Coliseum of Rome, was at that period converted into a fortress, and withstood sieges and assaults, while 4 towers of defence were erected at its 4 cardinal points. From the top of the loftiest remaining tower the best view is obtained of the amphitheatre, and of the city of Arles, of the course of the Rhône upwards to Beaucaire, of the distant outline of the Alpines and Mont Ventoux, and of the plain of the Crau: the sea is not visible.

The stranger will not fail to remark the beauty of the masonry of the amphitheatre, the arches sometimes flat, of small stones, sometimes replaced by huge beams of stone. The vaulted chambers communicating with the arena are supposed to have been dens for wild beasts. The very scanty traces of inscriptions remaining on this building throw no light on its age, but it is supposed to be older than the arènes of Nîmes, and is attributed to the times of Titus.

The **Roman Theatre*, near the Amphitheatre, more recently disinterred, has suffered greater dilapidations in the course of ages. It is said to have been demolished by order of the early Christian bishops, who regarded it as a focus of idolatry and vice. Although reduced to a mere fragment, the costly marbles, the columns, the sculptured friezes (some preserved in the museum), and the statues found in it, one of which, called the *Vénus d'Arles*, is now in the Louvre, attest

its ancient magnificence. The portions remaining are two Corinthian columns, surmounted by part of their entablature, which stand isolated; they formed part of the Proscenium, the rest of which is reduced to the pedestals of other pillars on a line with these, to truncated walls pierced by openings for doors, by which the actors made their entrance and exit, and furnished with niches for statues. Opposite to this wall is the semicircular space for the spectators, which still retains some of its stone seats, rising as steps one above the other. In the middle are curious substructions, belonging apparently to the orchestra, consisting of 3 parallel walls, 6 or 8 ft. high, stretching quite across the building, leaving a space of about 1 ft. between them, which is set with grooved ridges projecting alternately from either wall at regular distances. Within these was probably placed the wooden support of the proscenium or pulpitum, the stage in fact. It is difficult to explain the uses of this very peculiar construction. A portion of the outer semicircular wall of the theatre, of 2 stories, with arches and pillars, has been liberated from the modern houses which blocked it up, and exhibits both frieze and architrave richly sculptured.

In the midst of the *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville*, a very short distance beyond the Theatre, in which are situated the church of St. Trophime, the Hôtel de Ville, and the Museum, rises an *Obelisk* of a single shaft of grey antique granite: it differs in shape from those of Egypt, tapering more rapidly from its base to the summit. After having lain for centuries in the mud of the Rhône, it was raised in its present position in 1676. It is supported on 4 lions, and surmounted by a gilt sun. It is supposed to have stood upon the spina in an ancient circus, all traces of which are gone; it is 47 ft. high (the Luxor obelisk is 72), and is destitute of inscription, except a modern dedicatory one to Napoleon III.

The **Museum* occupies the suppressed Gothic ch. of St. Anne; it is filled with

an interesting collection of ancient remains discovered in or near Arles, a large proportion in the theatre, including a very rich marble frieze, and numerous statues, whose merit as works of art is small, except a head of a female called Diana and Livia, and one of Augustus found in 1823, both very good. An altar to Apollo bears representations of the Delphic Tripod and of Marsyas flayed alive. A leaden pipe, more than 40 ft. long, stamped with the name of the Roman plumber, was discovered in the bed of the Rhône, and is supposed to have conveyed water to the opposite bank. The Roman glass vessels are numerous. The cemetery called *Aliscamps* has furnished a number of sarcophagi, some pagan, but the majority early Christian, ornamented with bas-reliefs of good design and execution, showing that Roman art survived after the extinction of paganism, though the subjects on which it was exercised were taken from the Bible. Those most commonly represented are the Creation of Adam and Eve, the Passage of the Red Sea, Moses striking the Rock, the History of Jonah, the Sacrifice of Isaac, &c. On one is seen an Oil Press and Olive Gathering. A mutilated statue of Mithras is curious, in the form he was venerated, a human body entwined by a serpent, between whose folds the signs of the zodiac are sculptured.

The **Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Trophimus, the first Bishop of Arles, who is supposed to have been a disciple of St. Paul, and to have first planted Christianity in southern Gaul, is entered by a very curious projecting porch, constructed in the 12th or early in the 13th centy. It consists of a deeply recessed semicircular arch, with mouldings not unlike our late Norman, resting upon a horizontal sculptured frieze which forms the lintel of the door, and is continued from beneath the arch on the rt. and l. of the façade, supported on pillars. There are 4 of these on either side of the door, and one of granite in the middle of the entrance, the central supporting the

lintel. They are based upon carved lions. Between the pillars are statues of Apostles and Saints, those in the angles being St. Trophimus and St. Stephen. The semi-circular space over the door is occupied by an oval containing a figure of the Saviour sitting in judgment, and the symbols of the 4 Evangelists; the sculptured frieze below represents in the centre the 12 Apostles, and on the sides the Last Judgment; the Good being on the l. of the spectator, the Bad, bound by a rope and dragged by devils, on the rt. The archivolt is filled with the Heavenly Host in the shape of rows of cherubim. The interior has been modernized, and is less interesting; it contains 3 antique sculptured sarcophagi, one of which serves as a baptismal font.

The *cloisters* on the S. side are very curious; two of the sides have round arches, and two pointed, resting on double shafts, or square piers, carved on the sides with figures of saints, and projecting towards the courtyard in the form of fluted Corinthian pilasters. The capitals of the pillars are rudely sculptured, in part with Scriptural groups.

The square *Bell Tower* is also ancient, and in its upper story Corinthian pilasters again appear.

The other churches at Arles, being for the most part restored, merit little notice: that of *Notre Dame de Major*, near the Amphitheatre, in the Romanesque style, is supposed to stand on the site of a temple of Cybele.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was built 1673, from designs of *Mansard*; its clock-tower is older. It contains a collection of natural history.

Besides the more important Roman remains already described, there are, within the town, in the *Place du Forum*, or *des Hommes*, 2 granite pillars and part of a Corinthian pediment, let into the wall in front of the *Hôtel du Nord*; they are supposed to have been moved, from some building now destroyed, into their present position. Other constructions, which may have belonged to the *forum*, are known to

exist beneath the houses. In a narrow street near the Rhône is a tower of brick, called *Tour de la Trouille*, supposed to have been built by Constantine the Great, who resided much at Arles, and whose eldest son was born here.

Beyond the walls, to the E. of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Rly. Stat., but more easily reached from near the Theatre, passing the ch. of St. Cesaire, and some ruins of a Roman wall, is the ancient *Cemetery of Arles*, still called *Aliscamps*, a slight variation from the original name (*Elisii Campi*) by which it was known 18 centuries ago. It was of vast extent, a complete Necropolis, and the dead were brought hither from other cities, as far distant as Lyons, for interment. *Dante* mentions it in the *Inferno*, IX. 112:—

"Si come ad Arli ove 'l Rodano stagna,
Fanno i sepolcri tutto 'l loco varo."

And Ariosto alludes to it in the *Orlando Furioso*:—

"Plena di sepolture è la campagna."

One portion of the ground was used for burials in pagan times; another, marked off with crosses, was afterwards designated for the interment of Christians. The ground teems with gravestones, sepulchral memorials, and sarcophagi, but the most curious have been removed to the museums of Arles, Toulouse, Marseilles, &c. Several chapels were erected within the area of this vast burying-ground: the most remarkable is that of *St. Honorat*, or of *Notre Dame de Grace*, now falling to ruin. It is surmounted by an elegant octagonal tower, of two stories, having 2 circular-headed windows in each face; the interior, except the crypt, is not older than the 14th centy. A considerable part of the cemetery has been converted into a promenade, into the modern burying-ground of the city, and into the extensive workshops of the rly. company.

[*Excursions from Arles.*—(a.) One of the most interesting will be to *les Baux*, an unique remnant of feudal times; a good road leads to it and

(b.) *Montmajour*, about an hour's walk from Arles, passing under the rly. Both are described above.

Aigues Mortes can be conveniently visited from Arles by the newly-opened direct line of rly. to Lunel, from which a branch will strike off on l. This line will also abridge considerably the journey to Montpellier, avoiding the détour by Nîmes: it crosses both branches of the Rhône.

A *Canal* has been formed from Arles to Bouc, on the coast, at the mouth of the salt lake called Etang de Berre, which opens a more direct water communication to Marseilles than by the Rhône. This canal, begun 1802, with the double object of draining the marshes on the l. bank of the Rhône, and of facilitating traffic by avoiding the bars and sandbanks at the mouth of the river, was not completed until 1835. It is about 30 m. long. The *Canal de Craponne*, for navigation purposes, after running along the southern side of Arles, enters the Rhône with that from Bouc, at the extremity of the Boulevard de la Lice.

The wide uninterrupted plain stretching from Arles to the sea, S. and E., including the *delta* of the Rhône, or the island of *Camargue* (derived from *Kamaç*, reed, and *aypos*, field; or perhaps from Spanish *Camarca*, march or frontier?), presents some singular phenomena not unworthy of notice. Indeed, both its climate and its soil of mud banks, arid sand, or vast bare gravel beds, alternating with salt marshes and lagoons, raised from 2 to 7 feet above the sea, assimilate it rather to Africa and the borders of the Nile than to France. Even some of the animals which resort to it, the ibis, the pelican, and the flamingo, properly belong to the African continent. The ground is so impregnated with salt, that the water is brackish; the surface of the soil is, in summer, covered with a white saline efflorescence, like a coating of snow, and, when the pools are dried up, the salt forms into a cake 2 in. thick. Here, as in the deserts of Africa, the *mirage* constantly occurs

during the heats, transforming the arid plain in appearance into a wide lake. Cultivation can only be pursued by excluding the sea by dykes, which entirely surround the Camargue, and the saline influence is counteracted by covering the surface with the muddy deposits brought down by the Rhône. In this manner the district produces extensive pastures, on which large flocks of sheep are fed, together with herds of cattle, and wild horses, or rather ponies, said to be of a stock originally brought from Africa by the Arabs, in their frequent invasions of this part of France. At stated times the young bulls are chased and separated from the herd by horsemen armed with tridents, in order to be branded, and receive the marks of their different proprietors; this is called *La Ferrade*. A considerable portion of the district is ploughed land, furnishing crops of corn, madder-root, &c., in abundance, and the culture of rice has lately been introduced; but this fertility, as well as the rich pasturages, arises entirely from irrigation, and the distribution in all directions of the waters of the Rhône, derived from the river in cuts and canals. At harvest time, in the month of July, the corn is threshed in the Oriental fashion, by driving 10 or 12 young horses, held with a long rein by a man in the centre of the threshing-floor, over the sheaves laid in heaps around, — a practice which exists throughout Provence and Southern Italy. The winnowing is performed by tossing the straw, chaff, and grain into the air, and allowing the wind to separate them.

The salt marshes and lagoons are unprofitable except in producing salt. There is only one village in the Camargue, *Stes. Maries*, but many isolated farms are scattered over it. *Stes. Maries* has all the appearance of an African town in the desert; its desolation gives to it the look of a necropolis. According to a tradition, from which it derives its name, St. Mary Salomè, St. Mary the mother of James, and St. Mary Magdalene landed on the adjoining coast, and remained as apostles of

the Camargue. There is a great gathering here from all the surrounding country on May 25th to venerate the relics of the 3 saints.

It has been calculated that the Rhône discharges into the sea, in 24 hrs., more than 5 million cubic mètres of alluvial matter, similar to the deposits composing the Camargue. Its mouth is in consequence extending daily, and the *Tower of St. Louis*, built 1737, at a distance of 2600 mètres (1 m. 3 furl.) from the sea, is now 7200 mètres (4 m. 3 furl.) from it. In consequence the mouths of the Rhône are beset by sand-banks pronounced by Vauban "incorrigibles," so as to render the navigation dangerous.

On quitting Arles Stat. the rly. turns away from the Rhône and pursues a S.E. direction. Issuing out of the Necropolis of Aliscamps, it passes (1.) near an Aqueduct, comprising part of the line of a Roman one, which conveyed the waters of the Durance by St. Remy to Arles. A short distance farther it is carried over some low grounds by a viaduct of 31 arches, 841 yards in length. From *Raphele* Stat. nearly to St. Chamas the line traverses the *Crau*, a singular stony plain of 30,000 acres extending S. to the Mediterranean, covered with rolled boulders and pebbles, deposited doubtless by the Rhône and its tributaries, especially the Durance, under circumstances differing from their present physical condition. This "campus lapideus" was well known to the ancients; not only is it described by Strabo, Pliny, and Æschylus, in a fragment preserved by Pomponius Mela, lays on it the scene of the combat between Hercules and the Ligurians, when the son of Jove, having exhausted his arrows, was supplied with artillery from heaven by a discharge of stones from the sky, sent for his use by Jupiter.

Ἰδὼν δ' ἀμηχανοῦντα σ' ὁ Ζεὺς οἰκτερεῖ,
νεφέλην δ' ὑποσχών νιφάδι στρογγύλων
πέτρων

— ὑπόσκιον θήσει χθόνα, οἷς ἔπειτα συμ
βαλὼν δηώσεις ῥαδίως λίγυν στρατόν.

One ancient writer remarks that the assistance of Jupiter would have been more effectual had he showered down the stones at once on the heads of the Ligurians. Such is the mythological history of the Crau. "It is composed entirely of shingle, being so uniform a mass of round stones, some to the size of a man's head, but of all sizes less, that the newly thrown up shingle of a sea-shore is hardly less free from soil; beneath these surface-stones is not so much a sand as a cemented rubble, a small mixture of loam. Vegetation is rare and miserable; some of the absinthium and lavender so low and poor as scarcely to be recognised, and 2 or 3 miserable grasses, with *Centaurea calycitropes* and *solstitialis*, were the principal plants I could find."—A. Young.

Of late cultivation has been rapidly extending eastward. The most arid portion is passed near the *Entressen* Stat.

Through the greater portion of its extent its condition is that of a semi-desert; but under the stones which cover it grows a short sweet herbage, which the sheep accustomed to the locality obtain by turning over the stones. It is consequently covered over in the winter months with flocks driven hither from the French Alps, where they spend the summer, passing annually to and fro like the merino flocks of the Mesta in Spain. There the practice of migrating from the plains to the Pyrenees, and *vice versa*, is as old as the 7th centy. Here, however, it must be traced to a far earlier period, since it is mentioned by Pliny, "e longinquis regionibus pecudum millibus convenientibus ut vescantur."

Every portion of the Crau which can be reached by irrigation is exceedingly fertile, producing vines, olives, almonds, mulberries, and corn. Young says, "The meadows I viewed are among the most extraordinary spectacles the world can afford, in respect to the amazing contrast between the soil in its natural and in its watered state, covered richly and luxuriantly

with clover, chicory, rib-grass, and *avena elatior*." The chief means by which this useful purpose is effected is the *Canal de Craponne*, so called from its projector, a native of Salon, who began it in 1554; it extends from the Durance, at a place called La Roque, to the Rhône at Arles, a distance of 33 m., sending out branches to Salon and elsewhere. The whole agriculture of the district depends upon this canal, as Egypt does upon the Nile: it is besides of no small use in turning oil and corn mills. Previous to its construction the stony desert reached up to the very outskirts of Arles and Salon. Irrigation is continually extended over fresh lands with wonderful results. The meadows in winter resemble English meadows in spring, they produce numerous heavy crops. In the remoter and uncultivated parts of the Crau, the *Mirage*, which so often in the African deserts cheats the parched traveller with the appearance of inland lakes in spots most destitute of water, is of frequent occurrence.]

The stats. on leaving Arles are

6 m. *St. Raphael Stat.*

4 m. *St. Martin Stat.*

7 m. *Entressen Stat.*

3 m. *Miramas Stat.* Near this the barren Crau ends and olive plantations commence.

[A few miles N. lies

Salon, on the high road from Arles to Aix, 24 m. from the former (*Inns: Poste*;—*Croix de Malte*), a town of 6714 Inhab., carrying on a considerable trade in olive-oil. The high road is carried through a sort of Boulevard, surrounding the old town; and passes the *Castle*, said to be that of *Nostadamus*, now a barrack. That celebrated astrologer died here 1566, and is buried in the ch. of *St. Laurent*. A statue of *Adam de Craponne* is erected in the Place. The celebrated naval commander, the *Bailli de Suffren*, was a native of Salon. A rly., starting from the stat. at *Miramas*, is projected, to pass through Salon to *Sisteron*, *Gap*, *Digne*, and *Grenoble*, along the valley of the *Durance* on one side, and to *Cavailhon*, *Orgon*, and *Avignon* on the other.]

The railway to *Marseilles* is carried round the *Etang de Berre*, an inland sea, which is connected with the *Mediterranean* by a narrow inlet extending from *Martigues* to the port of *Bouc*.

3 m. *St. Chamas Stat.*, a town of 2667 Inhab., overlooking the *Etang de Berre*. It is divided into 2 parts by a narrow marly ridge pierced with caverns, some of them inhabited. On this ridge stands the old Church of *St. Amand*. The upper and lower portions of the town are connected by a tunnel. Part of the ancient ramparts surround the town. There are very large Government gunpowder works near here.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. of the Stat., in the midst of the plain, stands the **Pont Flavien*, a Roman bridge, over the *Touloubre*, a single arch of large blocks, approached by dedicatory arches of *Corinthian* architecture at either end of the roadway. On the frieze is this inscription:—

L. DONNIVS. C. FLAVOS. FLAMEN. ROME ET. AVGVSTI. TESTAMENTO. FIERI JVSSIT. ARBITRATV. C DONNII. VENÆ ET. CATTEL. RVFI.

Leaving *St. Chamas*, the rly. is carried over a magnificent viaduct of 49 arches, the largest 85 ft. high and 20 span, its total length 421 yards.

9 m. *Berre Stat.*, the village on rt., which gives its name to the *Etang*.

4 m. *Rognac Junction Stat.*; branch Railway to *Aix* (*Rte. 129*), 15 m. It passes near the grand *Aqueduct of Roquefavour*.

2 m. *Vitrolles Stat.* Near *Vitrolles* the railway encounters a triple range of hills, which hem in *Marseilles* on the north. It clears a series of ridges and ravines by tunnels and embankments, and then traverses, by the tunnel de la *Nerthe*, 5071 yards long, which cost 400,000*l.*, the *Montagne de la Nerthe*. Emerging from it the blue expanse of the *Mediterranean* is seen.

3 m. *Pas des Lanciers Stat.*

5 m. *Estaque Stat.* Beyond this we cross the viaduct of *Le Riaux* and *Château Follet*, and soon after the tunnel of *St. Louis*, 503 yards long, and cross the valley of *Ayglades* before reaching

Marseilles Station, at St. Charles, on a height 160 ft. above the Mediterranean; a handsome structure, commanding a striking view. A branch line $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, for merchandise only, is carried down to the port of La Joliette, or New Harbour. Good Buffet at the station, where time for dinner is allowed to travellers proceeding to Toulon and Nice by the express trains.

Omnibuses to the different hotels, but it will perhaps be more convenient to employ fiacres, especially when there is luggage. Fares, 1 fr. 75 c., and 25 c. for each large package.

MARSEILLES.—*Inns*: Grand Hôtel de Marseilles, in the Rue de Noailles, the best, excellent in every respect, clean, comfortable, with reading and a general drawing-room; good table-d'hôte in the winter season, at other times dinners are served in the coffee-room at table-d'hôte prices, 5 fr. including wine;—Grand Hôtel du Louvre et de la Paix, also a fine house, good; Petit H. du Louvre; and H. de Noailles; all 3 are in the continuation of La Rue de Noailles;—H. des Colonies, kept by the master of the Grand Hôtel de Marseille, good;—H. de l'Univers—H. des Catalans, a little way E. of the town, near the Emperor's palace, on a small bay; good bathing; good and clean, &c.

Marseilles, capital of the Dépt. des Bouches-du-Rhône, is a busy and flourishing place, and the most important seaport of France, having a population of 300,131 souls. It is a grand city in site and extent, and, next to Paris, no town in France has been more improved since 1853, by the creation of new streets, quarters, harbours, and buildings.

From the *Porte d'Aix*, a Triumphal Arch, not far from the Rly. terminus, erected to commemorate the French campaign in Spain of 1823, a broad avenue traverses the city, leading to the Prado under various names—Rue d'Aix, Grand Cours and Place de Rome, and Rue Grand Chemin de Rome. Near the centre of it another wide thoroughfare, consisting of the Rues de la Cannebière (*Kávyas, flax*) and de Noailles, crossing it at right angles, runs down to the Port or Har-

bour, an oblong basin 1000 yards long by 330 broad, extending into the heart of the town, occupying an area of nearly 70 acres, about equal to two of the docks at Liverpool. The depth of water varies from 18 ft. at its mouth to 24, and it is capable of holding 1000 or 1200 merchant vessels. This was for ages the focus of that extensive commerce which renders Marseilles the first seaport in the Mediterranean. To this harbour Marseilles is indebted for her commercial consequence, which dates nearly 3000 years back, from the days when the Phœceans set foot on her shore, conveying to the barbarous inhabitants of W. Europe the civilization of the East. In recent times the connexion of France with Algiers has given a great impetus to the prosperity of Marseilles, as it engrosses nearly the whole trade with the African colony. It has risen also to considerable importance since 1830 as a steam-packet station.

The new Harbour consists of a series of docks or bassins parallel to the shore, from which they are separated by a long mole, and divided into 4 docks by cross piers that allow of the passage of vessels from one into the other, whilst at each extremity is an outer harbour, or *Avant port*, communicating in all its width with the sea. This series of basins, built somewhat in imitation of those at Liverpool, occupies a length of upwards of a mile, with a water width of 450 yards. The first dock or *Bassin de la Joliette*, the most southern, is the great rendezvous of steamers to all parts of the Mediterranean. It communicates with the sea by an *Avant port*, and with the old harbour by a narrow basin or canal. The *Bassin de Radoub*, running behind the Fort St. Jean, which it has converted into an island. Beyond the *Bassin de la Joliette* is a smaller dock, the *Bassin de l'Entrepot*, alongside which are a magnificent range of bonded warehouses and the seaside stat. of the rly. (*Gare Maritime*). Farther N. still is the *Bassin Napoléon*, the largest of all. Here lie the boats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the

larger sailing vessels, and beyond the northern *Avant* port. A larger dock still, the *Bassin Imperial*, is in progress to the N. of this. This new system of dock accommodation covers a space of 394,000 square mètres, whilst there are 290,000 in the old harbour, making a total of 170 Eng. acres. The quays in the new docks measure 3100 yards: on one side of *La Joliette* are houses, chiefly occupied by merchants' offices; and alongside the *Bassins de l'Entrepot* and *Napoléon*, but separated by the road, are the bonded warehouses, a magnificent pile of buildings 400 yards long, and of 6 stories, exclusive of the vaults beneath. They were erected by a company at an outlay of a million sterling, and are the finest of the kind in Europe. In the rear is the goods stat. of the rly., separated by a wide street from the new quarter of the *Joliette* or *Arèni*, pierced in all its length by a wide *cours* or boulevard extending to the *Porte d'Aix*.

On the *Quai*, near the *Bassin de la Joliette*, stands the new *Cathedral* of grand proportions, in the Italian Romanesque style of the public buildings of Genoa, the stones in courses, white, grey, and black; it is still far from completion.

From the margin of the *Old Harbour*, lined with quays, the ground rises on all sides, covered with houses, forming an amphitheatre, terminating only with the encircling chain of hills. From this disposition of the ground, the port becomes the sewer of the city, and is offensive from the filth which, flowing into it, is allowed to stagnate in its tideless sea; in hot weather the stench is very unpleasant. This inconvenience has been in a great measure remedied since the surplus water of the *Aqueduct of Roquefavour* has been made to flow into it from 2 large main sewers being carried into the sea, and from a large part of this high ground being levelled and drained elsewhere, to extend the new quarter on the W. of *La Joliette*. The * *Quais* on the old harbour are an agreeable walk, presenting as they do an amusing scene of bustle and variety, Greek, Turkish, and Neapolitan cos-

tumes. Among its shipping, the picturesque latteen sails of the Mediterranean are very common.

The direction of the old harbour is from E. to W. On its N. side, and within the angle formed by the *Rue Cannebière* and the *Cours*, lies the old town of narrow streets, scarce worth entering. Modern improvement however has driven a wide avenue—the *Rue Impériale*, and streets branching from it—through the midst of this labyrinth.

One of these avenues opens on the *Quai du Port*, at the back of the *Hôtel de Ville*, a heavy building, and overloaded with tasteless ornaments, erroneously attributed to *Le Puget*, his beautiful design having been rejected. Farther on, near the harbour's mouth, is *La Consigne*, or health office, where everything relating to quarantine is transacted, and whence the permission for vessels to enter the harbour is issued. To this office the captains of vessels come to give an account of themselves, and to show their bills of health. The council-room contains a few paintings, the most worthy of notice being those having reference to the plague: the *Plague at Marseilles*, by *Gérard*, in which Bishop Belzunce is introduced; and another by *Guérin* of the self-devotion of the Chevalier Rose in burying the dead, when even the galley-slaves had refused to do so; *St. Roch healing the Sick*, by *David*; a bas-relief, by *Le Puget*, of the *Plague at Milan*; the *Cholera at Marseilles*; and the *Yellow Fever at Barcelona*, 1822, by *Horace Vernet*.

The mouth of the old port is narrow. 105 yds. across, and was once closed by a chain. It is defended by two forts: on the N. by the old castle and tower of *St. Jean*, built in the 15th centy., in which Philippe Egalité was imprisoned with his youngest son, and whence after a time they escaped; on the S. the *Fort St. Nicolas*, much strengthened and extended since 1860. It was founded by Louis XIV., who, after capturing the disobedient city, and entering it by a breach in the walls, observed that "he also would have a Bastide at Mar-

1. RIVER DE VILLE.
2. Prefecture.
3. Custom-house.
4. Museum Nat. History.

5. Observatory.
6. Hôtel Dieu.
7. Consigne.
8. Grand Theatre.

9. Bourse.
10. Bay and Hôtel des Catalans.
11. Cathedral.

12. Church of St. Victor
13. Protestant Church.
14. Synagogue.

seilles;" and forthwith laid the foundation of this fort, of which the first stone bore the inscription—"Ne fidelis Masilia, aliquorum motibus concitata vel audaciorum petulantia, vel unica libertatis cupiditate tandem ruerit, Ludovic. XIV. optimatum populique securitate hac arce prodivit." Close inside Fort St. Nicholas a graving dock for repairing vessels, *Bassin de Carénage*, has been formed on the site of an ancient cemetery by costly excavations in the rock.

On the S. side, of the Old Harbour, is *St. Victor*, the most ancient church of Marseilles; its crypts and substructions alone are of the 11th centy. The upper part dates from 1200, except the two battlemented towers, which give it the air of a castle, erected 1350, by Pope Urban V., who had been abbot of the adjoining monastery, and is supposed to have been buried here. The entrance under the tower is by a round arch: near it is a curious pointed arch, its mouldings relieved with the dog-tooth ornament. *St. Victor* was one of the most celebrated Benedictine abbeys in Christ-Christendom, and possessed a host of other religious houses dependent on it.

Above *St. Victor*, to the S. of the town and harbour, rises the bare rocky hill of **Notre Dame de la Garde*, so called from the curious chapel, now enlarged into a capacious Romanesque Church, situated within a small fort on its summit. An image of the Virgin, carved in olive-wood, and of great antiquity, is enclosed within this shrine; it is held in the highest veneration throughout the Mediterranean by the sailors and fishermen and their wives, and the walls and roof are hung with ex-votos, chiefly paintings representing moving accidents by flood and field—all the veriest daubs, but very curious, as illustrating the religious feeling of the people. Besides a vast number of shipwrecks, storms, steamboat explosions, escapes from British vessels of war, there is a whole host of representations of surgical operations, sick-beds, road-side accidents, &c. The cholera panic produced numerous offerings: among them a silver tunny-fish, presented by the

Marseillaise fish-wives. Many ostrich-eggs and models of ships are suspended from the roof, and one corner is filled with cast-off crutches, the gifts of grateful cripples, and with ropes' ends by which men have been saved from drowning! The silver statue of the Virgin, 4 ft. high, over the altar, is modern.

The view from the top of the hill of *Notre Dame* beside the chapel, is perhaps the best that can be had of Marseilles itself, spread over a gradually sloping basin, a city remarkably deficient in spires, towers, or domes. It is surrounded by hills which are covered with vineyards and olive-gardens, and speckled with white country-houses, called *Batides*, to the number of 5000 or 6000, belonging to the citizens. *Monte Cristo*, well known from Dumas's novel, is conspicuous. It is an arid prospect of dazzling white, interspersed, but unrelieved, by dark streaks of dusky green. From this the eye is delighted to turn and repose upon the deep blue of the Mediterranean, the graceful curves of the coast of the Gulf of Lyon, and the little group of islands. The nearest and smallest, the *Isle d'If*, is crowned by a castle, once a state prison, in which *Mirabeau* was shut up; farther off are *Pomègue* and *Ratoneau*, connected by a breakwater to form the *Port de Fri-voul*, under which a fleet of vessels in quarantine ride. Here probably was the *Fretum Julium*, where *Cæsar's* fleet of galleys under *D. Brutus* was stationed during the siege of Marseilles.

Along the lower slope of the same hill, within the town, stretches a wide promenade planted with trees, called *Cours Bonaparte*. Those who have not time or patience for the long and somewhat fatiguing ascent to *N. D. de la Garde*, may content themselves with the fine views from the **Jardin Bonaparte*, at the W. end of the cours above named. Lower down, at the water-side, stand numerous soap manufactories, and the *Customhouse*, with its piles of warehouses, isolated by a canal cut round it from the old Harbour.

On the headland W. of Fort *St. Nicolas*, commanding the S. entrance to the port, a marine villa, called *Resi-*

dence Impériale, has been built for the Emperor.

A splendid Corniche road (*Chemin de Ceinture*), commanding fine sea views, runs from the back of this villa along the shore, past the *Anse des Catalans*, at the base of the hill de la Garde, and round great part of the city by the Cours and Jardin Bonaparte to the Prefecture, where it joins the *Prado*, a handsome and very agreeable public walk and drive, a prolongation of the Rue de Rome. This drive of 3 or 4 Eng. m. is recommended to visitors.

The *Museum*, on the Boulevard du Musée, near the Grand Hôtel de Marseille, contains the few relics of antiquity which remain of *Massilia*, founded (B.C. 578) by Phocæan exiles from Asia Minor. In spite of its wealth, power, and progress in civilization, the ancient city has left no remains of edifices, nor any traces of its existence beyond inscriptions (some in Greek), sarcophagi, mostly of the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, and a few fragments of sculpture. Among the antiques is a draped torso of a female with a child, wearing a peaked cap of Greek workmanship: a marble sarcophagus brought from Arles, with a combat of Centaurs: several Christian sarcophagi for the most part from the crypt of St. Victor; one of marble, designed for a child, contained the relics of St. Victor; another, of Abbot Isarn (d. 1048), whose effigy is covered with his epitaph in Latin verses, allowing only the head, which exhibits the tonsure, and the feet to appear.

The *Picture Gallery* in the same building contains about 150 paintings, of which the following are the most worthy of notice:—St. John, in the isle of Patmos; a copy after *Raphael*, by *Andrea del Sarto*. The 3 *Maries*, with St. Joseph, St. Cleophas, St. Simeon, &c., by *Perugino*: a very pleasing picture, though faded; in the style of *Raphael's* early manner. *Rubens* (perhaps *Jordaens*): a bear-hunt. A Prince of Orange with his family, attributed to *Rubens*. Lord Strafford, a copy [France, 1867.]

from *Vandyke*. One or two small paintings by *Puget* merit notice; he was a native of Marseilles, and architect and sculptor, as well as painter.

Adjoining the Museum is the *Public Library*, containing upwards of 70,000 vols. and some MSS., amongst which a richly illuminated one of the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*. Attached to the library is a collection of coins and medals. Beyond the *Musée* is the *New Observatory*.

The *Exchange*, a handsome building with a Corinthian portico, near the Vieux Port, and at the extremity of La Cannebière, was erected 1858–60. The interior arrangements resemble those of the Paris Bourse. In front, on the Place, is a statue of *Puget* the sculptor, inscribed with his not very modest speech to the Minister Louvois: “Le marbre tremble sous mes mains.” A fountain surmounted by a bust of Homer, in the Rue d'Aubagne, bears this inscription: “Les Phocéens reconnaissants à Homère, 1803.” !!

The *Lazaret*, once famed as the largest and best regulated quarantine establishment in Europe, has been removed, and its site now nearly covered with the new docks and buildings. It owed its foundation to the fearful ravages of the *plague* at *Marseilles* in 1720, which carried off between 40,000 and 50,000 persons, half the population. Amidst the general despair, selfishness, and depravity which accompanied this dire calamity, many individuals distinguished themselves by their noble self-devotion. One of them has been commemorated by Pope:—

“Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath
When nature sicken'd and each gale was death?”

The name of the good bishop was *Belzunce*, who offered a rare example of courage and piety by his intrepid intercourse with the sick in the hospitals, where, aided by pious nuns, he constantly ministered to the support and consolation of the plague-stricken inmates. A statue of the bishop has been set up in the Place de Rome. The

2 échevins of the town, Estelle and Moustier, likewise exposed their lives. The streets soon became choked with dead, and of the galley-slaves, supplied at the rate of 80 a-week to conduct the dead-carts, none survived. The Chevalier Rose with his own hands then helped to bury the dead, when every one else refused the dangerous duty. 3 physicians, also, from Montpellier, repaired to the city of death to aid the sick and dying, when all the native medical men were dead or had fled. The pestilence, which had broken out in the spring, continued its fury till September, but abated after a violent storm, and disappeared in November.

The *Fish-market* displays a number of the finny inhabitants of the Mediterranean unknown in the seas of the N.; among others, the tunny is abundant at certain seasons. The *Flower-market* also, at the N. end of Rue Cannebière, deserves a visit.

The *climate* of Marseilles for a portion of the year is delightful, but in summer and autumn the heat is at times intense—the streets like an oven, so that it is scarcely possible to move abroad during the daytime, and all rest during the night is liable to be destroyed by the *mosquitoes*. To this not unfrequently succeeds the *Mistral*, or cutting dry N.W. wind. The (S.W.) wind called *le Libech* (Ital. Libeccio) blows with great force in this part of the Mediterranean.

Consuls reside here from the principal states of Europe and America. The British Consulate is No. 127, Rue Sylvabelle.

Dr. Pirondi fils is a skilful physician, and speaks English.

The *English Church Service* is celebrated in an apartment, No. 100 in the Rue Sylvabelle, at 10.30 and 3 P.M. on Sundays, by the British Consular Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins; and generally at 6 P.M. on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers when in port.

The *Cafés* of Marseilles equal even those of Paris in splendour: the decorations of the Café de France, partly

in style of the Alhambra, cost 16,000*l.*; C. Bedoul; C. des Milles Colonnes; and C. d'Orient, frequented by Levantine merchants—all in the Cannebière and Rue de Noailles.

Baths. The *Bains de la Méditerranée*, about 1½ m. out of the town, on the S. of the road to Aix, in an agreeable situation, commanding a view of the bay, and receiving the sea-breeze, is a well-conducted establishment. The *Sea-Baths*, behind the Residence Impériale, known as the *Bains Catalans*, are upon a still larger scale. There is a handsome hotel for bathers close to them.

With these exceptions the *Environs* of Marseilles possess but few attractions—nothing but dust, scorched rocks, and bare high walls, amidst which the eye in vain seeks for some verdure to rest on. The *Bastides* already mentioned are little country boxes, which entirely dot the slopes around the town, prolonging it apparently to the tops of the surrounding hills. Some of them are handsome, and surrounded by gardens, but the greater part stand in mere bare enclosures, between 4 walls, destitute of shade and water, their only recommendation being that they are out of town. Every merchant, citizen, or shopkeeper must have one, and their number is said to exceed 6000. The stupendous *Canal* which supplies Marseilles with water from the *Durance* is gradually altering the aspect of the country around the town, by the irrigation which it furnishes.

Promenades.—Marseilles possesses numerous public walks, the finest being that of *Le Prado*, at the S. extremity of the city; it is nearly 3 miles long from the *Place de la Prefecture* to the mouth of the *Hauveanne*; the *Chemin de Ceinture* forms a continuation of the Prado along the sea-side in a N. direction to the *Anse des Catalans*, and *Résidence Impériale*, running along the shore, forming a lovely *Corniche* road. The *Cours* and *Garden* *Buonaparte* have been already noticed.

Zoological Gardens, at the extremity of the *Boulevard de la Madeleine*, are a

popular place of recreation; they are very handsomely laid out. Admittance 1 fr. on week-days, 50 c. on Sundays. At one end is the Museum of Natural History. Here ends the branch of the Canal de Roquefavour, destined for domestic uses, in a basin from which its waters are distributed over the city. The Park round the *Résidence Impériale* and the *Promenade Buonaparte* are open to the public.

Plan for seeing Marseilles.—For persons pressed for time the following itinerary may be useful. Take a carriage at the Bourse, drive to the new Docks, walk along the Breakwater, enjoying the view over the sea; then drive behind the Fort St. Jean to the old harbour, and along the Quai de Rive Neuve on its S. side, to the *Résidence Impériale* and *Bains Catalans*, continuing along the shore by the Chemin de Ceinture to where it joins the Promenade du Prado, which follow to the Place de Castellane by the Rue de Rome, passing the New Prefecture to the Rue de Noailles and Cannebière.

A common excursion is a "promenade sur eau," from the harbour's mouth to the islands of If, &c. Courty's Restaurant, "La Mulette de Portici," at the Prado, on the beach, 2 m. out of Marseilles, affords a good specimen of la Cuisine Provençale: try a "Bouillabaisse," a Provençal fish dish.

The best shops are in the Rues Cannebière, St. Ferréol, Beauvau, and Paradis, the Post Office is in the Rue Jeune Anacharsis, a street running out of the last.

Travellers should visit the aqueduct of Roquefavour, which may be easily reached in 2 hours by taking the Aix branch of the rly. from Rognac Stat. (Rtes. 127 and 129).

Trade of Marseilles.—As a great commercial emporium, M. stands highest in France. It possesses numerous manufactories of soap and iron, sugar refineries, &c. It is the greatest place of resort for shipping in the Mediterranean, the number of square-rigged vessels and steamers frequenting it annually exceeding 10,000, measuring above a million of tons.

Railways—Terminus at St. Charles,

at the N. extremity of the city, not far from the Porte d'Aix:—to Lyons (Rte. 127);—to Aix, Arles, Nîmes, Montpellier, Narbonne, Toulouse, and Bordeaux (Rtes. 116–130);—to Toulon, Hyères, Cannes, and Nice. Paris is reached in 19½ and 20 hrs. by the 11:30 A.M. and 10 P.M. express trains.

Steamers.—The departures from Marseilles for different ports of the Mediterranean are so numerous, and the days and hours so constantly varying, that in a work of this kind it would be impossible to convey accurate information on the subject; we must therefore request the traveller to refer to the published bills of the several Companies, which will be found in the Livret Chaix for the month. The steamers that it may interest the English traveller the most to know the days and hours of sailing of will be:—

From Marseilles to Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples (the Messageries Impériales), every Thursday at 8 A.M.

To Genoa, Spezzia, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples, by the excellent boats of the Peirano Donavaro Company every Wednesday at 10 A.M.; arriving at Genoa at 7 A.M. next morning, at Spezzia on the night following, at Leghorn on the second day at day-break, at Civita Vecchia and Naples on the third.

To Constantinople, calling at the Piræus, every Saturday at 5 P.M.

To Alexandria direct on the 9th, 19th, and 29th, at 2 P.M.

To Algiers on Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P.M.

To Oran on Wednesday at 5 P.M.

To Tunis, by Stora and Bone, on Friday at 2 P.M.

To Malta by the fine boats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 28th of every month, on the arrival of the overland mail (in the morning from London and Paris). Private companies' steamers (several) to Cetta, Agde, the coast of Spain, Cannes, Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples, but varying as to days of sailing and hours.

Passports.—The several steamboat companies will undertake to have the

necessary visas obtained; for this purpose it will be necessary to deposit this document at their office on securing berths. British subjects provided with Foreign Office passports going to the Italian ports will require no visas from their own Consul, or from those of Italy. Persons landing at Civita Vecchia will require that of the Papal Consul, whose fee is 3½ frs.

History.—Classical tradition assigns the foundation of *Massilia* to a colony of Phœceans, who left their native country, Asia Minor, with their wives and children, rather than submit to Cyrus, and sought for liberty on the then barbarous shores of Gaul. Their emigration (B.C. 600) is described by Herodotus, and alluded to by Horace:—

“ Phœcorum
Velut profugit execrata civitas,
Agros atque lares patrios, habitandaque rura
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis :
Ire pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per
undas
Notus vocabit, aut protervus Africanus.”

Favourably received by the inhabitants of the country, the settlement increased and prospered; became great in commerce and navigation, eminent in the arts and literature; was sought and esteemed by Rome as an ally, until, wishing to remain neutral in the wars between Cæsar and Pompey, and finally siding with the latter, she was besieged, taken, and reduced to great distress by his successful antagonist, who records that he preserved it “magis pro nomine et vetustate quam pro meritis in se.”—*Cæsar*. Lucan has described the siege, but evidently without local knowledge. Cicero says, in his Oration for Flaccus, that Greece alone could compete with Marseilles as a seat of learning; Tacitus calls her “magistram studiorum.” Her importance continued during the middle ages; she formed a sort of independent state, electing her own magistrates, and forming alliances with other states. She furnished alone all the galleys required by St. Louis to transport his army in the Crusade. The famous commercial code *Le Consulat de la Mer*

is supposed to have been drawn up here. At length, conquered by Charles d'Anjou, Comte de Provence, she yielded to the rising superiority on the sea of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice.

Marseilles held out against Henri IV. long after Paris had submitted; when at length he was informed of its surrender, he exclaimed, “C'est maintenant que je suis Roi.” Yet was its turbulent spirit of independence not subdued, since, in consequence of an outbreak against Louis XIV., that monarch entered the city by a breach in its walls.

At the Revolution, which inflamed to madness the fiery spirits of the people of the south, among whom moderation and restraint are unknown or little practised, Marseilles furnished, from the dregs of its own population and the outcasts of other countries, the bands of assassins who perpetrated the greater portion of the September massacres in Paris. The Reign of Terror at Marseilles itself, under the rule of the infamous Fréron and Barras, produced more than its usual proportion of atrocities and follies. The usual wholesale murders were committed, amounting to 400 persons, attended by confiscation of their property.

But not satisfied with this, it was proposed by one of the Représentants du Peuple to fill up its harbour. The name of Marseilles was absolutely abolished by a decree, which enacted that it should pass under the denomination of “la Commune sans Nom !” Even the death of Robespierre, which, for the most part, put an end to the Reign of Terror in other places, was here and elsewhere in the south the signal for fresh assassinations. Vengeance against those who had been the instruments of the revolutionary massacres was now the cry; the Fort St. Jean, in which about 200 of them had been confined, was broken open, and they were all murdered by an irritated mob of insurgents, employing cannon loaded with grape to finish their victims in their cells.

ROUTE 128.

MARSEILLES TO THE ITALIAN FRONTIER,
BY TOULON, HYÈRES, CANNES, NICE,
AND MENTONE—RAILWAY.

	Kil.	Miles.
Aubagne	17 . .	11
La Ciotat	37 . .	23
Toulon	67 . .	42
Les Arcs	136 . .	84
Fréjus	159 . .	99
Cannes	194 . .	120
Antibes	205 . .	139
Nice	226 . .	140
Mentone	257 . .	159

3 trains daily in 6½ to 7½ hrs. to Nice. Terminus same as Lyons Rail, near St. Charles. The train passes on rt. close to the Jardin Zoologique, on emerging from a short tunnel.

The line traverses a district of great beauty and interest, especially between Toulon and Nice, the true garden of Provence.

4 m. *La Pomme* Stat.

Amidst cultivated gardens and numerous Bastides, alternating with deep cuttings in the limestone, the train proceeds, leaving on l. the town of

6 m. *Aubagne* Stat. Near this is the pretty vale of Gemenos. A monumental fountain has been raised before the H. de Ville to the Abbé Barthélemy, author of the 'Voyages du Jeune Anacharsis,' Aubagne with Cassis disputing the honour of having been his birthplace.

A few miles N. is the small coal-field of *Fuveau*, to which is a branch rly.

6 m. *Cassis* Stat. The town on the sea-side on rt. was the *Portus Carsacis* of the Romans: its port is chiefly frequented by small vessels engaged in the coral fishery.

The caper, a pretty flowering plant, is cultivated near Cujés, a poor-look-

ing town, but the country around productive and well cultivated.

6 m. *La Ciotat* Stat. (Pop. 10,017): the town, on the shore, on rt., contains a large establishment for the construction of iron steam-vessels, many of those of the French navy having been built here.

4 m. *St. Cyr* Stat.

4 m. *Bandol* Stat, above the very pretty bay of the same name on rt.

5 m. *Ollioules* St. *Nazaire* Stat. 2 m. on l. is the picturesque pass or *Col d'Ollioules*, on the carriage road: it is surmounted by an old castle which guarded the passage.

The railway keeps nearer to the coast and penetrates the hills by means of 2 long tunnels. On emerging from them, the landscape is more cheerful; orange-trees are first seen; the pomegranate grows in the hedges; the olive-trees, the cactus, and palm occur at intervals in this favoured region, sheltered from the N.

3 m. *La Seyne* Stat.: the town, 1½ m. on rt., in the Bay of Toulon, has a large factory for steam vessels and engines; a short branch from the main line of rly. to it.

3 m. *Toulon* Stat. is at the upper part of the town, surrounded by the new fortifications.

Toulon. (Inns: H. de la Croix d'Or, clean and comfortable, w.-c.'s, good cuisine; Croix de Malte—both in the interior of the town;—H. Victoria, opposite the Stat., comfortable and moderate;—H. de France.)

Omnibus 25 c., and 25 c. for every large package.

Toulon is the Plymouth of France, the seat of her naval power in the Mediterranean, the greatest naval arsenal in that sea, and second only to that of Brest on the Atlantic. It is a strongly fortified town, situated at the bottom of a deep double bay, which forms the roads. Behind it runs an amphitheatre of hills rising on the N. into the heights of Mount Pharon, which stretches its arms as it were round the bay, so as nearly to land-lock it, rendering it a safe anchorage, except from the S. and E., in which

direction it is somewhat unprotected. Several forts on the land side defend the town, while the mouth of the harbour and hills commanding it are studded with forts and redoubts.

The *Port* is divided into the old and new, separated from the roadstead by moles, hollow and bomb-proof, begun in the reign of Henri IV., formed externally into batteries on a level with the water's edge,—very formidable against ships. The *Port du Commerce*, or *Darse Vieille*, on the E., is appropriated to merchant-vessels, and is bordered by a quay. The *Darse Neuve*, on the W., is surrounded by the dockyard buildings, the arsenal, the store-houses for provisions, &c., cannon foundry, artillery, &c.

Toulon has been greatly extended since 1860—to the N. towards the rly., round which a new and elegant quarter is rising. The old town, between the latter and the sea, consists of a series of narrow streets descending towards the wide Quay, the busiest portion of the city. The Pop. amounts to 77,126 persons, exclusive of the garrison, and a large body of seamen, who are lodged in pontoons in the Port.

The most remarkable edifice of the town is the *Hôtel de Ville* on the *Darse Vieille*, facing the sea, ornamented with 2 colossal Terms, by Le Puget, supporting a balcony; in the street behind it, close by, is a house built after the designs of the same architect.

The *Office of the British Vice-Consul* is in the same street. The best shops and cafés are on the Quay and in the *Rue des Chaudronniers*. The great lines of communication between the old and the new towns are the *Cours Lafayette*, planted with double rows of plantain-trees, in which are held the fruit and vegetable markets, and the *Rue des Chaudronniers*, parallel to it, but farther W.

The *Darse Vieille* contains on the E. side a series of pontoons, or laid-up sailing line-of-battle ships, in which are housed a reserve of several thousand sailors. On the wall separating them from the sound is the *Masting Machine*. On the W. side are moored

several screw line-of-battle ships ready for commission. From here is the sea-way into the Arsenal, and near it the Health Office.

The *Dockyard* (*Port Militaire*), or *Darse Neuve*, covers a space of 240 acres, more than twice the area of that at Portsmouth. The *Basins* or Floating Docks have an area of more than 80 acres of deep water, fit throughout for the largest ships fully equipped. There are several building-slips (cales); in the smithery there are 100 forge fires. The store of oak timber is very large. The rope-house (*corderie*) is nearly 1200 ft. long, of 3 vaulted aisles of masonry, fire-proof. In the centre of the yard is an opening into the *Petite Rade*, and a line-of-battle ship, fully armed and stored, may sail at once out to sea. Immediately after crossing this opening on the rt. is *Le Bagne*, a large airy building. The number of convicts (*forçats*) is about 4000. They are rigidly superintended, chained each night to their beds, and there are loopholes for guns in the walls at the extremity of the dormitory, which would sweep it from end to end in the event of a mutiny. Convicts are now kept at no other French dockyard.

The Dockyard has been greatly extended towards the W., and occupies the whole of the N. side of the Bay, forming the *Arsenal de Castigneau*. They have not been excavated in the land, but formed by quays and piers carried out into the port.

Strangers are allowed to visit the Dockyard by a permission granted on application at the Admiral Superintendent's, or *Major-General's* offices, near the gate leading into it from the *Place d'Armes*.

The *Musée de la Marine* contains a large collection of models of nautical inventions, ship-building, &c. On the Gun Wharf, fronting the *Salle d'Armes* (Small Arms Repository), may be seen many hundred rifled guns.

A new or supplemental building-yard has been formed at Mourillon, in

the S.E. of the town, between it and Fort la Malgue, E. of the Petite Rade. Here are several large roofed slips; and hither are transferred the timber, saw-mills, &c., with basins for preserving timber afloat. At the new Arsenal of Castigneau are 2 docks of the largest size; also workshops for the construction and repair of steam machinery on the largest scale. On a canal opening into the basin are the provision-stores for the fleet; it having been found that the dockyard accommodation for the French navy in the Mediterranean was insufficient, a new one, the *Darse Missiessy*, beyond that of Castigneau and at the foot of Fort *Malbousquet* is in progress of construction.

One of the most interesting sights for the traveller will be the *Roadsteads*, *Petite* and *Grande Rades*, which can be easily visited by means of boats, plenty of which will be found at the Quay opposite the Rue des Chaudronniers, the fares being 2 frs. an hr. The boatmen are generally well informed, and good guides.

The dockyard and fleet of Toulon were destroyed by a British force under Sir Sidney Smith, detached from the fleet of Lord Hood, in November, 1793, previous to the evacuation of the town by the British. It was a work of danger, as the republicans, having already gained possession of the surrounding forts and heights, poured in a merciless hail of shot and shells; and the work was but imperfectly performed, that is to say, the great magazine and several vessels on the stocks escaped. 27 vessels were destroyed, being ignited in the harbour by a fire-ship, 2 of them blowing up: 15 ships were brought away. It must be remembered that the English gained possession of Toulon not by force of arms, but by convention with the royalist portion of its inhabitants, on condition of their being protected from the cruel vengeance of the republicans. But the means at the disposal of Admiral Hood, a fleet of 21 ships, aided by a Spanish squadron of 17, were totally inadequate to effect

this; 5000 British troops, the amount of his land force, were far too few to garrison so vast an extent of works, and little good was done by our 8000 Neapolitan and Spanish allies. Although the surrounding forts were manned and put into a state of defence as far as possible, the important pass of Ollioules, commanding the only approach to Toulon from the W., was left unguarded, and the republican forces, reeking from the massacres of Lyons and Marseilles, marched in, and speedily invested the town to the number of 50,000, breathing vengeance against the inhabitants of Toulon for the defection of a place so important. When at length, at the end of 3 months, the harbour became no longer tenable, and the British fleet was obliged to weigh anchor, nearly 15,000 of the inhabitants were embarked on board the British fleet, by the light of the burning ships and dockyards, amidst the cries and groans of the multitude that remained behind, praying for the means of escape from the hands of the merciless republicans. Nor were their worst anticipations unfounded; more than 6000 miserable victims were sacrificed to the vengeance of the agents of the Committee of Public Safety, in spite of the remonstrances of Dugommier, the French general, and his lieutenant Buonaparte. With such blind rage did the besieging soldiery rush into the town, that they murdered, without question, 200 Jacobins who had gone forth to meet them. The horrors of the fusillades and the butcheries of the guillotine were then exercised against the inhabitants with a blind rage which did not wait to distinguish those who had opposed from those who had favoured the English. Fréron and the other members of the Committee of Public Safety, including the younger Robespierre, presided in person over the fusillades. They sent orders for 1200 masons to raze the town, but their commands were only partly carried into execution, and they decreed that its name should be abolished, and that it should in future be known only as Port de la Montagne.

The *Roadstead* is the most picturesque and interesting feature about Toulon, and the views of it from the neighbouring heights are very pleasing. A small *steamer* plies across to the village of La Seyne. The inner road is divided from the outer by 2 capes or headlands; that on the E. is defended at its point by an advanced fort, called *Grosse Tour*; and on its neck or root, between the little and great "Rade," stands the strong *Fort la Malgue*, surrounded by ramparts 30 ft. high, and defended by 200 pieces of cannon. Opposite to this, on the W. side of the bay, stretches forth a two-horned hilly promontory, the two points of which are occupied by the strong forts of *l'Eguillette* and *Ballagnier*, armed to the water's edge, while the commanding heights, de Caire, above them are crowned by the *Fort Napoleon*, which replaces the field-works of 1793, called *le Petit Gibraltar*. *L'Eguillette* was regarded as the key of the British position in 1793, but was occupied by a garrison of which unfortunately only a small part were English, the rest Spaniards and Neapolitans. After keeping possession of it between 3 and 4 months, in spite of the besieging French force from without, on the 16th of December a range of batteries, which had been formed secretly by the French and concealed behind the olive-gardens, suddenly opened their fire upon *le Petit Gibraltar* and the *Fort Eguillette* from the heights behind, throwing, in the course of 36 hours, 8000 shot and shells. Early the next morning, the French, led by *Dugommier*, their commander-in-chief, advanced to the attack, but were so warmly received, that at first there seemed no hope of success, until the brave *Muiron*, followed by his men, entering by an embrasure on the side of the line intrusted to the Spaniards, overpowered them, and cut to pieces the British detachment of 300 men.

The planner of this attack, the constructor of the concealed batteries was a young officer of artillery, aged 23, named *Buonaparte*, who for the first time received a command and had an opportunity of displaying his military

genius on the heights above Toulon. On arriving 2 or 3 months previously to take a subordinate command, he found that the incapables who had preceded him had raised their batteries at a distance of 2 gun-shots from Toulon, and were directing useless efforts against the place itself. His quick eye at once perceived the mistake, and singled out the points where a successful attack might be made. In 5 or 6 weeks, under his directions, batteries were constructed, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, on the heights of *Brégailon*, *Evesca*, and *Lambert*, commanding the forts held by the British. While awaiting the time when all should be ready to make his great effort, the Representatives of the People, discovering so many guns lying unemployed, would have caused an immediate cannonade, and would in their ignorance thus have marred all his well-calculated plans. Then it was that the young officer had the boldness to reply to *Barras*, one of them, "*Tenez-vous à votre métier de Représentant, et laissez-moi faire le mien d'artilleur. Cette batterie restera là, et je répons du succès sur ma tête.*" He promised that, in 2 days after gaining the fort, Toulon would fall, nor was he wrong: the morning after the capture of *Petit Gibraltar*, *Eguillette*, and *Fort Pharon* (an important work on the heights to the N. of the town), whose guns together swept the roadstead from end to end, took place, the British and Spanish fleets had weighed anchor, and were standing out to sea.

A previous attempt was made upon Toulon, in 1707, by an Austrian and Sardinian army, under Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of Savoy, aided by an English and Dutch fleet, under Sir *Cloudealey Shovel*; but after an ineffectual bombardment, they found it so stoutly defended that they were compelled to retire.

The *Outer Roadstead* (*Grande Rade*) is formed by a hilly peninsula stretching from W. to E., terminating in *Cap Sepet*, corresponding with *Cap Brun* on the opposite side of the bay.

An excursion may be made in a boat to the

Naval Hospital at St. Mandrier, on the S. side of the Grande Rade, a splendid building with 2000 beds, excellently managed. For travellers, however, the chief attraction will be the beauty of the spot and of the *Garden* attached to it, where the fig, aloe, cactus, palm, and banana flourish in the open air. 2 m. W. of St. Mandrier is the *Lazaret*.

The view from the hill to the S.E. of Toulon, on which stands Fort la Malgue, is one of the finest in the S. of France.

Diligences from Toulon to Hyères at 7 and 11 a.m., and at 3 and 6 p.m., in 1½ hr.

Toulon to Nice.

The first portion of the line, as far as Roquebrune, runs more inland, between the Montagnes des Maures, a granitic range which border the Mediterranean from Hyères to the Gulf of Fréjus, and the northern one, on which are situated Brignoles and Draguignan. The depression between the two, the real Garden of Provence, is cultivated in olives, vines, and corn: the greater portion, being situated on the marls and limestones of the New Red sandstone formation, with a very luxuriant soil; the hills are clothed to their base with olive-trees, whilst above rise thick woods of the *Pinus Maritima*, the bright green of which forms so fine a feature in the landscape, and contrasts, from their brilliant green, with the dull grey of the olive-trees.

The rly., on leaving the stat., cuts through the fortified wall of Toulon, and passes 2 forts upon the heights on the l.

5 m. *La Garde Stat.* Castle in ruins on l.

2 m. *Hyères Stat.*, 5½ m. distant from the town of Hyères, which is not seen, but a branch line in progress will lead thither. Meanwhile omnibuses in 50 m. meet every train.

[78 *Hyères (Inns*: H. de l'Orient, in a fine and sheltered position;—H. des Iles d'Or, perhaps the best, a vast edifice and well served; commands fine views, has baths;—H. de

l'Europe;—H. des Ambassadeurs), a town of 10,878 Inhab., on the S. slope of a hill crowned by ruins, sheltered from all winds except the mistral by the chain of Les Maures, so that it enjoys a temperature as mild as Nice. It faces the Mediterranean, but is separated from it by an intervening space 3 m. broad, over which it enjoys a view of the sea.

The mildness of its climate causes Hyères to be chosen as a winter residence for invalids, and renders it perhaps one of the best in Europe, during that season, but it is not so satisfactory during the summer months. The best lodgings are in Boulevard d'Orient and Place des Palmiers, they are let generally for the season only, from Nov. to May. Visitors staying only for a few weeks must put up at the hotels.

Physician, Dr. Chassinat.

Cabinet de Lecture in the Place des Palmiers.

For the passing traveller there is little attraction. The chief object of interest will be the *Place des Palmiers*, so called from the palms growing on it in the open air. The *orange-groves* will be a novelty to strangers from the N., but not an agreeable feature in the landscape, the trees being shut up in walled gardens. The *palm-tree* produces fruit, though it does not fully ripen in this latitude. The old or upper town, composed of narrow streets, steep and dirty, retains a fragment of its *Castle*, and part of the line of the former fortifications still climbing up the steep. Many neat villas for visitors have been built outside the wall on the face of the hill. The principal *Ch.*, *S. Louis*, on the Place Royal, restored 1840, has a handsome Romanesque façade.

The *English Service* is performed twice every Sunday in the Protestant Chapel.

Hyères is the birthplace of Massillon the great pulpit orator, to whom a marble *pillar* and *bust* have been raised in the Place Royale.

The low ground is richly cultivated: olives, vines, figs, mulberries abound; the pomegranate, pistachio, caper, myrtle, jessamine flourish; cy-

presses abound and form a striking feature in the landscape; the hills are rocky, with underwood mixed with pines and cork-trees.

On the shore, about 3 m. to the E., are large saltworks, and off the coast the group of islands called *Iles d'Hyères* or *Iles d'Or*—Porquerolles, with its fine roadstead, château, and lazaret; Portcros; and the Ile de Levant or Titan.

In 1843 excavations led to the discovery of the remains of the Gallo-Roman town, *Pomponiana*, 3 m. from Hyères, on the shore near the Presqu'île de Gien—consisting of foundations, vaults, a castellum, baths, and a harbour, now bedded in mud.

Diligence daily in 7 hours to St. Tropez (32 m). (*Inn*: H. du Commerce.) In its first aspect St. Tropez is like Cadiz on a small scale, its white houses rising out of the blue sea.]

The railroad, leaving Hyères on rt., passes through

3 m. *Farlade* Stat.

2 m. *Solies-Pont* Stat. Cross the Gapeau river, fine olive-gardens.

4 m. *Cuers* Stat., walled town and castle on l. Plain covered with olives and vines.

4 m. *Le Puget* Stat.

3 m. *Carnoule* Stat. Summit level of the line 800 ft. above the sea.

2 m. *Pignans* Stat. Extensive woods of cork-trees. On rt. a fertile plain, backed by the wooded hills of Les Maures. Deep cuttings in the red marls.

7 m. *Le Luc* Stat. (*Inn*: Poste, indifferent), a town of 3396 Inhab.

3 m. *Gonfaron* Stat.

5 m. *Viduban* Stat. The Argens is crossed on a viaduct of 3 arches.

4 m. *Les Arcs Junct.* Stat., village of 3003 Inhab.; trades in cork-bark.

[Branch Rly. of 8 m. to *Draguignan* (*Inns*: H. de France, fair; Poste), chief-town of the Dépt. du Var, on the Artuby. Pop. 9819. It has a botanic garden, soap-works, and oil-mills.]

5 m. *Le Muy* Stat. (*Inn*: Poste). In 1536 Charles V., on his retreat from

his disastrous expedition into Provence, was fired at from a tower (seen from the rly. on l.), which had been occupied by a band of Provençals, lying in wait for the Emperor. He owed his escape mainly to his sombre attire, and the superior splendour of the armour of one of his attendants, the Spanish poet Garcilasso de la Vega, who thus fell a victim to the ambushade prepared for his master.

4 m. *Roquebrune* Stat., so called from a rock or promontory jutting from the chain of Les Maures.

The remains of a small Roman *amphitheatre* are passed on the l. of the line close to

5 m. *Fréjus* Stat. (*Inn*: H. du Midi, best). This town, which bears the name and occupies the site of the *Forum Julii*, founded by Augustus, is an insignificant place of 3050 Inhab., its Roman remains have considerable interest. N. of the town, on the road to Carmes, is the base of a *Gateway* of large stones, *La Porte de César*.

The direction of the old Roman town walls may also be traced by existing fragments of them. The ancient harbour, in which Augustus posted the fleet of 300 galleys captured at Actium, is now sanded up by the deposits of the Argens (*Argentius*). In a garden is a huge block of stone supporting a pyramid, supposed to have been the Pharos that stood at the entrance of the Roman port. Fréjus is now a mile from the shore.

N. of the Rly. and of the town is a *Roman arch*, formed of rubble-work alternating with layers of tiles, called *La Porte Dorée*. The *Cathedral of St. Etienne* is neither large nor handsome, but may interest the antiquary as a Romanesque edifice of the 11th or 12th centy. Attached to it is an octagonal *Baptistery*, having 8 antique columns of grey granite with marble capitals.

The most considerable and interesting Roman remains here are those of an **Aqueduct*. It has been traced for more than 24 m. up the valley of the Siagnolle, whose clear water it conveyed to the town. Many of the arches and piers remain perfect. It is a

picturesque subject for the artist's pencil.

The train, on quitting Fréjus Stat., passes over the site of the Roman harbour. rt. are seen the Porte Dorée, and the so-called Pharos. Soon after the shore is reached at

2 m. *St. Raphael* Stat.

Napoleon landed here in 1799, on his return from Egypt, and embarked hence, in 1814, for Elba. St. Raphael was the birthplace of the Abbé Sièyes, and it is supposed of Julius Agricola, father-in-law of Tacitus, the historian.

Between Fréjus and Cannes the rly. is carried along the shore of the Mediterranean, skirting the rocky base of the *Esterel* chain. The promontory separating the Bays of Fréjus and Napoule, and ending in Cap Roux, is traversed by numerous tunnels cut in the red sandstone and porphyry, deep cuttings, high embankments, &c.

This part of the route is extremely picturesque, a real Corniche in miniature, passing by

5 m. *Agay* Stat. on a pretty cove.

Though the peaks of the Esterel are bare, near their bases the aloe, cactus, and date-palm flourish in the open air; and the umbrella pine, as in Italy, raises its graceful head close to the sea-shore. The Esterel mountains are partly of porphyry, and are highly picturesque in their forms, as is invariably the case where that rock occurs. The red porphyry was worked by the Romans, and used by them for the buildings of Fréjus; one of the ancient quarries has been discovered about 1½ m. from the shore.

After leaving behind Cape Roux, the rly. crosses a sandy plain before reaching Cannes; several villas are passed on the l., among them those of Lord Brougham, the Duke of Vallombrosa, &c.

CANNES STAT., N. of the town, near the principal street (the Cours and Rue d'Antibes.) (Inns: H. Bellevue; H. du Pavillon; H. Beausite, very good,—all three in the best situations

of the W. quarter, and outside the town, on the road to Fréjus;—Grand Hôtel de Cannes, H. Gonnet, H. Gray, H. Beau Rivage, H. Impérial, H. de la Plage, on the sea-side E. of the town;—H. des Princes, on the Cours de la Marine, good;—H. du Nord, H. de Genève, H. de la Poste, H. du Louvre (nearest to the station), H. d'Europe and H. d'Angleterre, good second-rate hotels;—H. de Provence, 1 m. N. of the town, very good, and, being situated inland, will be preferred by those who suffer from the sea air. The hotels on the shore E. of the town are all more or less liable to the inconveniences of defective drainage and exposure to the mistral, which blows right upon them. The H. du Golfe, on the Golfe de Jouan, 3 m. E., is well situated. At most of the hotels are tables-d'hôte at 6 p.m., 4 to 5 fr.

Pensions.—They are numerous and good; but as their proprietors are constantly changing, and new establishments are annually added, it is difficult to name them with certainty. Those of Miss Stafford, in the Villa Christiana; of Madame Antonia, opposite the church; the P. d'Angleterre and P. Fatio, on the W. side of the town; P. Beaurivage, on the sea, on the E. side; and the P. Belair, Lesur Jamin, and Penant, more inland, can be recommended. It would be advisable for strangers to lodge at an hotel on their arrival, and to seek for themselves a suitable Pension when they have determined on the quarter of the town where they will take up their abode.

House Agent.—Mr. John Taylor, 18, R. de Fréjus, can be recommended for the hiring of villas or apartments, and business of general agency, engaging servants, &c. He may be consulted on all matters connected with a sojourn at Cannes. He publishes a list of strangers in January, February, and December. There is a *Reading-room* adjoining his office during the season, which contains the principal English newspapers. Subscription 7½ frs. monthly, 25 for the whole season. Mr. T. is also a wine-merchant.

Villas.—Houses, mostly with gardens attached, can be hired of every size, and in all situations. They are invariably let by the season (from October to May); but all particulars, and forms of leases, can be obtained of Mr. J. Taylor, who will draw up the agreements and inventories, take charge of and deliver up the furniture, &c.

Restaurateurs supply families in their own villas with dinner at 3 or 4 francs a head. On the W. side are Tournaire, Traverse du Rédan; Luigi, Pensione Italiana; Désiré, Pension Anglaise; and Christin, Pension d'Angleterre. On the E. side, Roubert, Restaurant du Commerce; au Friand, R. du Port; Blanc, and others, in the town.

Cafés.—De l'Univers and des Allées, both on the Cours.

Baths.—Hot and cold, fresh or sea-water baths, at the Bains St. Roch. Villa Mathilde, R. de Fréjus, or at Monge's, on the Boulevard Malakoff.

Club.—Cercle Nautique de la Méditerranée, on the Boulevard de l'Impératrice, to which strangers are admitted for one month or a longer period. Subscription balls and concerts are given here during the season.

Post-Office.—Rue Bossu. Letters must be posted by 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. for Marseilles, Paris, and England; before 4 for Nice and Italy. From England they are delivered every day except Tuesday, at about 6 p.m. and 3 p.m., from Italy at 8 a.m.

Bankers.—Messrs. Aune, père, fils, et Barbe, Rue du Port; and Messrs. Lacroix, of Nice, every Tuesday from 12 to 5 p.m., at Taylor's English agency.

Physicians (English).—Dr. Battersby, formerly physician to the W. Hospital for Diseases of the Chest at Torquay, and his son; Dr. Whiteley, the longest established at Cannes.—**French:** Drs. Buttura, Gunbert, and Segond, the latter Assistant-Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Paris.

Surgeons (French).—M. Buttura, M. Gazugnaire, and others.

Dentist.—Dr. J. W. Spear, an American, who practises at Berne during the summer.

Chemists.—Gras, on the Cours de la Marine; Girard, Quai St. Pierre.

Booksellers.—Robaudy, R. d'Antibes; Veuve Maillan, R. du Port; Ferran, on the Allées.

Masters of Languages, Music, Drawing, &c., can be heard of at Robaudy's library, or at Taylor's.

Photographers.—M. Emile Messy, 3, R. Grande; M. Contini, R. de Fréjus.

Guide-books.—'Cannes, Promenades des Etrangers,' by M. Victor Petit, Robaudy, 1866; 'Guide Portatif,' by F. Mouton, useful as a local directory.

Carriages and Horses can be hired by the season or job of Reynard, Delpiano, Victor, Viguier, Laugier, and at the Laiterie Layet, 24, R. d'Antibes. At the last place, and also at Bernard's in the same street, very good asses and saddles can be procured at 2 frs. 50 c. the course, or from 3 frs. to 3 frs. 50 c. when a guide is taken. Excellent milk and butter, and also ass's milk, can be had of Mad. Layet.

Omnibuses ply to and from the rly. stat., and also from St. François on the E. to La Bocca on the W., serving the line of hotels and villas on the Antibes and Fréjus roads.

Voitures de place, in general open cabriolets, are stationed at either end of the Cours de la Marine, with charges fixed by a tariff.

Pleasure-boats, sailing, or with oars, are well appointed. "Le Vengeur and La Josephine can be especially recommended"—R. W. G. Fares, with 2 men, 1 fr. 50 c. to 2 frs. an hour, or from 6 to 10 frs. for the day.

Grocers, Confectioners, &c.—The best are—Barbéry, Barneaud, Blanc, Maison du Friand, Au Faisan doré, Pahud, Maison des Isles d'Or, Escarras-Mail-lan frères, and Tivan.

Hairdressers and Perfumers.—Guigues, R. du Port; Cresp, R. d'Antibes.

Wine-merchants.—Mr. J. Taylor, at the English Agency, 18, R. de Fréjus, and the principal grocers.

Bakers.—Boulangerie Allemande, 17, Quai S. Pierre, for French, English, and German bread; Joseph Bonnet, in the R. d'Antibes; and C. Bonnet.

Fruits, dried or candied, and Bonbons, are prepared to perfection by Joseph

Nègre at Grasse. Robaudy is his agent here. Also F. Barneaud, 11, R. d'Antibes; and Blanc, R. du Port.

Climate. — The climate is perhaps more equable than that of Nice or Mentone, the air not being so keen as in the more exposed situations at the former, nor so relaxing as at the latter. The W. side of the town, on the Fréjus road, the quarter of *la Bocca*, is the most agreeable position for a residence. On the E. side the land lies low until N. of the rly., when it rises over a low promontory to skirt the *Golfe de Jouan*, now becoming fringed with villas. For those who suffer from the sea air, producing often nervous irritability and want of sleep, the villas and hotels on the N. side of the *Route de Grasse*, and towards *le Canet*, will be preferable.

English Churches.—Christ Church, on the R. de Fréjus, a neat Gothic edifice, built by Mr. Woolfield, whose pretty Gothic residence is close to it. This ch., with its recent enlargements, has been erected entirely at Mr. W.'s expense, who also pays for the warming and lighting; chaplain, Rev. E. Neville Rolfe. Trinity Church, N. of the R. d'Antibes, behind the Grand Hotel, and near the rly. stat., will be the most convenient for persons living in the town of Cannes, and at the hotels on the Plage. There are also French Chapelles Évangéliques, in one of which the Scottish Presbyterian service is occasionally performed.

Cannes, down to 1831 a poor fishing village, has rapidly risen to be a flourishing popular watering-place, with a Pop. of 9618. It owes its prosperity, in a great measure, to Lord Brougham, who, having been prevented crossing the Italian frontier to Nice, by the Sardinian authorities, on account of the cholera in that year, took up his residence here, and quickly became alive to the beauties of the spot, its fine vegetation, and the serenity of its climate. The old town, on the shore, on the margin of a small harbour, and on the E.

slope of the hill, is an uninteresting place in all respects, save the lovely views from its summit. The principal street is that which forms the high road from Fréjus to Antibes. From either side of the old town, along the shore, and up the hills in its vicinity, have spread a swarm of houses and villas with gardens. The W. end of Cannes is considered the English quarter: it extends from *La Bocca*, a narrow pass at the S. base of the Castle-hill, along the high-road to Fréjus. Here are the villas of Lord Brougham, recognised in an orange-garden on l., with its Doric portico, and a huge baronial coat of arms on the front. The *Chateau des Tours*, a huge ugly pile, in the E. E. style, a kind of miniature Windsor Castle, which belongs to the Sardinian Duke of Vallombrosa; the villas Grandval and *Sta. Ursule*; the hotels of *Beausite*, of *Bellevue*, and of the *Pavillon*. Many of these villas have been purchased by Frenchmen.

The sea-bathing is very agreeable, and may be continued till the end of October, and recommenced in April; but the regular bathing season is not supposed to begin till May or June, when visitors flock to Cannes from Grasse, Digne, Aix, and other inland neighbourhoods. As there is little or no tide in this part of the Mediterranean, horse machines are not required, but little wooden huts are erected on the sands to serve as dressing-rooms for the bathers.

On *Mont Chevalier*, round which the old town was built, stands the ch. of *Notre Dame d'Espérance*, much revered by sailors, and decorated with their ex-voto offerings. Adjoining it are the ruins of a square tower, erected in A.D. 1070 by the Abbot of Lérins, feudal lord of the coast from Fréjus to Antibes, and which was, in later times, surrounded by defensive works. The view from the terrace on the E. of the ch. is very fine and extensive.

The *Market* is held on the *Cours de la Marine*, but is indifferently supplied. Partridges, woodcocks, and roe-deer will be found during the winter season.

John dory, red mullet, sea bass or loup de mer, sardines, and the langouste or sea crawfish, are the best fish. Soles, gurnard, and mackerel, are sometimes taken in the bay. Mutton is very good. Poultry plentiful.

Flower Culture.—Jonquils, violets, roses, lemon-scented geraniums, cassia, jessamine, and other flowers, are grown in great quantities for making scents. The orange is cultivated chiefly for its blossoms. The gathering of it commences about the end of April. The dried peel is also used for the manufacture of Eau de Portugal and other perfumes.

Walks and Excursions, in carriages, on foot, or on ponies or donkeys, are numerous, and the scenery is everywhere beautiful. From the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation, it is no exaggeration to call the environs a natural garden. Towards the end of February the wild flowers, which are the glory of this neighbourhood, begin to appear in numbers too great to be told; scenting the air, and delighting the eye.

La Croix des Gardes, a rocky height, about 500 ft. above the sea, N.W. of Cannes, a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., crossing the bridge over the ravine of the Riou, commands a view extending, in clear weather, to the mountains of Corsica.

About 1 m. farther to the N.W. are the picturesque crags of the Rocca-billère, commanding a magnificent view. Excursions may also be made to the glass-works of the Bocca; the pine-wood; Mt. Cassien and its chapel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the river Siagne; la Napoule, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and Théoule; to Maure Vieille, and other places in the Estérel Mts.; Auribeau, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Pégomas, and the country around; le Cannet, 2 m., a pleasant retreat for invalids, where Mlle. Rachel, the tragedian, ended her days; Mougins, and the chapel of N. Dame de Vie; Grasse, 10 m. (Rte. 136); chapel of S. Antoine; Vallauris, and the potteries of M. Massier; the rocky valley leading thence to the Golfe de Jouan; Antibes, 7 m. Stran-

gers should not fail to visit the fine orange-gardens of les Hespérides on the Croisette, a narrow promontory dividing the Gulf of la Napoule from that of Jouan; and the grounds of the Duke of Vallombrosa, and M. Grandval, on the R. de Fréjus, both creations of Mr. Woolfield.

A boating excursion to the Iles de Lérins, which lie in the bay, is among the most popular and usual of all from Cannes. Boats may be hired to go and return for 10 or 12 frs. The distance from the lighthouse to the Ile St. Honorat is about 4 m.

The Ile Ste. Marguérite, covered with a pine-wood, one of the group of 2 isles called Lérins, in whose citadel, once a state prison, the Man in the Iron Mask long lingered. It was built about the year 1637. The dungeon in which that mysterious personage was confined (1686 to 1698) is still shown; its walls are 12 ft. thick, and its solitary window is guarded by treble ranges of iron bars. The only approach to it was through the governor's dwelling. In the midst of a small garden is a curious square building, with a door in each side. On the Ile St. Honorat are remains of a fortified convent, a church, and a baptistery now in ruin, deserving the attention of the antiquary. Over the E. door of the ch. is an early Christian bas-relief in white marble. The most interesting object is the Castle Convent, in which the monks sought refuge when the Saracens or other pirates landed. It consists of a donjon-tower, surrounded by a loop-holed wall, and a chapel, and abounds in secret stairs and prison-cells. The modern building is now occupied by a religious order engaged in the education of boys. Suppressed during the first Revolution, the Abbey of Lérins, and the island, became the property of Mlle. de Sainval, a celebrated actress, and was finally repurchased, and restored to devotional purposes, under the protection of the Bishop of Fréjus.

A fine and settled day should be selected for this excursion, as the trip is disagreeable, and often dangerous, in squally weather. Those who are

NICE.



1. Cathedral and Episcopé.
2. Ovoir de Marché.
3. French Protestant Church.
4. English Church and Cemetery.
5. Hôtel de Ville.
6. Tribunal.
7. French Theatre.
8. Theatre.

9. Post Office and Museum.
10. Lycée.
11. Library.
12. Statue of Charles Felix.

Hôtels :—

- A. de France.
- B. de l'Université.

- C. des Etrangers.
- D. Chateaux.
- E. de la Méditerranée.
- F. Victoria.
- G. d'Angleterre.
- H. Royal.
- I. Salles de Lecture Visconti.

curious in provincial gastronomy should try the "*bouillabaisse*" of Provence, which can be skilfully prepared on the Ile Ste. Marguérite if ordered beforehand.

On leaving Cannes the rly. crosses the plain near the sea, and afterwards rises over the low ridge of la Croisette that separates the gulfs of Napoule and Jouan; several handsome villas are seen on the declivity of the olive-clad hills on l.

4 m. *Golfe Jouan Stat.*, near the sea, in the midst of orange-gardens.

Napoleon landed $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Cannes from Elba, in March, 1815, with a force of 1100 men, including 500 grenadiers of his former guard, 200 dragoons, and 100 lancers, but without horses, and 4 pieces of artillery, which he left here. He bivouacked in a neighbouring olive-garden, and at midnight took the road to Grasse.

The rly. now crosses the peninsula to

4 m. *Antibes Stat.*, passing on rt. the fortified walls and the principal gate into the town.

Antibes (*Inn*: Poste, not good), a little seaport (6064 Inhab.), situated on a promontory jutting out into the sea, looking beautiful at a distance, and commanding views of the Maritime Alps. Close to the *Ch.* are 2 towers of Roman masonry, almost the only relics of *Antipolis*; some Latin inscriptions are built into its walls. A curved pier thrown out from the shore connects it with some islets in the bay. Antibes was fortified by Vauban, who also built the strong fort on the N. side of the entrance to the harbour.

The conical hill of La Garoupe, surmounted by a *lighthouse*, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk from the town, commands a wide expanse of sea and coast-line E. as far as Bordighera and San Remo.

It is a delightful drive hence to Nice, through irrigated grass-grounds and plantations of olives.

5 m. *Vence-Cagnes Stat.* The town of Cagnes, upon a hill on l. crowned

by an old *Castle* of the Grimaldi family, converted into an hospital and barrack.

Vence is an old town still surrounded by walls and towers. The *Ch.* of Notre Dame contains monuments of several bishops. Beyond here the rly. descends through some deep cuttings towards

The river Var, which once divided France from the Sardinian states. It is an unmanageable stream, rolling enormous masses of shingle down into the sea, which the current of the Mediterranean pushes constantly to the W., grinding them smaller the further they are carried.

The rly. and carriage-road cross the Var by a viaduct of 6 arches. Its piers are founded on piles sunk nearly 30 ft. deep in the sand of the river bed.

The old wooden Bridge over the river, and the village of St. Laurent, formerly the French frontier town, are seen a little higher up on the l.

From here the line ascends gradually for 3 m. along the low hills bordering the Mediterranean to gain the

NICE TERMINUS.

Omnibus to all the best hotels; fare, including luggage, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Omnibus to every part of the town, setting down travellers; fare 30 c. Hackney carriages and flys; fares high, especially after dark and for luggage. The station is scarcely half a mile from the town, descending by the Avenue du Prince Impérial, a fine wide street, to the Place Masséna and Pont Neuf.

Nice is now reached—1st, by rly. in $23\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Paris; invalids may break the journey by sleeping at Lyons, Avignon, and Toulon, where the most comfortable Inns are;—2nd, by steamer from Marseilles in 15 hrs.;—3rd, from Turin by railway as far as Cuneo, and thence by posting, malleposte, or diligence; the time occupied by the latter conveyance, rly. included, being 25 hrs., and by malleposte 22.

NICE—*Nizza di Mare* in Italian.—*Inns*: H. d Angleterre, in the Place du Jardin Public; good table-d'hôte, with a civil master, Steinbruch, who

speaks English fluently; this is now one of the most comfortable hotels at Nice. Madame S. is an Englishwoman.

H. des Iles Britannique, also on the Jardin Public; much improved and newly fitted up under the management of Valetta, a very civil and attentive person, formerly of the Hotel Cavour at Milan.

H. de France, on the Quai Masséna, one of the best tables-d'hôte in Nice, 5 frs.; the house in every respect comfortable and good.

H. des Anglais, near the sea, at the corner of the Jardin Public. This hotel belongs to the Mediterranean Hotel Company. Complaints of general inattention, cookery, and charges.

H. de la Méditerranée, on the Promenade des Anglais, facing the sea, kept by Palmieri; table-d'hôte 5 frs., dinner in apartments 7; this hotel is well situated.

Grand H. Royal, in Longchamps, a new house in an excellent situation, kept by the Santis, most obliging people, the wife an Englishwoman. This house is most elegantly and comfortably fitted up, and with very reasonable charges—table-d'hôte, including wine, 4 fr.; breakfast, 2 fr.; service, 1 fr. or 75 c. for each member of a family. The situation of this hotel is particularly well suited to invalids labouring under nervous or asthmatic affections, by whom living near the shore ought to be avoided. It has also the advantage of a garden, and of being close to the English ch. and promenade. Bachelors and single ladies may live here, en pension, at the rate of 12 fr. a day, everything included.

H. Chauvain, on the Quai St. Jean Baptiste, near the Pont Neuf, a very good house generally speaking; some of the rooms, however, are gloomy.

Hôtel Victoria, a large establishment W. of the town, close to the beach: table-d'hôte at 5 frs.; everything else expensive, especially apartments; the mosquitos here in the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec. are often very annoying.

H. de Nice, in the Quarter of Carabacel, excellent, in one of the best

situations for persons suffering from asthma and nervous affections, the air being less exciting and irritating than near the sea.

H. Bellevue, at St. Etienne, good.

H. du Louvre, Rue Grimaldi, very good table-d'hôte; much praised for its cookery.

H. des Etrangers, Rue du Pont Neuf; charges reasonable; chiefly frequented by travellers passing through Nice.

H. de l'Univers, kept by How in the business quarter, the Place S. Dominique, and near the Turin diligence and Malleposte office,—improved.

H. du Paradis, on the Boulevard du Midi, frequented by French families; more economical than the houses on the Promenade des Anglais and Jardin Public: the landlord civil and obliging.

H. des Princes, at the E. extremity of the town; near the shore, under the Castle-hill, which protects it from the northerly winds, "clean and comfortable."

H. de l'Europe, Rue de France, a quiet family house.

H. du Nord, frequented chiefly by Russians and commercial travellers.

H. de l'Orangine at Cimies, in the Villa Gerebzoft, is in a delightful situation, with fine bracing air and a lovely view; it is well spoken of by those who can afford to pay the very high prices charged; a bachelor can scarcely expect to live in it for less than 30 frs. a day.

The other hotels at Nice are—H. Brezzi, Boulevard Longchamps; H. Helvétique, Rue de France; H. du Prince de Galles, at Carabacel, in a good situation: &c.

As a general observation, it may be stated, that the hotels at Nice have become of late years as expensive as those in the largest capitals in Europe: although every article of marketing, and house-rent, are comparatively moderate; complaints have been universal, not only as regards the high charges, the attempts at extortion even in some of the first-class houses, the want of attention and of ordinary civility, the inadequacy, little variety in, and bad

quality of the food at the tables-d'hôte, even where prices as high as those in Paris, Florence, or Rome are charged. Unfortunately visitors are in some measure at the mercy of hotel-keepers, as lodgings can only be procured in private houses for a lengthened period, the season, which lasts from November until May.

Boarding-houses : Pensions.—The following are amongst the best:—Marine Villa, pension, Promenade des Anglais, with a small garden; and l' Pension Visconti, at Cimies, near the Roman Amphitheatre, both kept by Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, are well spoken of: terms—for a single room, with breakfast, lunch, dinner, and tea, "fare very good," 10 frs. a day: the inmates at the one may take their meals at the other, when it suits their convenience.—Pension Guilbot, or Helvétique, at Longchamps: same prices, service and fare good: the situation of this house is well suited for persons labouring under pulmonary affections.—*Pension Millet*, in the Rue St. Etienne; this is an extremely well-managed house; terms 12, 11, and 10 frs. a day, according to the floor on which the bedrooms are situated. Wood for firing, and lights, the only extras, supplied at the dealers' prices. No charge for service. Board of servants, 5 frs. a day.—*Pension Rivoir*, in a good situation on the Promenade des Anglais: very clean; meals served in private apartments ("a party consisting of two masters and a servant, having a large drawing-room and bed-rooms, and their meals served separately—breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, fire, and lights—paid 40 frs. a-day in the height of the season").—*Pension d'Italie*, Rue Masséna, very quiet, with good rooms. *Pension Suisse*, 27, Rue des Ponchettes, and *Pension Julienne*, are chiefly frequented by French, Swiss, and Germans.—*Pension Russe*, Rue Chauvain.

Persons living in boarding-houses will do well to settle their bills at the end of every week, as cases have occurred, and by no means rarely, of a demand being made for breakages, which could not be verified after a

lapse of time, and hence nothing remained but to pay.

Lodgings may be had to suit every class of persons, although, as in the case of hotels, the prices have been also raised to an exorbitant extent of late. A list of the houses and apartments on hire may be seen at the offices of

House-agents.—Dalgoutte, No. 9, Rue du Paradis, an active and attentive man, who keeps also a list of foreigners arriving at and leaving Nice;—Samaritani, the longest established in this line of business; his wife speaks English and German;—Lattes, near the Pont-Neuf;—and Tieffin, Place Charles Albert, &c. In hiring furnished apartments, the general system is that the agent is paid by the owner; but in this respect there is a good deal of shuffling. Visitors ought to see that all agreements are made in writing, and to mark particularly that charges for water, gas, porter (*concierge*), be included in the rent; and that a clause be inserted, if any necessary article of furniture be wanting, they can procure them at the owner's cost, he paying for the inventory. All crockery, china, glass, linen, &c., should be gone over piece by piece, since, if on giving up possession there be the smallest stain or crack, the lodger will have to pay for it as if it were new. It will also be necessary to stipulate that all washing of furniture, hangings, curtains, &c., be at the charge of the person who lets, that of table and bed linen only being at the lodger's. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the price of lodgings. The following has been sent to us from Nice by a person well acquainted with the subject:—"An apartment of 7 or 8 rooms, of which 4 or 5 look towards the south, on the Promenade des Anglais or Jardin Public, will cost 5, 6, or 7000 frs. for the season; one of the same size at Carabacel, in a villa, from 4000 to 6000 frs.; at St. Etienne Longchamps 3500 to 5500; an apartment of 8 or 9 rooms on the Quai Masséna from 3000 to 5000, and on the Boulevard du Midi something less. Small villas in

the environs from 4000 to 6000; larger ones from 9000 to 15,000. Very comfortable apartments may be procured in the Place and Rue Grimaldi at Longchamps, well situated, and sheltered from dust and wind."

Restaurants.—None very good; several send out dinners in heated tin boxes on the Roman plan. The best are—Restaurant Français, Quai Masséna; Julien, in the Rue Masséna; Restaurant Anglais, kept by Escoffier, on the Promenade des Anglais; Augier, Avenue du Prince Impérial; Lavit, Rue Masséna; Bellissime, Rue de Longchamps—the two last are the best for sending out dinners: they do not keep restaurants, properly speaking; Scala, at the corner of the Rues de France and Grimaldi; the London House, Rue de la Croix de Marbre, in the English style. The system is to pay so much a day; bread, wine, and dessert not being generally included. Persons living in furnished lodgings will find it more economical to obtain their meals from a restaurateur's than to employ cooks, who are not here remarkable for their honesty, and who will generally charge more than the actual cost, and, what is still worse, furnish meat of an inferior quality.

Cafés.—The principal Cafés are on the Corso, near the Theatre. The Café Américain, and Café du Commerce. The Café de l'Univers, Boulevard du Pont Neuf, and Café Royal, two elegant cafés, at the corner of the Avenue of the Prince Impérial and Place Masséna.

Confectioners, Pastrycooks, &c.—Rumpelmayer, Place St. Etienne, perhaps the best in Nice, furnishes evening parties; Maras, Rue du Pont Neuf; Café Américain; Cresp, Rue St. François de Paule, for biscuits and rusks. The best ices are to be had at the Cafés Américain, Vittoria, and de l'Europe.

Physicians.—There are several excellent physicians here, whose practice is almost exclusively confined to English and Americans. Dr. Pantaleoni (speaking English fluently), so long estab-

lished at Rome, and so well known amongst our countrymen who have resided there, is one of the most eminent medical men in Italy at the present day; he practises as physician and accoucheur; and lives at No. 1, Place Masséna, 2nd floor. Dr. Travis, M.D., Member of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 15, Quai Masséna. Dr. Gurney, 41, Rue de France. Drs. Crosby and Drummond. Dr. Pasquale, a Neapolitan physician, who practises amongst our countrymen, and speaks English. Dr. Pressat, an eminent French practitioner. Dr. Labinsky, a Polish physician, Place du Jardin Public. The fee expected by the 3 first medical men on our list is 20 frs., and double when called to Cimies or places at a similar distance from Nice.

Homœopathic Physicians.—Dr. Montanari, Place Masséna, speaks English. Dr. Escallier.

Post Office in the Place Napoléon. Letter-boxes in different parts of the town.

Poste aux Chevaux, behind the Théâtre Français.

Chemists, Apothecaries.—Daniel, on the Quai Masséna, and Musso, Rue du Pont Neuf: both have English assistants. Musso is also celebrated for his dried fruits and syrups, of which he is an exporter upon a large scale. Peron, in the Rue du Pont Neuf; and Fouques, Place Napoléon. Leoncini, Place St. Etienne, has also an English assistant.

Dentist.—Mr. Hall, an American dentist, is by far the best; he lives at No. 3, Place Masséna.

British Consul.—A. Lacroix, Esq., Rue St. François de Paule, in the same building as the Municipal Library.

Bankers.—The principal are MM. Avigdor and Co., Place Napoléon; Lacroix and Co., at the British Consulate; Etienne, Carlone, and Co.; and Gartaud and Co., in the Cours; all of whom are very obliging towards their English customers.

Tradespeople.—As a general rule, tradespeople employed by foreign visitors make higher charges than those whose business is more confined to the

native population; but it must also be stated that the shops of the former are better supplied.

a. Grocers.—Berlandina, Rue S. François de Paule, is one of the best for teas, wines, and groceries in general; he is an obliging man, and will give information as to lodgings, servants, &c.;—Gent, on the Quai Massena, equally good; so are Barberi, 2, Croix de Marbre; Braud, 15, Rue de France; Stafforelli, Rue Chauvain; Carach, Rue du Temple.

b. Wine Merchants.—Berlandina, Barbery, Rue Masséna, 28, for French wines; Vrial, on the Corso, for wines of the country.

c. Bakers.—English bread may be procured at Martin's shop, forming the corner of the Rues de Masséna and du Paradis; Braquet, Rue de France; and Renz for German bread, No. 5, Rue du Paradis.

d. Tailors.—Thibaut is a good gentleman's tailor; and for ladies' habits, Gavarry frères; both in the Rue du Pont Neuf. Morrison, an English tailor, in the Rue de Paradis; and Mazzin.

e. Bootmakers.—Bouchon, in the Cours; and Brun: both very good.

f. Hatters.—Visconti, Rue du Pont Neuf, keeps French and English hats; Medecin, for ladies' hats. Nice is celebrated for its *straw hats*, of a peculiar form, for ladies, of late so fashionable, perhaps the best in Italy for protection against the sun; the principal shops where they can be procured are at Torri et Fils, Place S. Dominique, and Rue du Gouvernement. *Linen Umbrellas*, called *sun-shades*, an indispensable protection against the hot sun of Nice, may be procured at Fiat's, at the corner of the Rue du Pont Neuf, price 5 to 10 frs. Those in grey silk (*soie écrue*) lined with green are the best, but more expensive.

h. Merceries, Silk, &c.—Ade, Place Masséna, well supplied, but expensive; Orengo, Place S. Dominique, more reasonable; Mazoury and Sauvin, in the same Place, aux Villes de France; Gonin, Jardin Public.

i. Modiste.—Valery-Gros, 3, Place Masséna; Madame Mock, Jardin Public;

Mesdames Gregory and Fiesola, Place Charles Albert.

k. Linen-drapers.—Weeks, Place du Pont Neuf, Cassini, and Messiah: all well supplied.

l. Turnery, Marqueterie.—Nice is celebrated for its inlaid woodwork, a kind of mosaic in coloured or died woods, like those of Sorrento and Tunbridge Wells. The best shops for it, as well as for turnery, which is largely manufactured here, are—Cian-do's, in the Rue S. François de Paule; Galliena and Cera, in the Place S. Etienne, who also give lessons in their art, now a good deal practised by English ladies; Lacroix, Rue du Pont Neuf; Gimelle, Place Charles Albert; Nicolas and Lacroix, in the Rue de Paradis.

Booksellers, Circulating Libraries, News-rooms, Stationery, &c.—Visconti's, in the Cours, is the largest establishment of the kind at Nice, and a general place of rendezvous for foreigners; the collection of newspapers, reviews, and other periodicals in the reading-room is extensive and well chosen, for which the subscription is 5 frs. for 1 month, 13 for 3, and 24 for the season or 6 months. Visconti lets out also English and French papers. Giraud, a very obliging man, in the Jardin Public, keeps a good circulating library and bookshop. Jugla, also house-agent, 13, Rue Masséna, has published good maps of Nice and its environs.

Parcels Conveyance Agency.—A. Collin and Co., 15, Place St. Dominique, can be recommended for this purpose; they despatch parcels to and from England regularly. Time employed on the way (by rail) about a fortnight; their agents in London being Messrs. Bosson and Co., 18, Fish Street Hill. This will be a convenient mode of disposing of one's winter luggage at the close of the Nice season.

Clubs, Cercles, &c.—There are 2 clubs at Nice: the oldest, called the *Société Philharmonique*, to which foreigners are admitted on being presented by one of the members, gratuitously for the first 10 days, and after-

wards by paying 10 frs. a month, 25 frs. for 3, and 50 for the year;—and what may be called *the English Club* from being chiefly frequented by our countrymen, in the Place Masséna: there is a table-d'hôte dinner at 6 frs., for which the members must inscribe their names at an early hour. Gambling in the form of betting, although against the rules, has been much practised and complained of here. Both at the Société Philharmonique and at the English Club balls and concerts are frequently given during the winter, to which subscribers can bring their families. The principal Italian, French, and English newspapers are taken in at both.

Masters.—It is difficult to give a list of the masters in different departments; the best plan will be for foreigners to apply to their bankers, and at Giraud's and Visconti's libraries, for information, or for music-masters at the principal music-shops. The following can be recommended:—for *French*, Mons. Mallard; Madame Valle, Rue Croix de Marbre; Sig. Bertoni, a Roman, is an excellent *Italian* master; Sig. Ciaffei, also a Roman, is a first-rate singing-master, but his charges are high—10, 20, and even 30 frs. a lesson, according to the distance; Madlle. Cerasari, a Roman lady, is a very good teacher on the piano, and gives lessons in Italian; Madlle. Hubner, Rue Gioffredo, is a good mistress for the piano.

English Boarding School.—The Rev. D. Govell, M.A. Oxon., at the Villa Girard, receives a limited number of pupils, preparatory to undergoing their examinations for the Military and Civil Services. Mr. Nash keeps a very respectably conducted boarding and day school for English boys; in the summer he removes his establishment to one of the cool valleys in the mountains.

Pianofortes can be hired at Balbi's, Boulevard du Midi; Dalguette's, Rue du Paradis; and at Nolfé's, Place S. Etienne.

Protestant English Church, a handsome Gothic edifice, situated near

the Rue de la Croix de Marbre. It is supported by a grant from the Treasury, but chiefly by the contributions of the British residents; the contributions for sittings being—families, 105 francs for the season, and 15 additional for every servant; a single sitting, 10 francs for the first month, 15 for two, 25 for the season, and half these rates for children. Divine service is celebrated twice a-day on Sundays and holidays. The clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Childers. There is a second church, or *chapel of ease*, also a neat Gothic edifice, in the suburb of Carabacel, on the way from Nice to Cimies, where the Rev. Mr. Ward officiates. Closely annexed to the church in the Rue de la Croix de Marbre is the Protestant cemetery, chiefly tenanted by our countrymen. A new one has been opened in a less objectionable situation outside the town, and near the Var.

Vaudois Church, in the Rue Gioffredo; the Rev. M. Pilatte, minister. *Lutheran* (Confession d'Augsburg), in the Boulevard Longchamp service in German and French. There is a Scottish Presbyterian church at No. 5, Rue Masséna; and a French and German one, where the service is celebrated in those languages every Sunday.

Public Conveyances.—A malleposte from Nice for Turin daily, employing 22 hours, arriving at Turin at midday; and a diligence which employs 25 hours by the same route.

From Nice to Genoa 2 malle-postes or diligences daily. By one of these, at 8 A.M., and by paying an additional 20 francs, the traveller can sleep at Oneglia, and arrive at Savona or Voltri in time next day for the last railway train, thus traversing by daylight the whole of the beautiful road of Corniche. Fares 30, 35, and 40 francs; office on the Place Charles Albert.

The *Railway* between Nice and Genoa is progressing rapidly. It is expected to be completed in 1869, and opened as far as Monaco at the end of 1867.

Steamers.—There are frequent steamers sailing between Nice and Genoa; the best are those of the

Peirano Danovaro Postal Company, which leave Nice at 8 A.M., reaching Genoa in 9 hrs., consequently by daylight. They sail 3 times a week; accommodation on board excellent; boats generally large, quick and safe; at the present time they afford the easiest and most convenient mode of proceeding towards Italy, especially since Messrs. P. and D. have established a service in correspondence to Leghorn and Civita Vecchia—by this route travellers reach Rome in 2 days; office on the Cours. From Nice to Marseilles, also frequently; those of the *Fraisinet Company* 3 times a week. There is a weekly boat of the *Valery Company* for Corsica, alternately for Bastia and Ajaccio. A steamer leaves Nice twice a day during the fashionable season, for Monaco, performing the voyage in about 1 hr., and returning in the evening; the principal passengers being persons who frequent the gaming-tables, which are permitted by the prince of that place, as in several German watering-places, the profits from which form a considerable item in the revenues of that petty potentate. *Omnibus* to Mentone on the arrival of the steamers at Monaco, and carriages for hire in abundance.

Vetturini.—The most agreeable mode of reaching Genoa from Nice, by persons not pressed for time and by families, will be by vetturino. Carriages will always be found ready to start. They are in general good as to vehicles and horses; but it will be necessary before leaving to sign a written engagement. The time occupied is generally 3 days; the hire will depend on the number of horses and passengers, and, above all, on the period of the year—that when the charges will be highest being when foreigners are rushing away from Nice towards Southern Italy, and especially to Rome, in the early spring: a good carriage with 4 horses ought not to cost more than 15 napoleons; with two, 10 to 12. *Plana* near the *Croix de Marbre*, and *Felice* near the *Palais du Gouvernement*, are respectable agents for hiring them.

Hackney-coaches, fiacres, &c., abound: 1 fr. 50 c. the course; 2½ frs. an hour

with 2 horses for the first hour, and 2 fr. for every subsequent one; with one horse, 2 frs., and 1 fr. 75 c.: the course in the town, 1 fr. with one horse. There is a very onerous additional charge from the rly. stat., especially upon luggage, making the charge, although scarcely any distance exceeds 1 mile, as high as from the stations in Paris and London to their most distant quarters. "I had to pay 3 frs. from the station to the *Place Masséna*, distant ½ m., for self and two portmanteaus, accompanied by much impertinence, in Nov. 1866."—*J. P.* The excursion to *Villefranche* and returning, 6 frs. But in going beyond the city limits, it will be necessary to come to an understanding as to the fare before starting. Omnibuses for the hotels await the arrival of the principal trains; fares 1 to 1½ fr., according to the quantity of luggage.

Omnibuses within the town, and in different directions to the neighbouring suburbs, from the *Place Charles Albert*, fare 25 c.

Nice, in Italian *Nizza*, called also *Nizza di Mare*, and *Nizza Maritima*, to distinguish it from *Nizza della Paglia*, in the province of *Alessandria*, was formerly the capital of a small independent sovereignty governed by its counts in the middle ages. It passed successively into the hands of the Counts of Provence, of the Angevin sovereigns of Naples, until the end of the 14th centy., when it was sold by *Ladislaus* to *Amadeus VII.* of Savoy, in whose family it has since remained, except during the French revolutionary war and empire, to which it was attached, until 1860, when it was ceded to France; it is now the chief town of the French *Département des Alpes Maritimes*. (Pop. 50,180.) Considerable doubt exists as to the first foundation of Nice and the origin of its name, but it is generally believed to have been peopled by a Phœcean colony from Marseilles, as early as the 5th centy. of Rome; during the Imperial period it was a port of some importance, from its vicinity to *Cemenelum* (the modern *Cimies*), the Roman capital of the Maritime Alps. The name of

Nice is derived by some philologists from *Nike*, in memory of a victory gained by its early Phœcean colonists over some neighbouring Ligurian tribes.

Modern Nice offers few remains of ancient art; we must seek this on the hills above it, near where the capital of the Maritime Alps stood. The mediæval town appears to have been entirely situated on the l. bank of the Paglione torrent, and round the base of the hill on which its castle stood, the whole of that on the rt. bank being of very modern date, chiefly during the present centy., and since the great influx of foreigners; of late years the town has been much extended also in a northerly direction, and the quarter bordering on its little port much enlarged and embellished.

The city consists of three principal portions: that on the rt. bank of the Paglione, called the Quartier de la Croix de Marbre; the Old Town with its modern additions; and the Port. The quarter of the Croix de Marbre is that principally occupied by foreigners; it borders the river with a handsome quay filled with gay shops. The square called the Jardin Public is surrounded by handsome buildings, at the extremity of which is the street leading towards the French frontier, and a new parade, the Promenade des Anglais, facing the sea, constructed by subscriptions chiefly of the English visitors, to employ the poor during a year of scarcity. The English church and cemetery is in this part of the town, which derives its name of Croix de Marbre from a marble cross erected in 1538, on the occasion of the arrival of Paul III. to bring about a reconciliation between Charles V. and Francis I., "when so great was the difficulty of adjusting the ceremonial, or such the remains of rancour and distrust on each side, that they refused to see one another, and everything was transacted by the intervention of the Pope, who visited them alternately." — *Robertson's Charles V.* The white marble column opposite this cross was put up in 1823 to commemorate the two visits of Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814.

N. of this runs the Rue Grimaldi,

a newly built street, with several good houses, amongst which the Hôtel de Louvre, all tenanted by foreigners.

The quarter of the Old Town extends from the Paglione to the foot of the Castle-hill; on the side of the sea it is bordered by the Boulevard du Midi, a handsome quay or parade, affording a delightful walk, in the direction of the port, of more than a mile. Parallel to this are the Rue St. François de Paule and the Cours, where the theatre, public library, and principal cafés are situated. Farther N. is the Rue du Pont Neuf and Place St. Dominique, the centre of business; and at its N. extremity the large Place Napoléon, which forms the entrance from the sides of Turin and Genoa. The quarter close under the hill is the oldest part of Nice. Near this are the market, the cathedral, principal churches, &c.

Between this quarter and that of the port is the Castle-hill, an insulated mass of limestone, which rises to an elevation of 800 ft. It was formerly crowned by a strong castle, besieged and destroyed by the Duke of Berwick, general of Louis XIV., in 1706, who has left in his *Mémoires* a very interesting account of the siege operations. This hill has been laid out as a public promenade, the entrance to which is towards the Place Napoléon. Some Roman remains have been recently discovered on the summit, towards the S.E., especially 3 sepulchral sarcophagi of the 5th centy. From the summit the view is most extensive, Corsica being easily seen, in clear weather, especially early in the morning and before sunset.

The quarter of the port, originally a low crowded place, has been greatly improved, and is approached by the Quai Parade of the Ponchettes from the W., and by the Rue Cassini from the N. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring persons. The little port itself, capable of admitting vessels drawing 15 ft. water, is protected by 2 moles, at the extremity of the outer one of which is a small lighthouse and a strong battery. The entrance is somewhat difficult, and at no time can

it be considered as a place of refuge, from the difficulty of its approach in heavy weather.

Trade and Manufactures.—The principal are in vegetable productions of the country around. *Candied fruits* and *syrops* are made in large quantities for exportation; one of the largest establishments being that of M. Mouso, on the road to Villefranche, beyond the harbour. *Perfumery* and *essences*.—Messrs. Warwick and Co. have recently founded a large wholesale establishment, on the same system as those at Grasse, in the Avenue du Prince Imperial, near the rly. stat., to which visitors are freely admitted.

The principal objects worthy of the traveller's notice at Nice are—

The *Cathedral* or Ch. of S. Reparata, the principal ecclesiastical edifice of the town: it is in the Italian style of the 17th centy., and offers nothing remarkable as a work of art. The same observation applies to the pictures over the principal altars.

The *Public Library*, in the Rue St. François de Paule, is open daily from 9 till 5. It contains about 40,000 volumes, and is well supplied with works of modern Italian and French literature. In the first room are preserved fragments of 3 ancient milestones, the best preserved of the 3rd Consulate of Hadrian, discovered on the Via Julia, a branch of the Via Aurelia, near Turbìa; indicating the dcv. mile from Rome.

The *Museum of Natural History*, at No. 6, Place Napoléon, near the Post-office, open from 12 to 3 on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, consisting of two large rooms, in the first of which is a remarkable series of painted models or facsimiles of mushrooms found in the province, and formed by Mr. Barla, an amateur, who has expended a large amount on it. Here also are the Palæontological Collections formed by Dr. Perez, particularly rich in the cretaceous and tertiary fossil shells of the county of Nice, and in the

bones of quadrupeds in the breccia which fills the crevices and caverns of the calcareous rock of the Castle-hill. In the second room are the *Zoological Collections*, rich in ornithological specimens, in the fishes and other marine animals of the adjacent Mediterranean, especially of the naked mollusca, formed by the late Dr. Verani, a local naturalist of great merit.

Geology.—It may not be out of place here to give a general sketch of the different formations which constitute the environs of Nice, as many of our readers may wish to occupy themselves in their walks around with geological investigations. "Commencing in the ascending order, the oldest rock in this part of the Maritime Alps is a metamorphic conglomerate, called *Verrucano* by the Tuscan geologists, which may be seen about San Dalmazzo and on the road to Tenda. On this lies, at Isola, an extensive calcareous deposit referable to the lias and inferior oolite of England and to our Oxford clay, and with the characteristic fossils of the latter beds in the Vallée de St. André. The *Coral rag* constitutes the greater part of the range of hills that separate the bays of Nice and Villefranche, and the promontory of Montboron, on which is situated the lighthouse. To this portion of the oolitic series belong the deposits of gypsum which exist close to the town. The limestone of this period is frequently converted into *dolomite*, as may be seen at the foot of Montalbano and in the Castle-hill of Nice. The only fossils hitherto discovered have been corals and the *Diceras Arietina*, near to S. Pons. Upon the coral rag, near the small bay *des Fosses*, lies a series of beds of a compact limestone, without fossils, which may be referred to the Portland system. The Neocomian and Cretaceous systems are well developed about Nice. The *gault* exists, with its characteristic fossils, in the valley of the Madonna del Laghetto, in the ravines W. of the village of Esa, and on the Mont Chauve, N. of Nice. In

the two former places good collections of its fossils may be procured. *Green-sand*.—The best points for studying this formation will be perhaps along the E. side of the peninsula of Sant Ospizio, as we shall notice in our excursion to Villefranche and that promontory. The same may be said of the upper cretaceous rocks, which abound in the most characteristic chalk fossils, *Gryphæa columba*, *Ananchites ovatus*, about the village of S. Jean, and on the headland of San Ospizio itself. *Tertiary System*.—The members of the tertiary period, the most developed about Nice, are the eocene and pleiocene. The eocenic strata are well characterised by their fossils in the escarpments along the E. side of the peninsula of S. Ospizio, between Beaulieu and the village of S. Jean, especially in the small Baie des Fourmis. The richest localities, however, for these fossils are in the vicinity of Drap and Pallarea, on the road from Nice to Turin, where about 400 species have been already found and described by Signor Bellardi. The pleiocene strata, with the exception of a small patch near La Trinité, are confined to the W. side of the Paglione, and occupy all the low hilly region between it and the Var, so remarkable for its rich olive-plantations, and which presents so marked a contrast with the bare and arid region of the limestone hills on the E. side of the first-mentioned river. The pleiocene strata appear identical with those of the Subapennine hills, and of the patches which exist along the Corniche road and at Genoa. *Quaternary*.—An interesting quaternary deposit, which rises to upwards of 50 ft. above the present sea-level, and containing marine shells identical with those now living in the Mediterranean, may be seen covering the eocene beds between Beaulieu and S. Jean, on the E. side of the promontory. The dolomitized coral rag, which forms the greater part of the insulated hill on which stood the castle of Nice, is penetrated at its S.E. extremity with fissures and caverns, in which bones of extinct quadrupeds have been frequently found. These remains are accompanied by

bones of fresh-water turtle and some marine shells, as may be seen in the museum. The bones of quadrupeds are referable to the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, hog, several species of ruminants, &c."

Climate of Nice.—When Nice first became the resort of British residents, the salubrity and advantages of its climate were perhaps overrated, but at present there is too great a tendency in a contrary direction, in comparing it with other places adopted as a residence for invalids. With its few drawbacks as regards climate, Nice offers advantages from its situation, its resources, the facility of now reaching it by railway, from England, &c., vastly superior to most of the places which have been placed in competition with it. Situated at the opening of a mountain valley, enclosed by hills which in winter are often covered with snow, the wind descending from them is sometimes cold and stimulant; but the greatest drawback perhaps is the dry N.W. wind or *mistral*, which, crossing Provence from the Pyrenees, is very trying to invalids while it lasts, and is attended with another inconvenience, clouds of dust, which no amount of watering can prevent. The great advantage which the climate of Nice offers in winter is its clear atmosphere, bright sun, and comparative absence of rain, which always renders the chamber of the invalid cheerful. The temperature seldom falls below freezing during the clear, serene winter nights, and is then produced more by radiation than by an absolute diminished temperature. The daytime is warm, sometimes inconveniently so, even in December; and persons subject to nervous headaches, or determination of blood to the head, will do well not to expose themselves too much to the sun, or in doing so to use the grey linen parasols so generally adopted. The mean temperature of Nice, deduced from 15 years' observation, has been found to be $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit. The greatest heat in July and August, $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; the greatest cold in January, $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; the mean temperature

during the 3 winter months, $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, during the 3 spring ditto, 58° ; in June; July, and August, 78° ; in the autumn, 62° : January being the coldest, and August the hottest months. As regards the effect of the climate of Nice on disease, it may be pronounced excellent in cases of chronic rheumatism, gout, and paralysis; very good in visceral obstructions, dyspepsia, &c., in scrofulous and glandular affections, especially in children, owing to the dry, bracing nature of the air. In pulmonary complaints of an advanced stage, a residence at Nice is not to be recommended; in incipient or threatened consumption, unaccompanied by febrile irritation, a winter residence in Nice is less objectionable. In all affections of the brain, this climate will prove prejudicial in the extreme. "In female sufferings, patients cannot go to a better place." It may not be out of place to add that the Sea-bathing at Nice is good, something similar to that at Brighton, on a shingle beach. Bathing machines on the English system have been lately introduced; those who prefer a sandy beach will find some beautiful situations in the deep coves, near Villefranche, and round the peninsula of Saint Hospice.

Among the low hills on the W. side of the Paglione and behind Nice the air is milder and less stimulating than in the lower situation about the town and nearer the sea. The climate of some of the towns along the *Riviera* is undoubtedly milder than that of Nice, as is also the case round the bay of Villefranche, owing to their more protected situation by headlands from the sharp mistral, and not being at the mouths of valleys descending from the Alps; Mentone and San Remo are peculiarly favoured in this respect.

The advantages of Nice may be summed up in a few words: a delightful winter climate, except during the few days that the mistral blows, with very little rain; a town possessing all the resources of many capitals as regards lodgings, masters, recreations, tradespeople, supplies, a Protestant church, [France, 1867.]

English medical men, and abundant society for those inclined to take part in its gaieties; and, since the rly. has been opened, at the easy distance of 3 days' journey from England. The climates of Pisa and Hyères, Cannes and Mentone, are perhaps more equable, but certainly damper, than that of Nice, and consequently more relaxing, and these places possess fewer social advantages and resources. Connected with its climate, a most important matter for invalids arriving at Nice will be the *selection of their winter residence*. The most agreeable at first sight would certainly appear to be that overlooking the sea, and near the shore; but in many ailments—such as asthma, nervous and paralytic affections, chronic gout, acute pulmonary sufferings—this quarter must be avoided in consequence of the wind, glare, and dust; the sufferer from them in the more removed quarters of Longchamp, St. Etienne, and Carabacel will enjoy sleep, and comparative ease and quiet. Let persons, therefore, affected with nervous asthma, bronchitis, the more acute stages of pulmonary consumption, seek a retreat away from the shore. There are excellent inns at Longchamp (H. Royal), and at Carabacel (H. de Nice). Among the inconveniences near the shore may be added the strong S.W. winds, and especially the mistral with its clouds of dust so deleterious to the sight and lungs. The invalid before settling down for the winter will do well, in every case, to consult his medical adviser, the best judge of the climatological advantages or otherwise of the different quarters on disease.

EXCURSIONS IN THE ENVIRONS OF NICE.

One of the most interesting, in an antiquarian point of view, is to Cimiez, the Civitas Cemeneliensis of the Romans, and once the capital of the Maritime Alps. Cimiez is less than 3 m. from Nice, and may be reached in an hour either on foot or in a carriage.

The pedestrian can combine in the same excursion other interesting points, as St. Pons, returning by the Fontaine du Temple, the Vallée Obscure, and St. Barthélemy. The road to Cimies branches off from the rt. bank of the Paglione at the N. extremity of the town, and, ascending rapidly between high walls which exclude all view, and bordered by villas, at the end of 2 m. reaches the well-preserved ruins of a small Roman Amphitheatre, called by the peasantry the *Tino delle Fade*, or Bath of the Fairies; it is 210 ft. by 175, and could have contained about 8000 spectators. A short distance further on the rt. is the Franciscan Convent of Cimies, which is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Diana at the ancient *Cemenelum*. The ch., which has been newly repaired, contains a picture by Ludovico Brea, the only artist of any eminence whom Nice has produced. In front of the ch. is a square planted with gigantic ilexes, and an interesting Gothic marble cross of the 15th centy. Annexed to the convent is a burying-ground, a favourite spot of repose for the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Nice. Not far from here, in the villa of Count Garin, are some Roman ruins, the supposed remains of a Temple of Apollo.

At St. Pons, about a mile from Cimies, by an abrupt stony path, is an extensive convent over the rt. bank of the Paglione. It stands on the site of one where Charlemagne is said to have dwelt on his way to Rome in 777. The place is more celebrated as having witnessed the assembly of the inhabitants of Nice in 1388, when they declared for Amadeus VII. of Savoy.

La Fontaine du Temple, and the Fontaine de Mouraille, both in very picturesque situations, may be reached by the pedestrian from Cimies, or more easily from Nice, combined with a visit to St. Barthélemy and the Vallée Obscure. The Fontaine du Temple derives its name from the ch. of St. Marie du Temple, founded by the Templars. The neighbouring Vallée Obscure is a fine gorge, a *Via Mala* in miniature.

CHÂTEAU DE S. ANDRÉ, FALICON AND ITS GROTTO.

This excursion may be performed in a carriage by the road running along the rt. bank of the Paglione as far as St. Pons, and from thence along the same side of the torrent of S. André by the road to Levens. The Castle of S. André is a very picturesque ruin, surrounded by plantations of aloes and cacti: the Grotto is at a short distance beneath the Castle, from which a path leads to it. Crossing the torrent, the pedestrian will soon reach the village of Falicon, from which, following the road to Levens, he will arrive, about a mile further, at the Grotto of Falicon, at the base of Mont Cavo or Mont Chauve, one of the elevated limestone peaks which bound the district of Nice towards the N. The grotto is very picturesque, and lined with stalactites; it is of a circular form: there are some remote smaller chambers which have not yet been explored.

The geologist will find much to interest him in the excursion to S. André and Falicon.

EXCURSION TO VILLEFRANCHE, CAPE ST. HOSPICE, ETC.

This excursion, the most interesting for beautiful scenery, may be easily performed in a day. To the geologist it offers a great variety of objects for observation, as during it all the formations found about Nice may be seen in a limited space. The best mode of proceeding for ladies will be to reach Villefranche (about 2½ m.) in their carriage, and from there to cross the bay in a boat, or to walk round the head of the bay along the beautiful Corniche road which leads to Beaulieu. It is a very pretty drive from Nice keeping the sea in sight all the way, rounding the point up the hill by Smith's Folly, a castellated edifice, on a bare rock, to Villefranche along the new road, the distance from the Place Napoléon and the Rue Cassini, where the

road commences, being about 3 m. There is a fair little Inn at Villefranche ; but we would advise travellers to lunch or dine at old Gianetta's homely Locanda, at the pretty little cove of St. Jean, on the S. side of the peninsula of St. Hospice, where they will find a comfortable meal and a good good bed, should they desire to prolong their stay. A new Inn, the Victoria, of greater pretensions, has been lately opened near St. Jean.

The road to Villefranche, by the old and now less frequented road, leaves the Place Napoléon on the rt., and, after passing a kind of faubourg, reaches the bottom of the hill which separates the Bay of Nice from that of Villefranche. An ascent of 450 ft. through olive groves leads to the summit of the low neck or pass called the Col de Villefranche. Instead of proceeding immediately to Villefranche, the lover of the picturesque will do well to take a path on the rt., which in a few minutes will bring him to the Fort of Montalban, on the highest point of the range of Montboron, which separates the two bays, and from which, or a little further S. near some ruined buildings, he will discover the whole coast-line from near S. Remo on the E., by Ventimiglia, Mentone, Monaco, to St. Tropez, on the W., passing by Antibes, the islands of St. Marguerite, the mouth of the Var and its low delta. The Fort de Montalban commands the Bays of Nice and Genoa, and from its height (950 ft.) a magnificent view of the valley of the Paglione, Nice, and of the rich district between it and the Var, covered with one continuous olive forest extending to the foot of the last spurs of the Alps. Returning to the Col of Villefranche, a road leads to the pretty town of that name, which from its cleanliness offers a striking contrast with the older parts of Nice, and with the other towns along the sea-coast. Villafranca, or Villefranche, owes its foundation to Charles II. of Anjou, King of Naples and Count of Provence, in the 13th centy. It is near the head of a most lovely land-locked bay, which

offers a secure anchorage for vessels of the largest size. Before the Government of Piedmont became possessed of Genoa and its maritime territory, Villefranche was the naval arsenal of the House of Savoy : it contains a good dock, storehouses, &c. ; but since then, Genoa having become the great maritime station, Villefranche was almost abandoned as a naval post. Commanding the dock is an extensive fortified castle, and a Lazzaretto. Though so close to Nice, the climate is much milder, scarcely ever feeling the inconvenience of the cutting mistral, or of the blasts from the snow-capped Alps. Orange, lemon, and carouba trees abound in its territory, and its beautiful gulf is not only rich in fish for the table, but furnishes a very ample field for the student in zoology, from the abundance and variety of its marine mollusca and zoophytes ; indeed, Villefranche will prove one of the best localities for the naturalist wishing to study the varied animals of the Mediterranean, as the fishermen are the most expert, and furnish the greater proportion of fish for the market at Nice. A beautiful road leads from Nice to Beaulieu along the N. side of the bay, on a ledge overhanging the Mediterranean, and parallel to the rly., and passing through woods of orange-trees, olives, carouba, pistachio, &c. : at the distance of about a mile it suddenly emerges on the Bay of St. Jean, and a very agreeable path, which strikes off on the rt. and along the top of the cliff, will carry the tourist to the small village of St. Jean, on the E. side of the peninsula of St. Ospizio : or a boat may be hired at Villefranche, which will enable him to cross the bay to Passable, from which a stony path across the isthmus leads to the same village ; but, although less fatiguing, this route offers nothing of the beauty or interest of the former. St. Jean consists of an Inn (Gianetta's), where a fair fish dinner may always be had ; and while this is preparing, a walk of half an hour will bring the tourist to the S.E. extremity of the peninsula, crowned by a circular fort, at the foot of which is the chapel of

the patron saint, a recluse, who died in the tower where he was here immured in the 6th centy. It was on this portion, called *Fraxinet*, that the Saracens established themselves, and were only expelled in the 10th centy. In the bay between Cape St. Ospizio and Beaulieu, opposite to St. Jean, is the Madrague or Tunny-fishery of Nice; it is in activity from February until the autumn, and, being the one most accessible to the passing traveller along the shores of the Mediterranean, will well repay the trouble of a visit; no other exists until we arrive near Genoa. Instead of returning by the same route, let the tourist take the path S. of St. Jean, leading to the lighthouse, along the E. declivity of Mout Canferrat, and along the W. side of the wild bay des Fosses: a different path will take him from the lighthouse to Passable, where boats will generally be found to carry him across the bay to Villefranche in 10 minutes; or he will find a pleasant path round the head of the bay, amidst olive and carouba trees. The little bay or cove N. of the landing-place of Passable is by some antiquaries supposed to be the *Olivula Portus* of some ancient Itineraries.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO THE PENINSULA OF ST. HOSPICE, &c.

However foreign to the object of this work to enter into details on dry scientific subjects, as many of our countrymen during their sojourn at Nice may be disposed to turn their attention to the interesting geological features of the country around, no part of it is better calculated to show the succession of the formations which enter into its structure than the environs of Villefranche and the peninsula of St. Hospice. The tourist, on leaving the Faubourg de Villefranche, at Nice, begins to ascend the chain of Montboron, which is composed of highly inclined strata of limestone of the oolitic series, probably of the age of our great oolite of the West of England, and of the coral rag. The Château or

Fort of Montalbano is perched on strata changed into dolomite, a metamorphism very common in the environs of Nice, the effect probably of the porphyritic eruptions of the chain of Estrelles. If the geologist before arriving at the Col, at a small oratory or chapel, will turn off to the l., the path will lead him to a ravine excavated in the gypsum, which is evidently a part of the oolitic series, although its origin as a metamorphic rock (produced by the action of sulphureous emanations on the limestone) is probably posterior to the deposit of the cretaceous formation, and even of the eocene beds. At the Col de Villefranche the green beds of the cretaceous rock lie on the dolomite. On arriving near Villefranche, let the pedestrian take the road on the l. to Beaulieu, and, rounding the N. side of the bay, he will soon find himself on the same rocks of the cretaceous system as he had seen at the Col de Villefranche; before arriving at the lowest part of the neck of land which separates the two bays, these latter are covered by a quaternary deposit containing shells still living in the Mediterranean, and which continues to the escarpment of the bay of Beaulieu, where it attains an elevation of 50 ft. above the level of the sea. Having reached this point, let him descend the escarpment to the thick bed of seaweed which covers this part of the beach, and he will find under the quaternary deposit a cliff of inclined strata of sandy marls abounding in *Foraminifera*, and farther S. of *nummulites* and other well-characterised fossils of the Eocene period. Following the sea-beach at the foot of the escarpment, he will be able to make a large collection of fossils. This Eocene deposit, here very limited in extent, lies on the cretaceous rocks in a kind of gorge, the latter reappearing in the Baie des Fourmis, where it contains numerous fossils, amongst others the *Exogyra Haliotidea* in great abundance; and in the ledge of inclined beds which form the N. side of the little Bay of St. Jean, millions of that most characteristic shell of the upper chalk, the *Gryphæa columba*, with *Spatangi*,

&c. These cretaceous beds form the whole of the small peninsula of St. Hospice, and may be seen resting on the oolitic ones behind the village of St. Jean. From the latter place let the geologist take the path leading to the *Baie des Fosses*, and following its W. side he will discover successively the lower beds of the Neocomian series, with *Nautilus pseudo-elegans*, *Belemnites dilatatus*, *Ammonites intermedius*, &c.; and beneath a compact limestone, which probably represents our English Portland beds, resting on the coral rag full of madrepores, and which forms the whole S portion of the peninsula on which the lighthouse stands, the Mont Canferrat as far as the small Bay of Passable, the bareness and aridity of which contrast so singularly with the richly wooded region situated upon the cretaceous and tertiary rocks.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO LA TRINITÉ, DRAP, AND PALLAREA.

This excursion may be made easily in a carriage, as the principal points of interest lie close to the high post-road leading from Nice to Turin. Following the l. bank of the Paglione, the road runs along the base of the Mont Vinaigrier, and Mont Gros, formed of Jurassic limestones, as far as the chapel of Notre Dame du Bon Voyage, where the Paglione bends to the N.E., and from which to the village of La Trinité we pass over the cretaceous system. This village is at the W. extremity of a kind of island of Pleocene marls, extending for a short distance on either side of the torrent of the Magnan, and offers perhaps the best point in the environs of Nice for studying this modern marine deposit. After leaving La Trinité, the road continues for about 2 m. farther to the village of Drap, still on the cretaceous or Neocomian beds, which about the latter village contain a great variety of our English greensand fossils. Continuing along the banks of the Paglione, we at length reach Pallarea, a

short distance on the rt., in the environs of which abound fossils of the Eocene period. of which nearly 400 species have been collected, and described in Signor Bellardi's work on the 'Fossils of Nice.'

Persons residing at Nice, and making the excursion from there to Mentone and Monaco, will do well on reaching Turbia (2 hours) to send on their carriage to the junction of the Nice, Mentone, and Monaco roads, to wait for them, and walk down the steps to Monaco: the descent will be accomplished in less than an hour. Donkeys can be hired at Monaco to reach the carriage. The drive to Mentone is a very agreeable one, a pleasant way of spending a day in the spring.

FROM NICE TO TURBIA, MONACO, MENTONE, AND THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

Nice to	Kil.	Miles.
Turbia	18	11
Mentone	31	19

Steamers sail twice a day from Nice to Monaco during the season; performing the voyage in about an hour. Omnibuses and other conveyances to the town of Monaco, the Casino, and Mentone on the arrival of the boat at the pier.

The rly. between Nice and Monaco is nearly completed, and will be opened during the present year. After crossing the Paillone the line enters a long tunnel under the hill of Montboron, to debouche at its E. extremity on the Bay of Villefranche, leaving which on the rt. it crosses a second tunnel, and then traverses the olive-clad peninsula of Beaulieu, along which it runs, close to the shore, until it reaches the Monaco Stat. below the town. Omnibus to the town and Casino.

Until the rly. has been opened the traveller must proceed either by steamer to Monaco or by the old post-road, which we shall proceed to describe.

Leaving Nice by the Place Napoléon and the alley of plane trees which leads

also to the road of the Col di Tenda and Turin, the road to Montone soon commences to rise, and for the next 10 miles is one continuous ascent: this route, which has replaced the once dangerous Corniche, was commenced by the French, who, before the fall of Napoleon I., carried it nearly to Ventimiglia, from which it has been completed by the Sardinian government to Genoa, under circumstances of great engineering difficulties. The views during the ascent to Turbia are very fine, especially over the subjacent lovely bays of Villefranche, St. Jean, Beaulieu, the promontory of St. Ospizio, and the village of Eza on a high peak. The road attains its greatest elevation (2100 ft.) 2 m. before reaching Turbia: soon after passing a column on the road-side, called the *Colonna del Rè*, from its having been erected to commemorate the visit of one of the late kings of Sardinia, a road turns off on the l. leading to the sanctuary of La Madonna del Laghetto, in a romantic valley at the foot of Monte Sembola, and through which the Via Julia, a branch of the Via Aurelia, passed between Turbia and Cimies: several remains of Roman antiquities have been discovered hereabouts; the most remarkable is the Milliarium, now preserved in the library at Nice, marking the DCV mile. A very gradual descent from here brings us to

11 m. *Turbia*, a village at an elevation of 1900 feet above the sea, upon a col or saddleback between two limestone peaks. *Turbia*, a corruption of *Trophæa*, was probably a Roman station on the Via Julia. The *Trophæa Augusti*, which stands close to and S. of the village, was erected by Augustus: it is now a ruin; the mediæval tower by which it is surmounted forms a remarkable object in the landscape. Of the Roman construction only the basement remains: it consists of fine blocks of quadrilateral masonry, and is supposed to have been surmounted by successive stories, tapering to a point, decorated with sculptures and statues like some of the sepulchral monuments on the Via Appia near Rome. On this basement was an inscription commemorat-

ing the victories of Augustus over the Alpine tribes, of which only some detached fragments have been discovered: one contains the letters RVM-PILI, forming part of the name of one of the vanquished tribes (*Trumpili*), which is recorded in Pliny's description. It is not known at what period the Gothic tower which surmounts the *Trophæa Augusti* was erected, but it long served as a mountain fastness, and was reduced to its present dilapidated state in the 17th century by the *Maréchal de Villars*, who blew it up at the instigation of Louis XIV.'s ally, the Prince of Monaco, thus destroying what man and 17 centuries had spared. In some of the itineraries *Turbia* is assigned as the limit or boundary between Italy and Gaul, and is certainly naturally so, being placed on a pass over the most inaccessible spur of the Maritime Alps, which descends to the shores of the Mediterranean, and round the base of which neither the ancient nor modern rulers of Italy had succeeded in carrying a line of communication now to be effected by the rly. Leaving *Turbia*, the road descends rapidly. Soon after emerging from the village a splendid view, embracing Monaco, Mentone, and the Mediterranean, opens, and a road branches off to the former town, but with so rapid a descent as to be only suited for mules or pedestrians: the traveller who may wish to reach Monaco by carriage, must proceed by one which branches off on rt. after passing *Roccabruna*.

Persons residing at Nice, and making the excursion to Mentone and Monaco, will do well on reaching *Turbia* (2 hours) to send their carriage on to the junction of the Mentone and Monaco roads to wait for them, and walk down the rapid slope to Monaco: the descent on foot may be accomplished in an hour. Donkeys can be hired at Monaco to reach the carriage. The drive to Mentone is a most agreeable one of about 4 m., among groves of olive and Carouba trees.

[*Monaco* (*Inns*: Hôtel de Russie, in the Piazza opposite the Prince's palace;

H. Bellevue, at the opposite extremity of the town, where it is entered by the carriage-road from the Port; H. de Paris, adjoining the Casino, 1 m. from the town, wherein the gambling-tables are established, annexed to which are a magnificent *salle-à-manger* a restaurant, and café.

Monaco, the capital of the smallest European monarchy, is now reduced to the town itself, and to a very small territory near the promontory on which it stands: seen from the N. it presents a picturesque appearance, surrounded by fortifications, and flanked with batteries commanding its little bay. It contains a population of about 1500 souls, and is the only part of its prince's dominions over which he still retains any authority: his flag, a shield supported by two monks, in allusion to the name of Monaco (*Monachus*), may be seen floating over its castle whilst he resides in it.

The history of the principality of Monaco, including the towns and territory of Mentone and Roccabruna, is obscure; it seems to have been one of those allodial domains which escaped feudalization in the middle ages, and over which the Emperors of Germany had no authority: we find one Carlo Grimaldi in possession of this little sovereignty in the middle of the 14th century, but this seems only to have been an Imperial restitution, for the dominion appears to have been granted as early as the 10th to one of his ancestors by the Emperor Otho, for the part he took in the expulsion of the Saracens from Provence and this part of Liguria. The reigning family became extinct in the male line in 1731, in the person of Antonio Grimaldi, whose only daughter married into the French family of Thorigny, and from whom the present Prince of Monaco, Charles Honoré, of the house of Goyon-Matignon, and who has assumed the arms of the Grimaldis, is descended. Considerable discussion had arisen as to his being the legitimate heir: by the exertions, however, of his relative Prince Talleyrand, his title was acknowledged at the Congress of Vienna,

in spite of the protests of the then existing Grimaldis, one of the most ancient families of Genoa, also now extinct in the male line, whilst the principality was placed under the protection of the King of Sardinia, as suzerain. In 1848 the inhabitants of Mentone and Roccabruna, who had much to complain of the exactions and misgovernment of this petty despot, annexed themselves to the Sardinian monarchy, which was subsequently confirmed by a decree of King Charles Albert, and by placing Piedmontese garrisons at Mentone and Monaco. An attempt of the late prince to re-establish his authority at Mentone, in 1854, was met by his ultimate expulsion. France has stepped into Sardinia's shoes as regards the principality, having purchased it for 3,000,000 frs., whilst this petty sovereign is allowed to preserve his castle and to exercise authority in Monaco and its immediate vicinity alone, and, what is more to be regretted, to permit a company to establish at it a public gambling-house on the German system, the only pest of this description in Southern Europe. It is to be hoped that ere long the French Government will put down so glaring an exception to its general prohibition of public gaming. Its consequences have proved most disastrous to many, and introduced into the society at Nice a class of persons of very doubtful character.

The town of Monaco covers the level space on the top of its elongated promontory; at one end is the *Place d'Armes*, on one side of which is the Prince's palace, and, overlooking the sea and the port, two dilapidated batteries, with some antiquated specimens of French cannon: behind the palace is a garden (open at 2 P.M.), with good specimens of semi-tropical vegetation. The site is of remote antiquity, its foundation being attributed by some writers to the Greeks, even to Hercules, who undertook several expeditions to the coasts of Liguria; it is frequently alluded to as the *Monœci Portus*, and is noticed in the Antonine Itinerary, under the name of *Portus*

Herculis Monæci. Lucan gives an accurate description of its situation:—

Quaque sub Herculeo sacratus nomine Portus
Urget rupe cava pelagus; non Corus in illum
Jus habet aut Zephyrus; solus sua littora
turbat

Circius, et tuta prohibet statione Monæci.

Monaco was fortified by Louis XIV. for his protégé the duke. The principal ch., dedicated to Santa Barbara, contains the graves of some of the last Princes of Monaco.]

A continuous descent of 8 m., by the post-road, leads from Turbìa to Montone; about 3 m. from the former we pass on the l. the village of Rocca-bruna, one of the former possessions of the Prince of Monaco, perched upon a mass of Eocene breccia, of which two large pyramids are seen standing amongst the houses of the village; there are remains of an old castle and of some mediæval towers and walls above the town. A short way lower down the carriage-road to Monaco joins from the rt.

All this part of the country is highly romantic; every inch of ground capable of cultivation is attended to; gigantic olives rise to a considerable height on the mountain sides; and Mentone is approached by a handsome alley of plane-trees.

Mentone. (Inns: Grand Hôtel de Turin, W. of the town, with a fine view over the sea; H. de Londres, kept by Boggi, opposite; H. Victoria, an excellent hotel; H. du Pavillon, at the entrance of the town from Nice and near the sea, is very elegantly fitted up,—on the opposite side of the road, surrounded by a large garden, is the former residence of the Prince of Monaco, splendidly fitted up and let furnished, perhaps the most comfortable residence for a large family in Mentone; H. du Louvre, at some distance from the sea, an advantage in certain complaints, such as asthma, but rather second-rate; H. de la Méditerranée, and H. d'Angleterre, also on the W. Bay, in the principal street; the Hôtel and Pension Anglaise, kept by Clerici, is much frequented, and well spoken of, as being clean, com-

fortable, with moderate charges, and in an excellent situation on the E. bay, as is the H. de la Paix and H. des Îles Britanniques with a garden; H. and Pension de la Grande Bretagne, kept by Daziano, close to the English Church—good cookery, well furnished, with an obliging landlord and landlady; H. des Îles Britanniques; H. d'Ecosse, a new and large establishment, at the extremity of the East Bay.) All the hotels receive visitors *en pension*, the general charge for board and bedroom, being 12 frs. a day. Almost all the good houses are let furnished; Willoughby, the English grocer in the principal street, who can be recommended for his activity and fair dealing, being the principal agent, he prints, at the commencement of the season, a list of all the apartments to be let, with their prices. Mentone will be found the best resting-place for the first night for travellers by Vetturino, on leaving Nice; in which case the Victoria, H. de Turin, and H. de la Méditerranée will, perhaps, be the best stopping-quarters.

This city, of 5699 Inhab., is situated in a fertile district, and carries on a trade in oil, oranges, lemons, the produce of its territory. It has a clean, neat appearance, and a look of more prosperity and comfort than most of the towns of the Riviera. It consists of two portions, called the E. and W. Bays—the latter the best suited, perhaps, for invalids, from its being more protected from the cold winds from the Alps, and where now are some of the best hotels, with the English ch.; these two portions being separated by the old Genoese fort on on a projecting promontory. French is generally spoken at Mentone, whilst the lower orders use a peculiar patois. On the hill above are the remains of an old castle, now converted into the public cemetery, from which descended to the sea-side some turreted walls. At a short distance, under the Cape Martino, is a roadstead, resorted to by the coasters employed in carrying off its produce. The climate of Mentone is one of the mildest on the

Ligurian seaboard, and perhaps better calculated for invalids than Nice, as, fogs being unknown, the sky is generally cloudless; and the N.W. wind, or *mistral*, is seldom felt, in consequence of its being surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains in the direction from which it blows, and from the base of which, extending to the sea, the lower hills are covered with gardens of lemon and olive-trees, the former blossoming during the greater part of the winter. Of late years Mentone has become a favourite residence for invalids, and numerous villas in the vicinity and houses in the town have been fitted up for their accommodation.* The Church of England service is performed in an edifice, opened in 1863, in the E. part of the town, on Sundays and Wednesdays, by the resident clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the oldest British resident at Mentone. There is also a temporary chapel, soon about to be replaced by a permanent one, in the W. portion of the town, the chaplain being the Rev. W. Barber. Dr. G. A. Müller, a German gentleman and a good English scholar, accustomed to

* The advantages of Mentone, as a winter residence for invalids, have been well summed up by Dr. Bennet, who has resided here for several years, and who has greatly benefited by its climate in his own case, as endowed "with a cool but sunny atmosphere, so dry that a fog is never seen at any period of the winter either on sea or land, which must be bracing, invigorating, and stimulating." According to the same experienced authority, persons affected with pulmonary consumption, either in the early or secondary stages, derive great benefit from passing the winter here, whilst those in an advanced stage of that cruel malady will experience little advantage: indeed, in such hopeless cases, it will be much better not to expose the sufferers to a long and fatiguing journey, and to deprive them in their last moments of those comforts with which they will be surrounded at home. Consumption among the natives is rare, not one-tenth of what it is in the large towns of Northern Europe; and cholera, which has exercised its ravages in the other towns of the Riviera, has never broken out here as an epidemic. For further information respecting this Sanatorium the traveller is referred to Dr. Bennet's work (*Winter in the South of Europe*, 3rd edit., London, 1865), which, in addition to the medical information and advice to invalids which it contains, conveys many useful details on the geology, botany, and natural history generally of this particular district.

tuition, has an educational establishment in the Villa Massa: Dr. M. is well acquainted with our language, Mrs. M. being an English lady.

Physicians.—There are now 5 English medical men who reside at Mentone from the middle of October until May—Dr. Henry Bennet, who lives at the Pension Anglaise, Member of the London College of Physicians, and author of a very interesting work on Mentone and the climate of Southern Europe generally. Dr. B., who is an eminent practitioner in London, has spent the last eight winters here for the recovery of his health; his fee is that of a London practitioner, 25 fr.; he seldom goes out at night, only in extreme cases; Dr. Philip Frank, 1, Villa Massa; Dr. Montgomery, id.; and Dr. Siordet, also of the London College of Physicians; and Mr. Marriott, a general practitioner. There are several French and German medical men, the number of invalids from the latter country having considerably increased of late years. The leading native physician, Dr. Bottini, has written a very instructive essay on '*Menton et son Climat*.'

Carriages.—Public vehicles with high charges—a great want of cabs. An Englishman has started omnibuses which run from one end of the town to the other—a great boon for visitors.

A good road (5 m.) leads from Mentone to Monaco, and forms a very agreeable drive along the sea. A carriage-road is completed up the valley of Carrei to Monti, between Mentone and Sospello, on the high road between Nice and Turin. It ascends the valley of Carrei to the Col di Guardia, which it crosses by a short tunnel (2400 ft. above the sea). By means of it travellers can avoid the *détour* by Nice on their route to and from Turin and N. Italy generally; indeed, when the rly. has been opened to Mentone, this road will form the easiest mode even of reaching San Dalmasso, now a favourite summer residence, the Col di Tenda, and Turin, from Nice.

A new harbour is projected to the E. of the old Genoese fort, which will be

a great advantage to the trade of the place, and will allow steamers, now obliged to lie off and land their passengers in boats, to approach the new pier.

The scenery about Mentone is very beautiful: some of the mountains behind it, rising to 4000 ft. above the sea, afford splendid views over the sea extending as far as Corsica, and afford sites for very agreeable excursions—those to Castellare, Gorbio, Sospello, passing by Monti and the cascade of Carrei (known as the Gourg de l'Ora by the peasantry), Giutto, Grimalda, and Castello di S. Agnese, amongst others; whilst the more distant ones to the peaks of the Aiguille, le Berceau, il Gran Monte, Cima d'Orso, l'Acquella, &c., can be recommended. The drives about Mentone are beautiful: in addition to that to Monaco along the shore, those to Monti along the river of Carrei, and up the parallel valley of Borigo, being level for a certain distance and well planted, are admirably suited for invalids; indeed, in this respect Mentone has advantages over Nice. The excursion to Cape St. St. Martin, through olive and carouba groves, is most agreeable; it may be performed by the indifferent carriage-road, but more agreeably on foot, or by donkeys.

Geology.—The amphitheatre of mountains which surround Mentone are composed of limestones of the oolitic series, upon which rests the Eocene deposit which forms the lower hills descending to the sea. The strata on which the town rests, and the olive-clad hills rising from the sea, consist chiefly of a coarse sandstone, similar to the *pietra serena* of Tuscany, in highly inclined beds, with interstratifications of calcareous slates, the Tuscan *Galestra*.

Soon after leaving the E. bay of Mentone we enter the Italian territory; the road begins to ascend, and passes the frontier at the bridge of St. Louis over a picturesque ravine. The Italian Custom-house is at St. Mauro. From the Pont de St. Louis the road rises over the promontory of Murtola; not

far from the bridge and on the shore are some natural caverns in the red cliffs, in which have been recently discovered bones of extinct quadrupeds, with flint implements. From Murtola the road proceeds near the sea, as far as 8 m. *Ventimiglia*, first Italian town, the ancient *Albium Intermelium* (see *Handbook of N. Italy*) (Inn: *La Grande Bretagne*, E. of the town).

ROUTE 129.

AVIGNON TO NICE, BY AIX AND LUG.

	Kil.	Miles.
St. Andréol	20	12
Orgon	29	18
Pont Royal	47	30
Lambesc	57	36
Aix	78	48

The Branch Railway from the Rognac Stat. of the Avignon and Marseilles line (Rte. 127) will be the most convenient way of reaching Aix, so that this route is comparatively deserted and without post-horses. The rly. also passes near Roquefavour Aqueduct, the greatest object of interest. A railway is also in progress from Avignon by Cavaillon and Pertuis to Aix.

The post-road on quitting Avignon runs along the rt. bank of the Durance (*Druentia*). The *Canal de Crillon*, from the grandson of le Brave Crillon, who caused it to be made, is crossed near Bonpas. Here we cross the Durance by a long wooden bridge. A road runs hence to l'Isle, by which the traveller visiting *Vaucluse* (Rte. 125) may gain the route to Marseilles without returning to Avignon.

Near Bonpas is Noves, the reputed birthplace of Petrarch's Laura.

[Higher up the Durance, on its rt. bank, is Cavaillon (8034 Inhab.), where are some mutilated Roman remains—an *Arch of Triumph*, half-buried in the buildings of the Bishop's palace,

attributed to the Empr. Constantine, and a curious Romanesque church (St. Véran) of the 13th centy., with an apse of the 12th; attached to it is a curious *Cloister*. A great deal of madder-root is grown about Cavaillon.]

The Durance separates the Dépt. of Vaucluse from that of Les Bouches du Rhône.

12 m. *St. Andéol*. There is a cross-road from this to St. Remy, whose Roman monuments are noticed in Rte. 127. It lies at the foot of the low chain of bare limestone hills, called *Les Alpines*, visible to the S., extending from Tarascon to Orgon.

6 m. *Orgon* (*Inn*: Poste, not to be recommended), a town of 2984 Inhab., near the l. bank of the Durance, at the foot of a hill crowned by a ruined castle.

The *Canal de Boisgelin*, a branch of the Canal de Craponne, which conveys the waters of the Durance to the Rhône at Arles, fertilising a very extensive tract of land on its passage, is here carried through the rock by a *Tunnel*, known as the *Pierre Percée*.

The *Canal de Craponne* is crossed at

12 m. *Pont Royal*: there is a pretty fountain near the post-house here.

6 m. *Lambesc*, a town of 3500 Inhab., is passed on the way to

9 m. *St. Cannat*, where our road is joined by that from Salon, Arles, and Nîmes.

A hilly country succeeds, bare and bleak, but abounding in olives, and not interesting. A long and steep hill leads down to Aix; on its brow, close to the road, are subterranean *Quarries of Gypsum*, in connexion with which a great number of well-preserved fossil fish and insects are found. They occur in a fresh-water shale, whose laminations are so minute as to resemble the leaves of a book; on splitting them open the fossils are found between.

The *Montagne de St. Victor*, rising to the E. of Aix, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

11 m. *Aix Stat.*, at the entrance of the town, from which branch off 3

handsome streets. (*Inns*: H. des Princes, on entering the Cours, good; Palais Royal, both good.)

Aix, a flourishing town of 28,152 Inhab., is agreeably situated in a basin surrounded by hills of abundant fertility, amidst almond-groves and plantations of olive-trees, which furnish the esteemed *sweet oil of Aix*, the best produced in France.

Aix is connected with Paris and Marseilles by the branch rly. to Rognac, on the Paris and Marseilles line. Trains in 1 hr. to Rognac. (Rte. 127), more direct line, avoiding the *détour* by Rognac, in progress.

The broad street called the *Cours*, by which the town is entered, is very striking; it is lined with handsome houses, closed at one end by an iron railing, and ornamented with 3 fountains, one of which bears a statue by *David d'Angers*, of *le Roi René*, who is represented holding a bunch of Muscat grapes, the cultivation of which he introduced into France. During his reign Aix was a scene of gaiety and luxury, and the seat of art and literature. Within the modern or outer quarters of the town, which assume somewhat the aspect of boulevards, is the *Old Town*, the ancient capital of Provence, the resort of the troubadours, the home of poetry, gallantry, and politeness; the theatre of the courts of love, and of gay fêtes and tournaments, during the reign of Raymond Berenger IV. as well as of René of Anjou. It still retains in part its feudal walls and gates; its streets are narrow. Here stands, surmounted by an octagon belfry, the *Cathedral of St. Sauveur*, parts of which are very ancient, as the S. aisle of the nave, resting partly on a wall of Roman masonry, entered by a curious portal flanked by 2 Corinthian columns, probably antique, within which is a plain round arch. Attached to the aisle is a *Baptistery*, restored 1858, resting on antique pillars of polished granite. These portions are all in the Romanesque style, of the 12th centy., as well as the *Cloister*, remarkable for the variety of the columns supporting it. The nave is later, in the florid Gothic,

and the N. aisle shows traces of the Italian style. The main W. entrance resembles in character somewhat our perpendicular English Gothic, overloaded with ornament. The heads of the statues ornamenting it, destroyed at the Revolution, have been restored in the worst manner. The carved cedar-wood doors merit notice; they were executed in 1503. The bas-reliefs upon them represent the 12 Theological Virtues (or the Sibyls), and the 4 Greater Prophets, below: the ornaments, a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance, are very delicately executed. These doors are covered with a shutter to protect them, which the sacristan will remove for a small fee.

Within the ch. is a very good old picture of the Virgin and Child, on the top of a clump of trees, surrounded by a glory of Cherubim. Below, an angel appears to a shepherd, probably intended to represent Moses and the burning bush. On the outside of the two wings or shutters which cover the picture, painted in black and white, is the angel Gabriel appearing to the Virgin; and within are King René, and his second wife, Jeanne de Laval, both evidently portraits; he, attended by his patron saints, the Magdalen, St. Anthony, and St. Maurice; the queen, by St. John, St. Nicholas, and St. Catherine, the last a beauteous countenance. This picture is attributed, like many others in different parts of Provence, to King René himself; it is probably the work of a Flemish artist of the school of Van Eyck: its date must be posterior to 1455, as René did not marry Jeanne de Laval until that year. There are some marble bas-reliefs, which belonged to an antique Christian sarcophagus, representing Christ and the Apostles, in the chapel of *St. Mitre*; and others of the 15th centy. behind the altar of *St. Maurice*.

The Ch. of *St. Jean de Malte* includes some monuments to the Counts of Provence. The building is Gothic. In the sacristy of the modern ch. of *La Madeleine* is a painting of the Annunciation, attributed to *Alb. Dürer*.

The *Museum* contains numerous fragments of antiquity, inscriptions, mosaics, sculpture, bronzes, chiefly Roman, and found in the neighbourhood; including a torso of a youth, a tripod carved with a dancing female in relief, and a statue called *Hercules*; some curious bas-reliefs discovered at *Entremont*, near the city, and mosaics of *Apollo* and *Marsyas*. The *Pictures*, as usual, are for the most part mediocre; among the modern works one by *Granet*, a native of Aix, and the *Night of the 30th of March* (*Louis XVIII. leaving the Tuileries*) by *Gros*. In one of the halls is a monument to the *Marquis de Mejanès*, the founder of the library, his bust by *Houdon*. There are several other busts of celebrated individuals connected with Aix—*Tournefort*, *Adanson*, *Peiresc*, *Vauvenargues*, &c., all executed by *Ramus*.

The *Public Library* in the *H. de Ville* consists of 100,000 volumes, and some MSS., amongst others the *Heures*, or *Book of Prayers*, of *King René*, the miniatures said to have been painted by himself; several letters of *Mary Stuart*, &c.

In the *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville* is an old gateway with a clock bearing the date 1512. There are many pretty bits of carved stone, and other relics of ancient taste and splendour, in the narrow closes of the old town.

Aix, the *Aquæ Sextiæ* of the Romans, derives its origin from a Roman colony sent hither to defend the *Phocæan* colonists of *Marseilles* from the attacks of the *Salyes*, in A.U.C. 630. Its mineral springs served probably as an inducement for them to select this spot. The hot saline spring still exists, but it is neither very strong nor in high repute for its sanitary effects.

A *Bath-house* (*Etablissement Thermal*) is erected over the source in the suburb; there are remains of Roman vaults. The water is so slightly impregnated with mineral substances that the baths may with safety be taken as ordinary warm ones. The chief spring, called *Source de Sextius*, from the founder of the Roman colony,

Caius Sextius Calvinus, has a temperature of 87° Fahr. At the beginning of last century it diminished greatly in quantity, in consequence of wells being dug at a place called Barret, 2 m. off, which brought to light, at a short distance from the surface, very copious springs, similar in nature to those in the town, but cold. The authorities, however, ordered these sources to be stopped up; and 22 days after, the warm one of Sextius had regained $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of its original volume. It would appear, from this occurrence, that the source of heat must lie between the Source de Barret and that of Sextius.

Few provincial towns in France have produced a greater number of remarkable men than Aix: among them the learned Peiresc, the Marquis d'Argens, the naturalists Tournefort and Adanson, the painters J. B. Vanloo and Granet, General Miollis, and the historian Mignet. M. Thiers passed through his legal studies at the university here as fellow student with his friend Mignet.

Diligences to Le Luc; to Gap; Digne.

Railway by Roquefavour to Rognac Stat., and from there to Marseilles and Avignon, described in Rte. 127.

Canal to Marseilles from the Durance.

This highly important work of hydraulic engineering was begun 1839, and completed 10 years afterwards, under the able direction of the late eminent M. de Montricher. The canal derives its waters from the river Durance at a point near to Pertuis, 30 m. in a *direct* line from Marseilles; but, from the hilly nature of the intervening country, its length is developed to 54 m. before it reaches that city. The point of derivation, at Pertuis, is 614 ft. above the sea, between which place and Les Beaumes St. Antoine, near Marseilles, a length of 54 m., it falls to a level of 490 ft. (about 27 in. per m.) The section of this portion of the canal is calculated to convey the enormous quantity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tons of water per day, or 198,000 gallons per minute. In its course three chains of limestone hills

are pierced by 45 tunnels, forming an aggregate length of $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., one of which, the Galerie des Taillades, is 4026 yards long, whilst numerous intervening valleys are crossed by aqueducts. The *Aqueduct of Roquefavour*, the most remarkable, over the ravine of the river Arc (about 5 m. from Aix), is a structure of gigantic dimensions, and well worthy the attention of the traveller. In admiring this work many will doubtless be surprised to find so large a volume of water, with such ample fall, still carried across on the same principles as those adopted by the Romans, instead of by the substitution of iron pipes, which, owing to the facilities of the manufacture of iron, now so generally supersede the necessity of such expensive constructions. As a work of art this aqueduct will not suffer in comparison with the famous Pont du Gard, which it surpasses in height; while it partakes much of the same character in design. The whole is carried out in excellent taste, although it may be regretted that its principal arches are not of a more noble span. The greatest elevation of the aqueduct is 262 ft. and its length 1287 ft., its width at the base $44\frac{1}{2}$, of the water way 14, consequently double of the dimensions of Pont du Gard. Its total cost has been 151,394l. sterling, and it contains 51,000 cubic yards of solid masonry. In the execution of the tunnels great difficulties were encountered owing to the hardness of the rock and the presence of large quantities of water, particularly in sinking the shafts of the tunnel of les Taillades, where the expense amounted to an average of 24l. each yard in depth. The total cost of these shafts, added to the expense of the tunnel, amounted to 57,200l. mile. The whole work, from its origin to St. Antoine, at Marseilles, has cost 52 millions of francs, or 2,080,000l. sterling.

The object of this canal is to convey to the arid territory of Marseilles an almost unlimited supply of water for irrigation, and to the city a quantity sufficient for domestic and public distribution; for giving activity to various

branches of industry which may require water-power; and for disinfecting the tideless Old Port, by throwing a large body of fresh water into it.

Perhaps no work of this description has been undertaken in modern times with a greater amount of hardy conception, and determination to complete it to its fullest extent, almost regardless of expense. It has already succeeded in converting a bare rocky soil, almost unproductive hitherto, under the effects of a southern sun, to the condition of a teeming garden. The principal channel is continued from St. Antoine, but reduced in size one-third, and progressively diminishes, taking a circuit round Marseilles of 25 m., at an elevation of from 200 to 300 ft., commanding an area of many square miles. 5 other branch canals strike out of this, the aggregate lengths of which, including the main line and trunk canal to St. Antoine, amount to 97 m.

One of these branch canals is exclusively for the supply of the city of Marseilles, where it arrives at the level of 242 ft. above the sea.

A large filtering and service reservoir has been built alongside the Zoological Gardens, containing 40,000 cubic mètres, from which the water is distributed over the city by means of iron pipes, and to more than 400 fountains within its limits.

On leaving Arc the road to Brignolles passes under the heights of the *Mont St. Victoire*, and not far from the spot where Marius is supposed to have defeated the Cimbri, B.C. 125.

100,000 of the barbarians are stated to have been slain or taken prisoners, and the battle-field on the banks of the Arc was long known by the name "*Campi Putridi*," whence the name of the modern village of Pourrières.

7 m. *Châteauneuf-le-Rouge*.

7 m. *Grande Pugère*.

St. Maximin (H. du Var, indifferent) has a rather fine Gothic *Ch.*, very lofty within, but destitute of a W. front, without transepts, ending in 3 apses. It was founded by Charles II., King of Naples and Count of Provence, 1279, but seems chiefly of the 15th centy. The woodwork of the pulpit and sacristy is well preserved. Here are treasured the bones of the Magdalen, over the altar; her skull, with a bit of flesh adhering to the forehead, where our Saviour touched it! her arm gilt, and the coffins of several saints, her servants; there are also some curious old ecclesiastical vestments in the sacristy.

14 m. Tourves, a town of 2800 Inhab., in the Dépt. du Var. No Inn. [There is a *direct road* from Tourves, by Roquevaire (20 m.), and Aubagne (5 m.), to Marseilles 11 m.]

7 m. Brignolles. (Inn: Hôtel Pippard, clean and comfortable.) In this town of 5946 Inhab. an extensive trade is carried on in dried fruits. The "*prunes de Brignolles*," though sold here, are produced in the country around Digne (Basses Alpes.)

14 m. *Le Luc*. (Inn: Poste; indifferent.) At Le Luc (Stat.) this road reaches the rly. from Marseilles to Nice, and is described in Rte. 128.

SECTION VII.

DAUPHINÉ.*

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
131 Lyons to Grenoble, by Bourgoin (Rail).—Excursion to the Grande Chartreuse . . .	568	<i>Haute, Sisteron, Digne, Castellane, Grasse, and Cannes</i> .	582
132 Valence on the Rhône to Grenoble and Chambéry, through the Valley of Grésivaudan (Rail) . . .	576	137 Grenoble to Briançon, by Bourg d'Oysans and the Col de Lauteret, and by the Mont Genève to Susa.—Excursion up the Val St. Christophe .	585
135 Grenoble to Marseilles, by Gap and Sisteron.—Protestant Valleys of Dauphiné . . .	579	139 Gap to Briançon, by Embrun.—Protestant Valleys (continued): Val Queyras, Val d'Arvioux, and Val Fressinière .	588
135 Grenoble to Nice, by La Croix			

INTRODUCTION.—SKETCH OF THE COUNTRY.

THIS province has been as much neglected by travellers, yet its scenery is of first-rate beauty and grandeur. "I saw nothing among the Alps," says Arthur Young, "that offered such pleasing scenes as the N. parts of Dauphiné." The valley of the Isère is made up of a series of beautiful scenes, and the part of it about Grenoble, the deservedly vaunted Vallée de Grésivaudan, combines with the mountain forms of Switzerland the luxuriant vegetation and umbrageous foliage which characterise the S. slope of the Alps.

The *Grande Chartreuse* is rarely visited by the English since Gray and Horace Walpole first drew attention to it, yet the approach to it from St. Laurent is by a gorge as fine as any in the Alps. Grenoble itself is a striking city in a very romantic situation; and now that several railways lead to it there are few places better deserving a visit. The carriage-road, from Grenoble to Briançon, by Bourg d'Oysans and the Col of the Lauteret, opens a magnificent Alpine pass.

Above all, Dauphiné includes, in the block of mountains situated between the Romanche, the Durance, and the Drac, the *highest mountains in France*, 13 peaks between 13,000 and 14,000 ft. high, 17 between 12,000 and 13,000 ft., from which descend more than 100 glaciers. The loftiest of these are—1. The Ecrins, 13,462 ft.; 2. The Meige, or Aiguille du Midi de la Grave, 13,081 ft.; 3. The Pelvoux, 12,973 ft. Yet, though the loftiest summits in the Alpine chain between Mont Blanc and the Mediterranean, and considerably higher than Monte Viso, they rarely appear on maps and in books of geography even published in France. Several members of the Alpine Club have visited this district since 1861, and have ascended some of the peaks. Previous to this, almost the only persons who had visited it, besides engineers employed in the vicinity, were M. Elie de Beaumont, and Prof. Forbes, of

* The name *Dauphin* (Delphinus, whence Dauphiné), borne by the eldest son of the King of France down to 1830, is of unknown origin, but belonged to the Counts of Vienne, who carried a dolphin as their coat of arms, from the 11th or 12th century down to 1349, when Count Humbert II., the last native Dauphin, made over his title and domains to the eldest son of Philippe de Valois.

Edinburgh, who have examined it geologically.* The scenery around Mont Pelvoux will well repay the trouble of a visit: it is of a sublime but desolate and savage character. It is best approached from Bourg d'Oysans, whence a path runs up Val Christophe to Bérarde, a desolate village at its base, buried by snow 7 months of the year, and hemmed in by precipices, with the scantiest vegetation around, and beyond it moraines and the glacier of la Pilatte or Condamine. Mont Pelvoux is surrounded by other lofty peaks, all inclining their heads to it as in homage to the monarch of the French Alps, but presenting sides nearly precipitous, surrounding the desolate valley of Bérarde as it were with a colossal circus 36 miles in circumference, forming an arrangement which has been compared to the petals of a flower.

The *Valleys of the Hautes Alpes*, including the Val Fressinière to the S. of Mont Pelvoux, and the Vals Queyras and Pragelas, running E. from Embrun and Mont Dauphin towards Monte Viso, although destitute of roads and accessible only by the pedestrian, will be explored with additional interest, not only for their noble scenery, but as the refuge of persecuted Protestants, the kindred of the Albigenses and Vaudois, and in recent times as the scene of the labours of the virtuous pastor Felix Neff.

Inns and Accommodation for Travellers can scarcely be said to exist in this wild district. Travellers must be fully prepared to rough it. Not only are the inns in the remote valleys mere cabarets, but they exceed in filth and vermin those of any part of Europe, and are nearly destitute of ordinary food. Visitors should provide themselves with tea, chocolate, portable soup, biscuits; and those who intend to ascend peaks, and cross difficult passes, had better provide ropes, ice-hatchets, and a bag, coarse cloth or sacking canvas, to sleep in.

The *native Guides*, with few exceptions, are little to be depended on. Explorers will do well to bring with them guides from Savoy.

Maps.—Until the French Government Survey has been published, *Gen. Bourcet's* 'Carte du Haut Dauphiné,' 1760, in nine large sheets will be the best map for the traveller.

Gilly's 'Life of Felix Neff,' of which there is a pocket edition, will be read with interest amidst the scenes of his ministry. *Musgrave's* 'Pilgrimage into Dauphiné' is the latest English work on the country, and very entertaining.

Joanne's 'Itinéraire du Dauphiné, Auvergne, and Provence,' 1 vol., 1865, is an excellent and detailed guide to the most remote districts in this province.

Mr. John Ball's 'Guide to the Western Alps, 1863,' devotes nearly 50 pages to the Alps of Dauphiné.

* See *Forbes' 'Norway and its Glaciers, with Excursions in Dauphiné,'* &c.—1853.

ROUTE 131.

LYONS TO GRENOBLE, BY BOURGOIN
(RAIL).—EXCURSION TO THE GRANDE
CHARTREUSE.

Lyons to	Kil.	Miles.
Bourgoin	42 . .	26
Latour Dupin	57 . .	35
Volron	96 . .	59
Voreppe	108 . .	73
Grenoble	121 . .	81

4 trains daily in 3½ hrs.

Terminus in Lyons, at Perrache. After the Rhone is crossed, and beyond Fort Colombier, this line detaches itself from the rly. to Marseilles.

5 m. *Venissieux Stat.*

2 m. *St. Priest Stat.*

4 m. *Chaudieu Stat.*

3 m. *Heyrieux Stat.*

3 m. *St. Quentin Stat.* Here are some iron-furnaces. The Castle of Fallavier,

close to a small lake, belonged to the Princes of Orange.

3 m. *La Verpillière Stat.*

4 m. *La Grève Stat.*

3 m. *Bourgoin Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de l'Europe.) 4853 Inhab. The Bourbre river turns several paper and cotton mills. Extensive marshes and peat bogs hereabout.

The rly. is carried up the valley of the Bourbre, by

3 m. *Cassieu Stat.*

4 m. *La Tour du Pin Stat.* (*Inns*: H. Chocat; Poste), an industrious town of 2809 Inhab.

4 m. *St. André le Gaz Stat.*

5 m. *Virieu Stat.*, a village overlooked by a well-preserved feudal castle, belonging to M. de St. Ferreol.

5 m. *Chabons Stat.*

The rly. now passes from the valley of the Bourbre, over a summit-level, into that of the Isère, skirting a small lake, not far from

2 m. *Le Grand Lemps Stat.*

1 m. *Rires Junct. Stat.* (*Inn*: Poste), a town of 2507 Inhab., on the Fure, which sets in motion paper and silk mills. There are numerous steel works hereabouts. The rly. from St. Rambert, on the line from Lyon to Marseilles, joins here.

7 m. *Voiron Stat.* (*Inns*: H. du Midi; du Commerce; Poste), a thriving town of 10,089 Inhab., where quantities of canvas and other coarse tissues are made. From this or from Voreppe travellers can most easily make the excursion to the *Grande Chartreuse*. A Diligence runs from Voiron to St. Laurent du Pont, a part of the way, in 1½ hr.

4 m. *Moirans Stat.* Here we enter the valley of the Isère. The portion of it extending upwards from Voreppe to Chapareillan is called the *Valley of Grésivaudan*, and is deservedly celebrated as one of the most beautiful in France. In its culture and its different kinds of produce, it is scarce surpassed by those luxuriant valleys stretching down into Italy on the S. side of the Alps. Up to the point where the mountains rise in bare precipitous rocks, or are girt with dark forests, every portion is laid out in

tillage, and produces a vast variety of crops. Besides corn and clover, hemp, for which the valley is celebrated, grows often to the height of 15 feet. Orchards, chesnuts, and mulberry-trees rise above these; and the vine, very abundant, instead of being allowed to crawl along the ground, or being clipped like a currant-bush, slings its graceful festoons from tree to tree, or is trained along wooden trellises. The roads are lined and shaded with trees, and it is difficult to see across the valley for the dense screen of foliage, but it hides the somewhat arid peaks and ridges from view, and thus modifies an unpleasing feature in the landscape. Industry, abundant irrigation and manure, have brought the whole to the condition of a luxuriant garden, and a great portion of the bottom is carpeted with meadows.

4 m. *Voreppe Stat.*, a village of 2733 Inhab., with several inns; the Petit Paris seemed the best.

[THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.]

"Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
Clivosque præruptos, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem."

GRAY.

"There are certain scenes that would awe an atheist into belief without the help of other argument. I am well persuaded St. Bruno was a man of no common genius to choose such a place for his retirement."—*Gray's Letters.*

The *Grande Chartreuse* may be reached either from Voiron, from Grenoble, ¾ hr. by rail, or from Voreppe, by taking a char or diligence, which runs 3 times a day, to St. Laurent, about 10 m., the monastery about 10 m. farther. Abundance of vehicles for the latter portion of the excursion, at about 10 frs.

The road from Voiron is hilly but good. It ascends the steep hill on which the town is situated, the road commanding a fine view up the Grésivaudan valley. It then crosses a valley and enters a somewhat grand pass between bold and rugged crags. The pass leads into the valley of Le Guiers, which is crossed to St. Laurent,

The road from *Voreppe* to *St. Laurent* runs up a side valley shaded by walnut-trees, ascending steeply at first. At a distance of about 6 m., where the valley has widened out, the road from *Voiron* falls in, and 4 m. farther lies

St. Laurent du Pont, a village of 1800 Inhab., 1500 ft. above the sea. (Inns: *Tirard*;—*H. Cadot*;—*Cognin*;—*Tartavel*.) Here the traveller bound to the *Chartreuse* must turn out of the road to *Les Echelles*. Chars, mules, or horses may be hired here; horses 4 frs. 50 c., and 2 frs. for the man. A guide is not necessary. The ascent to the convent will take about 2½ hrs., and is perhaps more interesting than the convent itself.

Since the rly. has been completed, and the char-road to the convent made, great numbers of French make the excursion, but very few English find their way. Male visitors are lodged in the convent, female in an adjoining building, but in neither will meat or fowls be found; and those who cannot content themselves with *Carthusian* fare, viz. *soupe maigre*, bread, omelet, coffee, fish, vegetables, &c., must take other food with them.

The way was formerly rugged and scarcely practicable for horses. Now, a tolerable char-road has been made in order to bring down the timber and the charcoal produced by the forests which cover the mountains. The road follows the *Guiers Mort*, and is at first bounded by gentle slopes covered with pasture below, and above with wood; but it soon contracts into a wooded gorge, not exceeded for picturesque grandeur among the Alps. At *Fourvoirie*, a little more than a mile (30 min.) from *St. Laurent*, near an iron-forge, the mountains close together; the river, hemmed in by vertical precipices of vast height, is spanned by a single-arched bridge, and gushes forth from between the smoothed rocks with the swiftness of a cataract, in one deep sea-green flood. The jaws of the gorge seem barely rent asunder sufficiently to allow the stream to pass. The space cut out for the route

between the torrent and the mountain precipice is occupied by a gateway, a pointed arch, faced by a modern and less picturesque one. It originally served for defence, and marked the limit of the domain of the monastery, or of the "*Desert of St. Bruno*" as it was styled. The bridge, the forge, the gateway, the river, and the precipices combine to form a most romantic natural picture, which will gratify the artist's eye, and has often employed the pencil. Within this grand portal the sides of the defile, up which the road is carried, are rocks and precipices of limestone many hundred feet high; but their savageness is subdued by the dense foliage which lines them, so that it is a ride through a forest the whole way. The varied combinations of crag, tree, and river,—of rocks at a vast height overhead, inclining over the tree-tops and the wayfarer,—of the torrent foaming and rushing in the depths below,—its constant roar, as it frets and worms its way, indicating its presence, even when lost to view by the bends of the gorge or the intervention of rocks and trees,—and the varied forms and tints of the foliage, especially in autumn,—redeem the defile from all monotony. There is no habitation except at one saw-mill between *Fourvoirie* and the convent. The original road, though narrow, must have cost the monks much, and could only have been executed in a long time, and with great labour, being cut out of the rock great part of the way. After the Revolution, however, which ruined the monks, it went to decay also, and in the places was barely passable. Before the present road was remade no wheeled cart could pass, and the timber cut in the surrounding forests, and sawn into planks in the mills on the *Guiers*, was transported down the valley slung with ropes by the middle to the sides of mules. The deals thus nicely poised "traversed" like the needle of a compass, and at every movement of the animal performed segments of circles, sweeping the road and all that was upon it. It was by no means agreeable to meet a train of beasts so laden, with a precipice on one side of the narrow

path, and a wall of rock on the other. It is now a curious sight to see the huge trees brought down the road, and skilfully taken round the corners, by a man who works the hind wheels as if they were a rudder. After about an hour's walk the Guiers is crossed by a fine skew bridge, 60 ft. span, *Pont de St. Bruno*, to the rt. bank. The monks' old bridge, *Pont Péraut*, remains a picturesque object, a little higher up the stream. The new road, striking out a line for itself, has obliterated or left on one side all remains of a *second Gateway*, jammed in as it were between the precipice and a colossal obelisk of limestone (*l'Éillette*), beyond which, in former times, no female could pass,—such was the rigid regulation imposed by St. Bruno. A guard of soldiers was anciently posted here to keep the pass. Beyond this the new road is carried through several tunnels; the old one used to ascend into the woods above. At a little distance further the mountains separate, and from the height one looks down upon their sloping sides, covered with nearly unbroken forest, stretching over several minor valleys. The road then turns to the l., still through woods, but slightly thinned, though the charcoal-burners are habitually settled in them. At the end of a ride of 2½ hrs. the traveller reaches

La Grande Chartreuse, the Escurial of Dauphiné, seated at a height of 4268 ft. above the sea, shrouded in umbrageous woods, with only small patches of meadow and little or no level ground about it, being quite hemmed in by wooded heights. The position is not grand, but solitary, desolate, and monotonous, from the confined prospect. The *convent* is a huge unpicturesque pile, having neither age nor architecture to recommend it, since, owing to repeated conflagrations, which destroyed 6 or 8 previous buildings, very little of it is older than the 17th centy. Externally, its tent-like roofs of slate, higher than the body of the building which they cover, are its most conspicuous feature. Various straggling outhouses surround the main

edifice. One of them was formerly an infirmary, but has now been devoted to the use of ladies, and is tenanted by *Sœurs de Charité*. In the dining-hall of this building both sexes are allowed to assemble, but all male visitors are obliged to sleep at the convent, whilst females, though no longer restricted to the limits of the gateway, are not permitted to set foot in the convent itself, and must sleep at the *Infirmary* in plain but clean rooms. The male visitors are lodged within the convent in little cells provided with a bed, a chair, a table, jug, and basin, and a sort of small altar, and take their food in halls, called Hall of France, Hall of Burgundy, &c. Strangers are not admitted between evening and morning, and are not allowed to remain more than two days. The hours for meals are 9½ a.m., 1 p.m., and 4½ p.m. The doors of convent and infirmary are closed at 9½ at night. A charge is made for board and lodging, but it is so small that a further donation should be given by pleasure-seekers. Male visitors are received by one of the fathers, called *le Père Procureur*, who is absolved from the obligation of silence, and are conducted along the cold corridors, one of which is 660 ft. long, and includes part of a Gothic cloister, perhaps of the 15th centy., to the *burial-ground*, a simple enclosure without any kind of sepulchral monument. The graves of the Generals of the order alone were formerly marked by stone crosses, but these were destroyed at the Revolution. When one of the monks dies, a cross of lath is set up over his head; but it soon disappears. Each father has 3 small rooms and a garden to himself, in which a crucifix and a skull invite him to prayer and meditation. The cells are lined with plain deal wainscoting, and furnished with a bed, a chair, a table, a crucifix, bookshelves, and a working bench, with tools, &c. There is a library of about 6000 volumes, tolerably well selected; the old and valuable collection of MSS., &c., was at the Revolution removed to the public library at Grenoble. The *chapel* is a lofty, plain hall, in which divine service is per-

formed by night and day. Most persons will feel a curiosity to attend the midnight mass. There is, however, nothing to see, as the chapel is almost in darkness, and nothing to hear but a continued monotonous chant; and after 10 minutes of which the visitor will generally be inclined to return to his bed. The chapterhouse contains copies of Lesœur's paintings of the life of St. Bruno, now in the Louvre, portraits of the Generals of the order, and a marble statue of St. Bruno. The number of monks (*pères*) is now reduced to 40, who are dressed in white cloth, of 20 servitors (*frères*) clad in brown, and about 60 servants. The *pères* are usually men of superior rank, and make a certain donation on entering. The *frères* are employed in various trades, and in superintending the servants. By the original rule the *pères* were not allowed to speak, and remained in their cells, except on Sundays and Saints' days, when they dined, as they still do, in common, but without speaking. Now, however, on Thursdays they are allowed to walk about together in the mountains, which is called "*le Spaciment*," and are not prohibited from answering when addressed by strangers. Previous to 1789 the monks were owners of St. Laurent du Pont and of many other villages: their tenants were well off, the ground well tilled, and they gave away much in charity. They were excellent landlords, managing their estates prudently, and just in their dealings with their tenants. The convent was stripped of its vast possessions at the Revolution, and only escaped being sold because no purchaser could be found; but the woods around, forfeited at that time, still belong to the government, and the monks now pay a small rent for the convent and its grounds, and for the right of cutting wood in the forest, and of pasturage for their cows, of which they have a large number of excellent breeds. Their principal revenue is derived from the cattle, and especially from the sale of certain liqueurs and medical compounds of great reputation, prepared at the convent, and said to yield

50,000 fr. annually, a part of which is applied to the support of other Carthusian establishments under their rule. The yellow or white liqueur manufactured by them is excellent, and can also be purchased at Paris, and at Morel's in Piccadilly.

The Grande Chartreuse was founded in 1084 by St. Bruno, who was descended from an opulent family of Cologne. The legendary histories relate the apparition to him of a learned doctor of Paris, who, as the funeral procession was proceeding to the place of burial, burst from his coffin, exclaiming, "I am accused by the just judgment of God." This occurrence sank so deeply on St. Bruno's mind, that he, with 6 friends, determined to quit the world and retire into the wilderness. At first his only habitation was in the clefts of the rock, and the spot was inhabited at that time only by wild beasts. The first cells were higher up, near the chapel of St. Bruno, than the present convent. They and many of their inhabitants were swept away by an avalanche. The first convent, on the site of the present one, was built of wood by the 5th prior, Guignes, who died 1137. He first committed to writing the rules of the order, one of which runs thus:— "*Nous ne permettons jamais aux femmes d'entrer dans notre enceinte; car nous savons que ni le sage, ni le prophète, ni le juge, ni l'hôte de Dieu, ni ses enfans, ni même le premier modèle sort de ses mains, n'ont pu échapper aux caresses ou aux tromperies des femmes. Qu'on se rappelle Salomon, David, Samson, Loth, et ceux qui ont pris les femmes qu'ils avoient choisies, et Adam lui-même; et qu'on sache bien que l'homme ne peut cacher du feu dans son sein sans que ses vêtemens soient embrasés, ni marcher sur des charbons ardents sans se brûler la plante des pieds.*" The order at one time possessed nearly 200 convents; the Charterhouse in London was one of them. Views of many are suspended in one of the corridors. The monks claim the honour of having

planted the present extensive forests, and certainly old writers call the spot a desert, and it would seem that the forest cannot have been in existence at the time of St. Bruno, otherwise the avalanche could not have reached his establishment.

It is a pretty walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., rather more than an hour to go and return, through the woods and rocks to the *Chapel and Fountain of St. Bruno*. The present chapel was built in 1640, and offers nothing worthy of notice.

Excursions may be made to:—

a. The *Grand Som* (6740 ft.), the highest peak in the neighbourhood, it can be ascended in about 3 hrs. steep climbing. Guides and mules can be procured at the convent. The path turns off just before reaching the Chapel of St. Bruno, and passing between rocks reaches in 1 hr. 45 min., the plateau of the *Bergerie*. The rocks behind this are scaled to a sort of ridge, whence a grassy slope leads to the summit; there is a fine view embracing Lyons, Mont Blanc, Mont Pelvoux, &c. Several rugged mule-tracks lead from the convent. b. By the chapel, the Col de la Ruchère, and Le Trou, to les Echelles, in 4 hrs. 45 min. c. To Chambéry, by the *Porte de Sapey*, a walk of 9 or 10 hours. Descending the valley, or keeping to the l. on the meadows, till the Guiers Mort is reached, the course of the river is followed to the Porte de Sapey, a narrow passage leading to the village of St. Pierre, whence the valley of Entremont is gained, leading down to Chambéry. There is another path to Entremont, by La Bergerie.

The return to Grenoble may be effected on foot or horseback in about 7 hrs., by Sapey, descending to the building called La Courrierie, following the stream of the Guiers Mort through a gorge once closed by the Porte de l'Enclos, thence ascending the Col du Porte, to descend upon Sapey, Maison Pilon (fine view over vale of Isère), and Tronche.]

Returning to the rly.—

Beyond Voreppe we pass through the most picturesque portion of the *Vale of Grésivaudan*, here bounded by lofty mountains. The road winds under one near the village of *La Buisseraule*, which is particularly imposing. Under the dark woods and heights on the opposite bank lies Sassenage, and near this the river Drac pours itself into the Isère.

5 m. St. Robert Stat.

Little is seen of Grenoble, at a distance, in approaching on this side. A tall mountain buttress, nearly precipitous, projects forward to the Isère, leaving barely space for the road at its foot, and hides the town from view. This shoulder of rock has been recently studded with fortifications, rising one above another to 918 ft. above the river. They took more than 10 years to complete; the natural strength of the height having been increased by blasting and scarping the rock with gunpowder. The position of this fortress, the **Citadel* of Grenoble, at an angle in the valley where the Isère makes a bend, and opposite the opening of the Vale of the Drac, gives it the command of these valleys, which can be swept by its guns. The chief work is the crowning battery, to defend the place in the rear, where it is surmounted by the superior heights of the Mont Racher. It is called *La Bastille*, from an old feudal castle, a bit of which remains in the midst of modern works. It will be worth while to ascend the hill of the Bastille, the Ehrenbreitstein of the Isère, for the sake of the view. It embraces the town of Grenoble at our feet, surrounded by its stellated ramparts, on a flat and fertile tongue of land watered by canals bounded on one side by the Isère, and by the Drac on the other. The courses of both rivers may be traced from their junction upwards; that of the Isère is very winding, its valley is terminated by the snowy mass of *Mont Blanc*. In front stretches the straight road leading to Vizille, and towards the opening of the valley of the Romanche, bounded

by mountains of very picturesque outline.

Permission to enter the fortress must be obtained from the commandant at the lesser citadel in the town.

At the foot of the rock, crowned by the Bastille, stands the narrow suburb of St. Laurent, wedged in between precipices and the river. One side of its confined street has recently been pulled down and converted into a cheerful quay.

St. Laurent occupies the site of the original Gaulish town, called *Cularo*, mentioned in the letters of Plancus to Cicero: its name, out of compliment to the Emperor Gratian, became *Gratianopolis*, whence Grenoble.

A handsome *stone bridge*, and a suspension wire one, connect this suburb with Grenoble.

4 m. GRENOBLE Station, on the l. bank of the Isère, between it and the Drac.—*Inns*: H. de l'Europe, comfortable and reasonable, on the Place de Grenette, near the Public Gardens. H. des Trois Dauphins, Rue Montorge; rather dirty: here Napoleon lodged on his return from Elba in 1815; the room he occupied (No. 10) remains nearly in the same state.—H. des Ambassadeurs; civil people.

Grenoble, formerly capital of Dauphiny, and now of the Dépt. de l'Isère, is a fortified city of 46,484 Inhab., situated on the Isère, in a basin of great fertility and beauty, surrounded by high mountains, within which the Romanche and the Drac unite with the Isère, joining it a little below the town. The full and rapid flood of the Isère, which is here confined within handsome *quays*, lined with fine houses, contributes much to the beauty of the town. Grenoble has been much improved and enlarged of late, by extending it and reconstructing the fortifications around, so as to enclose a much larger space. It has scarcely any fine public building: its churches are not remarkable: the *Cathedral* (Notre Dame), a heavy mixture of ancient and modern masonry, having been ravaged in the 16th centy. by the Baron des Adrets, con-

tains on rt. of the choir a Gothic *Tabernacle* (date 1457), of graceful sculpture of rich foliage and minute tracery carved in stone. On the N. side of the choir is a fine tomb of Bishop Chissay, erected in 1467. Under *St. Laurent*, a modern ch. in the style of the 12th centy., is an ancient *Crypt* with 28 marble piers.

St. André, formerly the chapel of the Dauphins, a brick ch. of the 15th centy., with lancet windows, the plan cruciform without aisles, contains the monument of *Bayard*, brought from the ch. of the Minimes; whether his body rests within is uncertain. The monuments of the Dauphins have disappeared.

One of the most pleasing features of the town is its *Public Garden* (*Jardin de la Ville*) on the l. bank of the Isère, shaded with umbrageous trees, planted with flowers, and set out with orange-trees in pots. It was originally laid out by the Duc de Lesdiguières, and attached to his palace.

In the midst of the neighbouring Place St. André is a colossal bronze *Statue of Bayard*, the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," who was born in the valley of the Isère, and buried in the neighbouring church of the Minimes, some say in the cathedral, where there is an inscription to his memory. It is meant to represent him in the moment of death, mortally wounded, kissing the cross formed by the hilt of his sword; but it is theatrical, and unworthy of the hero. It stands opposite the *Palais de Justice*, originally the palace of the Dauphins, the most interesting building in the town, retaining a Gothic oriel, and other portions in the style of the Renaissance. Several apartments have carved roofs, rich woodwork, and elaborate chimney-pieces. The *Place Grenette* is one of the largest open spaces in the town: in it are the principal *cafés* and *diligence offices*. There are several handsome *Fountains*; one on the quai—a Lion crushing a Snake—deserves notice.

Attached to the *College*, in the *Jardin Botanique*, on the S. side of the

town, is a *Museum*, in which may be seen some busts which pretend to represent the Dauphins. Here is a large collection of *paintings*, mostly mediocre: the best a portrait, by *Philip de Champagne*, of Jean Duvergier de Hauranne, a member of Port-Royal; a Venetian Patrician, by *Tintoret* (!); the Entry of the Emperor Sigismond into Mantua, a sketch by *J. Romano*; Pope Julius II., do. (!); St. Gregory, with Prudence and Force, by *Rubens* (or one of his school). Here are 2 bronze lions in the Byzantine style, brought from an abbey at St. Marcellin.

In the *cabinet of natural history* may be seen specimens of the minerals of Dauphiné,—its huge rock crystals, its axinite, anatase, &c., with silver ores from Allemont, and gold from La Gardette, both mines near Bourg d'Oysans. Here are stuffed specimens of the wild animals from the neighbouring Alps, the bear and wolf.

The *library* is unusually fine for a provincial collection—nearly 80,000 vols. and 1200 MSS.—and contains some books brought from the Grande Chartreuse; also portraits of some of the celebrities of Grenoble—Vaucanson the mechanician, and Dolomieu the geologist, with busts of Mably, Barnave, and Condillac.

Promenades in the Jardin de la Ville, bordering on the Isère; and the Jardin Botanique, on the S. side of the town. The road leading towards Vizille, called le Cours St. André, is handsomely planted. Below the Bastille, and bordering the Isère, is the Esplanade; and in the plain beyond the Isère the Polygone or exercising ground for the artillery. There is a handsome public cemetery outside La Porte des Adieux.

Grenoble has several manufactories, and as a place of trade is increasing in importance since it has been brought into connection with Savoy, and the valley of the Rhône by railways. The staple manufacture is that of *leather gloves*: it is the most considerable in France: 6 million pairs, worth 500,000*l.* are made here and in the environs annually. They are of kid-skins, the best sorts are obtained from Annonay.

Much leather also comes from Romans and Milhau in the Aveyron. The gloves are chiefly sewed by hand, between 14,000 and 15,000 persons, chiefly women, being employed in and about the town in cutting out and sewing; machinery is also extensively used in the latter.

Diligences daily to Gap; to Bourg d'Oysans.—*N.B.* The gates of Grenoble are closed at 11 P.M., and there is no means of gaining admittance except by an order from the commandant.

No one should omit to ascend the fortifications on the rt. bank of the Isère (Fort Rabot and the Bastille): the view from them is one of the finest in Dauphiné.

Though Grenoble itself is deficient in objects of curiosity, the country around has great beauty, and many interesting excursions may be made from it: the chief of these will be

a. To the *Grande Chartreuse* (described above). There are two ways, either *a*, by rail to Voreppe, and by diligence from there (3 times a day in summer) to St. Laurent du Pont, by which one can go in the morning and return in the evening; or *b*, by Sapey, a mulepath, by which the convent may be reached in 7 hrs. The most interesting part of the excursion, however, is the wooded gorge on the road, between St. Laurent du Pont and the convent.

b. To *Sassenage*, a beautifully situated village on the opposite side of the Drac, in the midst of thick woods, and falling waters, and fine pasturages, producing an excellent *cheese*, resembling that of Roquefort. The distance is about 5 m.; a one-horse carriage may be hired in Grenoble to go and return for 5 francs. It is a pleasant drive. A turning to the rt. leads out of La Cours, the long avenue extending from Grenoble to Vizille, and conducts to the iron suspension-bridge over the Drac. The river is here retained within stout dykes, originally the work of Lesdiguières; the plain is intersected with canals for the sake of irrigation. A small streamlet, a tributary of the Furon, which traverses the valley of

Sassenage, bursts out of a hole in the limestone mountain above the village. The rock is pierced by several small caves, rather difficult of access.

c. *Château Bayard*, the birthplace of the model of French chivalry, is about 27 m. up the valley of the Isère, on the l. bank (see Rte. 132), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the rly. stat. of Poncharra, on the line from Grenoble to Chambéry; it has been restored at the expense of the parish.

d. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Grenoble, at the mouth of the gorge of the Sonnant, is the fine feudal castle of *Uriage*; and near it *Mineral Baths*, which have given rise to the construction of a range of buildings, forming a square, devoted to the *Etablissements Thermaux* and to numerous *Inns*: H. du Cercle; Grand Hotel; H. des Bains, &c. Omnibuses several times a day from Grenoble. The *Castle*, rising on a height 300 ft. above the baths, was built by the family of Alleman, and now belongs to M. de St. Ferreol, who has converted it into a sort of Museum. The waters are sulphureous, rising near a junction of the granite with the lias rock, at a temperature of 70° Fahren. The ascent of the *Belledonne* mountain (9780 ft.) may be made from here; it is a very hard and long day's work.

e. *La Tour St. Verin*, on the hill of Parisot, on the l. bank of the Drac, classed among the wonders of Dauphiné, from a vulgar belief that no poisonous reptiles can live on it, is a fine point of view, 4 or 5 m. from Grenoble, commanding the junction of the valleys of the Isère and Drac. It appears to have been a chapel or hermitage, attached to a castle now swept away, dedicated to St. Verin; and that a misprint or mispronunciation gave rise to the present name and to the vulgar fable.

Grenoble was the first stronghold which openly received Napoleon on his return from Elba. After having been joined at La Mûre by the troops sent out against him, and still nearer by Labedoyère, he approached the

walls, which were strongly guarded by troops and cannon. Although the garrison dared not disobey their commandant by opening the gates, yet not a shot was fired against him; he was permitted to come up to them and direct against them a howitzer and blow them open. Once within the walls he was received both by citizens and soldiers with enthusiasm, and borne in triumph, amidst shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" to the Hôtel des Trois Dauphins. The Bourbonist governor was obliged to decamp, leaving Napoleon at the head of a force of 7000 men. Before the Emperor retired to rest the gate of the *Porte de Bonne*, by which he had entered, which at the same moment were burst open by the peasants without and the townsfolk within—to use his own words, "A Grenoble je n'ai eu que frapper la porte avec ma tabatière pour qu'elle s'ouvrit,"—were unhinged and brought before his windows by the young men of the town, instead of the keys, of which they could not obtain possession.

ROUTE 132.

VALENCE ON THE RHÔNE TO GRENOBLE AND CHAMBÉRY, THROUGH THE VALLEY OF GRÉSIVAUDAN (RAIL).

Valence to	Kil.	Miles.
Romans	20 . .	12
St. Marcellin	48 . .	30
Moirans	80 . .	50
Grenoble	99 . .	61
Brignoud	120 . .	74
Poncharra	141 . .	87
Francin	149 . .	92
Chambéry	162 . .	100

This line follows the valley of the Isère in nearly its entire length.

The ascent of this valley is very agreeable, the country being alike remarkable for its beauty and fer-

tility. The river is spanned by numerous suspension-bridges. The rly. crosses it, to follow the rt. bank to Grenoble, before reaching

12 m. *Romans Stat.* (*Inn*: H. de l'Europe), a thriving town of 11,524 Inhab., in a picturesque situation, still partly surrounded by ramparts and flanking towers, one of which leans considerably out of the perpendicular. The ch. of *St. Bernard* is interesting: the principal entrance has handsome sculptures of the 12th or 13th centy.; the choir is of the 13th. There are some cotton manufactories here.

At this place the last Dauphin, or native prince of Dauphiné, Humbert II., having lost his only son, who leaped from his nurse's arms out of a window of the castle of Mazard into the Isère, and was drowned, signed his abdication, in 1349, by which he resigned his domains to Philippe de Valois, on condition that they should form an appanage of the heir to the French crown, and that he should bear the title of Dauphin.

15 m. *La Sône Stat.*, where is an old castle, now turned into a silk-mill, part of the machinery for which was made by Vaucanson, who was a native of Dauphiné.

3 m. *St. Marcellin Stat.* *Inns*: Poste;—Petit Paris, not good. This town, of 3173 Inhab., is situated near the Isère. On the height above it, called Mont Surjeu, is a fine terrace walk, commanding one of the best views of the valley.

[7 m. from St. Marcellin are the ruins of the Benedictine monastery of St. Antoine, the conventual buildings converted into a silk manufactory; the ch. is tolerably well preserved, and is said to be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in Dauphiné; it dates from the 13th and 14th cents., and is a good specimen of the Gothic of that period. The nave consists of 8 bays; in the choir is some good wood sculpture of the 17th centy. The Abbaye is situated on an elevation above the village, and reached by a flight of steps. The ch. contains a large collection of relics.]

6 m. *Vivay Stat.*, in a fine agricul-

tural district. 3 m. off is the Sanctuary of Notre Dame de l'Osier, much frequented by devotees.

8 m. *Tullins Stat.* (*Inn*: La Poste), a town of 4600 Inhab., only remarkable for its situation in a spot teeming with fertility.

5 m. *Moirans Junct. Stat.*, Pop. 2500. The united railways from Lyons to Grenoble (Rte. 131), and from St. Rambert on the Rhône, join that from Valence here, and enter the valley of Grésivaudan at

4 m. *Voreppe Stat.*, which, with the excursion thence to the *Grande Chartreuse*, and the remainder of the route to

9 m. *Grenoble Stat.*, are described in Rte. 131.

There are two roads up the valley of the Isère above Grenoble.

[a. On the rt. bank of the river is the old post-road: a diligence until lately travelled it, but there are no longer post-horses on it; indeed every place of importance can be more easily reached by the rly running along on the opposite bank. It is carried along a sort of terrace at the roots of the mountains which rise abruptly towards the Grande Chartreuse. The bridle-road thither turns off to the l. by Sapey at Montbonot. The lower slopes are sprinkled with the country seats of the gentry of Grenoble.

13 m. *Lumbin*. It is asserted that gottre and crétinism are unknown on this the sunny side of the valley, while they abound on the opposite bank of the Isère.

6 m. *Le Touvet*. *Inn*, clean; vines and walnut-trees abound. Beautiful scenery.

On the opposite side of the Isère rise the ruins of Château Bayard.

A little farther on our road passes on the rt. *Fort Barraux*, commanding it and the passage up and down the valley; it was built by Charles Emmanuel Duke of Savoy, in the presence of a French army commanded by Lesdiguières. That general, on being reproved by Henri IV. for his inertness in allowing this to proceed, replied, "Your Majesty has need of a fortress on the side of Savoy, to hold in check

that of Montmeliant; and since the duke is willing to undertake the expense, we may as well permit it, and as soon as it is properly furnished with cannon and provision I undertake to capture it;" and he kept his word, surprising the fort by moonlight, March 13, 1598. It was afterwards strengthened by Vauban. It commands a charming view from its elevated position. The road, as it rises over the base of the hill, overlooks the charming valley of the Isère, with the river itself, and in the N.E. the snowy top of Mont Blanc—a scene of grandeur and beauty scarcely to be surpassed.

6 m. Chapareillan. Beyond this we enter Savoy. The Mont Grenier rises 3700 ft. high, close above this village.

10 m. *Chambéry*, described in the *Handbook for Switzerland and Savoy.*]

b. Railway following the l. bank of the Isère nearly all the way, 3 trains daily in 2 hrs.

4 m. *Gieres-Uriage* Stat. The road to the Baths of Uriage, 4 m. distant, turns off here on rt.

3 m. *Domène* Stat., near which is the ruined ch. of a Clunian Priory, Romanesque in style (1058), founded by the Dauphin Eygnard, and by its side a chapel of the d'Arcoes family.

[An agreeable excursion of 2 days to the mountain of Le Belle Donne, passing through Revel.]

6 m. *Brignoud* Stat., beyond which *Froges*, from which an excursion of 2 hrs. to the castle of Adrets, the feudal stronghold of the celebrated Huguenot leader the Baron des Adrets.

4 m. *Tencin* Stat. The traveller may explore a pretty shady glen, traversed by a gushing stream, leaping in a miniature fall down the rocks. Here is a château of the family Monteynard, formerly belonging to Mad. de Tencin, mother of D'Alembert. Bridge over the Isère.

2 m. *Goncelin* Stat.

7 m. *Pontcharra* Stat., once the frontier town of France (Inns very dirty and uncomfortable.) About a mile distant is

Château Bayard. Its remains are

situated on a height which commands the road, and a fine view of the beautiful valley from its terraces. In the mouldering turrets and shattered walls there is little beauty, but as the birthplace of the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" they possess great interest. A gateway with the two flanking towers is the part best preserved. The walls of the castle are, in some places, 6 ft. thick. The situation of the room in which Bayard was born (1476) is pointed out by those who show the place, but without authority for what they state. Nearly opposite, beyond the Isère, is the modern fort Barraux. The conspicuous mountain of La Tuille, remarkable for the contortions of the strata in its limestone precipices, appears to close the valley at its upper end.

[A road strikes off to the rt. from Pont Charra, up the vale of the Bréda, 9 m., to the *Baths of Allevard* (Inns: H. du Bains; H. Planta). They are situated in a picturesque gorge or rent, stretching from the lias up to the granite mountains. Within a short distance of the junction of the lias with the primitive talc-slate rise the sulphur springs, much used medicinally. There are iron mines and furnaces at *Allevard*. Higher up, in the valley of the Bréda, is La Ferrière, a poor hamlet, from which a walk of 5 hrs. leads to *Les Sept Lacs* or Lacs, up a steep ascent. These 7 small and beautiful tarns lie at the bottom of a deep ravine, fed by springs. It is a wild and gloomy spot.]

The railway on leaving Pontcharra Stat. crosses the Bréda, and continues along the l. bank of the Isère, here widely spread out, to

3 m. *Ste. Hélène* Stat., where it crosses the river on a handsome bridge a short distance lower down than Montmelian, to

2 m. *Francin* Stat.

3 m. *Les Marches* Stat., where the line joins that from Chambéry to the Mont Cenis and Turin. (See *Handbook of Savoy*.)

6 m. *Chambéry*.

ROUTE 134.

GRENOBLE TO MARSEILLES, BY GAP AND
SISTERON.—PROTESTANT VALLEYS OF
DAUPHINÉ.

Grenoble to	Kil.	Miles.
Vizille	18 . .	11
Corps	64 . .	40
Gap	101 . .	63
Sisteron	148 . .	92
Manceque	178 . .	110
Aix	250 . .	155
Marseilles	279 . .	173

279 kilom. = 173 Eng. m.

A *courier* goes daily to Gap in 14 hours, taking passengers:—also a *diligence*.

This is a very hilly and a little more circuitous way to Marseilles than the road by Luz la Croix Haute. (Rte. 135.)

The road on quitting Grenoble carried through an avenue of trees across the plain of the Drac, at a short distance from its rt. bank, in a straight line from the Porte de Créqui, as far as Claix, where there is a fine *bridge* of a single arch, built on dry land by Lesdiguières, who afterwards turned the course of the river below it. Here the road by Croix Haute crosses the river, while ours, turning to the l. along high dykes, passes near the junction of the rivers, the Grèze on the l., and the Romanche on the rt., with the Drac. We here bid adieu for the present to the Drac, and follow up its tributary, the Romanche, as far as

11 m. *Vizille* (*Inn*: H. de l'Etoile de Paris), an ancient town of 3929 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Romanche, carrying on some manu-

factures of cotton-spinning, calico-weaving, &c., chiefly founded by the Périer family, one of whom was the celebrated French minister Casimir Périer.

The *Château*, partly destroyed by fire 1825, was built in the early part of the 17th centy., by Lesdiguières, the Protestant commander, and governor of Dauphiné under Henri IV., "ce fin reynard," as the Duke of Savoy called him, who compelled the peasants on his estate to contribute their unpaid labour in constructing it, conformably with the old impost called *Corvée*. In 1788 the Estates of Dauphiné, assembled by Louis XVI. to appease the discontent and outcries of the people of the province, met in this building, and here prepared the bold remonstrance against aristocratic privileges, and in favour of popular representation by the assembly of the *Tiers Etat*, which served as a signal for the Revolution. This event occurred a year before the opening of the States General at Versailles; Barnave and Mounier were the leading orators. The actual building is now occupied by calico-printing works, and belongs to the Périers. One apartment is preserved as it was in the time of Lesdiguières, with a bronze bas-relief of him, on horseback.

The route to Briançon and the Mont Genève, across the mountains by Bourg d'Oysans and up the valley of the Romanche, here turns to the l. (Rte. 137.) That to Gap crosses the Romanche at Vizille, and proceeds by a very steep ascent, requiring 2 hours to surmount. The view from its slope over Vizille and the Romanche, and an intervening hilly ridge to Grenoble and the valley of the Isère, is very fine.

7 m. *Laffrey*.

On the l. of the road 3 small lakes, la Motte, l'Aveillan, and Pierre Châtel, are passed in succession. Napoleon on his way from Elba, with little more than 200 men, was encountered, a little to the S. of Laffrey, by a battalion despatched by the governor of Grenoble and drawn up across the road to intercept his march, between

the hill on one side, and the stream which runs out of the lake on the other. Napoleon, on coming in sight of them, turned off into a meadow on the rt., and sent an aide-de-camp to parley with the soldiers, and tell them the Emperor was at hand. The two parties remained thus an hour in view of each other, when Napoleon, advancing to the battalion, opened his grey riding-coat, and baring his breast, so as to show the Star of the Legion of Honour, exclaimed, "Si quelqu'un de vous veut tuer son Empereur, qu'il tire." They were most of them soldiers of his own armies, and their commanding officer had served under him in Egypt. The command given by their officer to "fire" was unheeded; the ranks were broken, and the veterans crowded around him; some, embracing his knees, swore never to quit him; many burst into tears, while the air resounded with the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" On his way hence to Grenoble, at the head of this reinforcement, he was met by the regiment of Labedoyère, which at once joined his ranks, with its colonel at their head.

After leaving behind the 3 lakes some coal-mines are passed on the rt.; they are worked to a considerable extent, and produce anthracite coal. The road crosses the Bonne by the bridge of Ponthaut.

8 m. *La Mûre* (Inns: H. Pelloux; Poste), an industrious town of 3565 Inhab., on the top of a high hill, visible from afar; the chief occupation of the people is nail-making. Capital honey here. The mineral springs of *La Motte les Bains* occur near an out-break of granite in a ravine extremely narrow, with a temperature of 134° Fahr. The water is conveyed on mules' backs to the Baths.

A long-continued and very circuitous descent leads into the valley of the Drac; the road, however, does not approach it, but skirts the shattered and deep gorges of its tributaries until a favourable opportunity occurs for crossing them. It is a hilly stage to

7 m. *Souchons*. The mountains of the district are mostly of the Jura

limestone formation, and are readily disintegrated by the washing of the rivers and by the weather. One very conspicuous conical summit rising on the W. is called the *Mont Aiguille*, or *Mont Inaccessible*, and was regarded as one of the wonders of Dauphiné. It rises to 6562 ft. above the sea-level. Another mountain, still higher, called *l'Obieux*, rises above

9 m. Corps. Inn: H. de la Paix.

[7 m. from here (a mule-path, 2½ hrs. walk) is the village of *La Salette*, rendered celebrated for a pretended apparition of the Virgin to a peasant boy and girl, Sept. 19, 1846, at a spot called *Sous les Baisses*, still higher up in the mountains. A certain Mlle. Lamerlière, a crazy young woman, is accused of having personated the Virgin. She was cast as an impostor in a trial for libel which she brought against her accusers.* In spite of the disapproval of a court of justice the belief in the miracle collects annually to this spot 40 to 60,000 pilgrims, and the sale of the water of a fountain, which is said to have burst forth from the Virgin's tears, produces 12,000*l.* a year! A Church of grand dimensions, every stone brought from a distance on mule-back, has sprung up since 1860, surrounded by convent buildings—proof of the abundant alms poured in by devotees, while numerous cabarets and houses without number for their reception have been erected.]

On the opposite (l.) bank of the Drac are the shapeless and uninteresting ruins of the *Château Lesdiguères*, built by the Constable as a resting-place after death, for he never inhabited it when living. His body, removed to here from Italy, was torn up at the Revolution, and his monument removed to Gap.

We enter the Dépt. des Hautes Alpes and cross the Drac, before reaching the relay of

9 m. *La Guinguette de Boyer*.

* Father Bernoud stated before the clergy of Grenoble, "Je tiens de sa bouche que c'est elle seul qui a fait l'apparition de la Salette."

St. Bonnet (H. Gueydan), on the rt. bank of the Drac, was the birthplace of *Leadigières*.

The upper part of the valley of the Drac, which we now leave on the l., is called *Champeaur* (campus aureus); it is fertile and picturesque, and a large portion of its inhabitants are Protestants. They formed part of the flock of *Felix Neff*, who often resided at *St. Laurent*. This valley communicates at its upper extremity, by the difficult pass of the *Col d'Orcières*, with the village of *Dormilleuse*, and the sterile and dreary *Val Fressinière* (Rte. 139).

Brutinel. In this stage the high chain which separates the vale of the Drac from that in which Gap is situated is crossed by a long and tedious ascent, to *Col Bayard* (4087 ft. above the sea), requiring 2 hours to surmount.

14 m. *Gap*.—Inns: H. du Nord, good; de Provence, tolerable. This mountain capital, the chief town of the Dépt. des Hautes Alpes, with 8165 Inhab., need scarcely detain the traveller, since it possesses few objects of curiosity, but is pleasingly situated, approached by avenues of walnut-trees, and surrounded by slopes on which the vine flourishes, although height above the sea is 2424 ft. In the *Préfecture*, a modern building, is deposited the monument of the Duc de *Lesdiguières*, *François de Bonne*, who, after having been the successful leader and defender of the Protestants in Dauphiné, abjured his faith for the rank of Constable of France, imitating, in his apostacy, the example of his master *Henri IV.* The monument was originally erected over his remains, in his castle near *St. Bonnet*, on the Drac, the spot chosen by himself, but was torn thence by revolutionary spoilers in 1791. It is of little merit as a work of art, and consists of a white alabaster effigy reclining in armour.

Gap was the Roman *Vapincum*: it was burnt 1692, by *Victor Amedeus* of Savoy. There is a small museum of antiquities here.

William Farel, the Reformer, was born in the hamlet of *Tareau*, just

outside of Gap: his first sermon was preached in the mill of *Burée*, but his followers soon drove the Roman Catholics from Gap, and he took possession of the pulpit in the ch. of *St. Colomb*.

The road from Gap to *Briançon* is described in Rte. 139. That to *Marseilles* descends a tributary valley of the *Durance*, and reaches the borders of that river at

11 m. *La Saulce*: passing previously, a little on the l., the ruined castle of *Tallard*, once the property of the *d'Auriac* family, now of that of *Béranger*: the ruins are extensive and picturesque.

10 m. *Rourebeau*.

The river *Buech* is crossed before entering

9 m. *Sisteron* (Inn: H. Wagram, tolerable). (4210 Inhab.) This fortress, which once commanded the passage from Dauphiné into Provence, is built in a defile on the *Durance*, so narrow as barely to leave space for a street or lane of dirty houses between the cliffs and the river. The only object of much interest is the picturesque ruined *Citadelle*, once the prison of *Casimir*, brother of *Ladislau VII.* of Poland; but so many attempts having been made by his friends for his rescue that he was removed to *Vincennes*. Several ancient Towers are still standing in the midst of the public walk, and an old bridge of a single arch connect the town with its suburb, *La Baume*. There is a Church, *Notre Dame*, of 11th centy., here; and fine remains of a monastery. *Sisteron* has a picturesque exterior, and its position is worthy of the pencil of the artist.

Here the roads to *Grenoble* by *La Croix Haute*, and to *Nice* by *Digne* (Rte. 135), diverge from our route.

15 m. *Peyruis*.

6 m. *Brillane*. The *Durance*, throughout the greater part of its course, is nothing better than a large devastating torrent, at no point a picturesque object, and in summer so far diminished as to be incapable of covering its bed, so that, though its volume

is always considerable, its shrunken rivulets of water seem nearly lost amidst beds of gravel and rolled stones, so broad as in places to appear like a dried lake-bed.

16 m. *Manosque* (*Inns*: Poste, fair; Petit Versailles) is a flourishing town, of 5919 Inhab. St. Sauveur is said to retain parts of an older ch. of 10th centy. Notre Dame possesses a statue of the Virgin of 5th or 6th centy. and an ancient sarcophagus. The Soubeiron and la Sauverie gates deserve notice. The olive is cultivated to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood.

13 m. *Mirabeau*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the post-house, on a height, is the ruined *Château* of the family of the celebrated leader and orator of the French Revolution. He frequently resided, but was not born, here in his early years. It is flanked by 4 round towers; and a group of poor houses form a hamlet about its base.

We are now within the limits of Provence (Sect. VI.). About a mile from the post-house the Durance, hemmed in between high cliffs, is spanned by a suspension bridge, by which the road is transferred to its l. bank, and is carried along it partly on terraces, to

7 m. *Peyrolles*.

The road begins to ascend near *Meyrargues*; and a little beyond the village, which is surmounted by a stately castle, the remains of an ancient aqueduct of brick, designed by the Romans, it is said, to convey the water of the Durance to Aix, are passed. From the top of the hill which succeeds, the eye wanders for many miles down the vale of the Durance, traversed by two more suspension bridges in this part of its course.

The celebrated *Canal* which supplies Marseilles with water commences on the Durance, near the suspension bridge of Pertuis, 6 m. lower down than *Peyrolles*. (See Rte. 129.)

A considerable tract of well-cultivated table-land is traversed, commanding a view of Mont St. Victoire on the E., before descending the long hill which leads into

13 m. *Aix Stat.*

18 m. *MARSEILLES*.

[A line of railway is projected from Grenoble to Marseilles, by Gap, Sisteron, Peyruis (with branch to Digne), Pertuis, and Aix, which will place Dauphiny, and most of its mountain towns, in communication with the Mediterranean. The line on leaving Grenoble will follow nearly that of the post-road to below Gap, and from there the valley of the Durance to Pertuis. From Pertuis a branch continuing along the Durance, passing by Cavaillon to Avignon, will detach branches on rt. to Apt, and on l. to Salon and Miramas, on the l. from Avignon to Marseilles. This grand rly. communication will be attended with great engineering difficulties, and some years must elapse before it will be finally completed.]

ROUTE 135.

GRENOBLE TO NICE, BY LA CROIX HAUTE, SISTERON, DIGNE, CASTELLANE, GRASSE; AND CANNES.

Grenoble to	Kil.	Miles.
Monestier de Clermont	34 . .	21
St. Julien	84 . .	51
Laragne	126 . .	78
Sisteron	142 . .	88
Digne	171 . .	106
Castellane	224 . .	139
St. Vallier	275 . .	171
Grasse	287 . .	178
Cannes	305 . .	190
Nice	336 . .	208

Although there are public conveyances from Grenoble to Digne and Sisteron, the better plan will be to hire a vetturino carriage, by which the entire distance to Grasse can be performed in 6 days. Lovers of the

picturesque who take this route, if the weather be favourable, will be amply repaid by the beauty of the scenery for any trifling inconveniences they may encounter. The road is throughout excellent, and clean beds, wholesome food, and much civility will be found at most of the country inns, however unpromising their outward appearance. The best sleeping-places will be those at the head of this route.

On quitting Grenoble our route runs parallel to the Drac as far as

10 m. *Vif*. Here the road to Gap, up the valley of the Drac, branches off on l., our route crossing the river, and continuing until it reaches the village of

11 m. *Monestier de Clermont*, perhaps the best sleeping-place for the first night. At about a mile farther the road reaches the head of the valley, and continues through a pretty undulating country to

10 m. *Clolles*. (*Inn* very dirty, a mere carter's quarters.) The country about is formed of a crumbling detritus and gravel, cut into deep water-courses and ravines, through which the road makes many long and winding ascents and descents, gradually attaining a greater elevation, affording fine views across the valley of the *Ebron*, towards *La Mûre*, and the mountains to the N.E., till it enters the wild and picturesque gorge of the *Mont de France*, to arrive at the summit of the pass of *La Croix Haute* (4920 ft. above the sea), marked by a large cross. Here we enter the *Dépt. des Hautes Alpes*, and after a short descent reach the village of

12 m. *St. Julien*. (A decent country *Inn*.) After passing the ridge of *La Croix Haute* the waters run towards the *Durance*; the change to a milder climate is perceptible; the scenery, though still picturesque, becomes tamer as the road passes the pretty villages of

8 m. *Aspremont*.

7 m. *Serres*.

10 m. *Laragne*, about which are numerous groves of almond-trees. (*Inn*;

La Croix Blanche, very fair.) The road continuing to descend the valley of the *Buech*, enters the *Dépt. des Basses Alpes*, joins the road to Gap, to arrive, over a pretty stone bridge, at

10 m. *Sisteron* (see Rte. 134), on the *Durance*, which the road descends, and crosses shortly before arriving at

11 m. *Malijay* (*Inn*: *H. des Alpes*), when we enter the arid and desolate-looking valley of the *Bloenne*.

6 m. *Digne* (*Inn*: *Hôtel Boyer*, good), chief town of the *Dépt. des Basses Alpes* (7002 Inhab.), surmounted by its cathedral. The town is very picturesquely situated on a low spur of the mountains, which seem to close up the valley: the abundance of fine trees surrounding it, and the long stone bridge over the river, add much to the beauty of the site. The principal street on entering is wide, with an avenue of plane-trees, affording a most agreeable shade: at the upper end is a *Place* or *Jardin Public*, containing fountains and a bronze statue of *Gassendi*, who was born at *Champtercier*, 7 m. off, in 1592. The *Cathedral*, recently restored, is in the early pointed style: on each side of the nave are double aisles; the apse is semicircular; there are neither transepts, clerestory, nor triforium; some good stained glass in the windows, but the general look of the interior is much marred by the fantastic manner in which it is painted. The W. portal is curious: in the triangular space, under the pointed arch, is a figure of the Saviour in the act of giving his blessing, with the emblems of the Evangelists below and an angel and pelican above; beneath our Saviour is a figure of *St. Jerome*, to whom the cathedral is dedicated. The square bell-tower has an iron cage on the summit holding the bells. There is a more ancient Cathedral, *Notre Dame*, of the 12th centy. on the outskirts; it contains some curious paintings of the 15th and 16th cents.

Leaving *Digne* by a long ascent, we cross a high ridge separating the

valleys of the Bloenne and Asse, an affluent of the Durance, to

18 m. *Barrême* (Pop. 1102), a hamlet with a flour-mill and cloth-factory. The country hence continues tame and arid, till the road, after a long ascent, enters a wild and narrow gorge, bounded on either side by contorted strata of slate rocks. Near the pass, a bed nearly vertical traverses the gorge like a wall, through which a passage like a doorway has been cut for the road. Beyond, the valley widens until we reach the pass, 3600 ft. above the level of the sea. From here the view on all sides is magnificent. At the further corner of a small valley, and at a great depth below, is seen a gigantic castle protecting a cluster of houses at its base; the cluster of houses being the town of Castellane, which is reached after a seemingly endless succession of zig-zags down the mountain side.

14 m. *Castellane*. (Pop. 1842.) (*Inn*: Sauvaire, good—very civil people.)

On leaving Castellane the road continues to ascend and descend through the same wild mountain scenery: shortly before reaching *Escragnoles* a view opens over the coast of the Mediterranean, embracing from Fréjus to the Gulf of St. Tropez and Cape Camarat, 35 m. distant; in clear weather the mountains of Corsica are visible.

11 m. *St. Vallier* (*Inn*: Merle—rather extortionate charges). From here to Grasse the road commands a succession of magnificent views over the Mediterranean, from Nice to the Esterel mountains, including Antibes, the Lérin islands, and Cannes.

12 k. *Grasse* (*Inn*: Poste, best). Grasse (12,241 Inhab.) has, after Paris, the most extensive manufacturing place for perfumery in France, made from the flowers which grow luxuriantly in its neighbourhood, favoured by its peculiarly mild climate. The flower-fields and nursery-gardens near Cannes (11 m. S.) produce annually 200,000 frs.-worth of flowers of orange, lemon, heliotrope, hyacinth, &c. &c., which are sent to Grasse to supply its dis-

tilleries. The operation is interesting, and can be best seen here. The flowers when freshly gathered are placed in layers of grease between flat plates of metal or pottery, and allowed to remain for a certain time, by which all the odiferous principles are extracted, the flowers becoming perfectly inodorous; the grease is afterwards treated by spirits of wine, which removes the odour without the employment of heat, which would otherwise destroy it. The principal manufactories of perfumery at Grasse are those of MM. Cours and Girard. Messrs. Nègre's manufactory of candied and otherwise preserved fruits will also be worth visiting. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a central tower, said to be Roman (?), of early massive masonry. The *Church* has a graceful pointed doorway and 2 crypts of modern date beneath cut in the rock. The painter Fragonard was a native of Grasse; there are several of his works at M. de Malvilan's, painted by order of Madame Dubarry for her château at Luciennes. In the Hospital are 3 paintings attributed to Rubens, the Exaltation of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Crowning by thorns. The views of the Alps from the *Public Walk* of the *Cours* are very striking; so is that from the high road.

The rly. is reached at

11 m. <i>Cannes Stat.</i>	} (Rte. 128.)
Rly. projected from Grasse to Cannes.	
21 <i>NICE Station</i> .	

ROUTE 137.

GRENOBLE TO BRIANÇON, BY BOURG D'OYSANS AND THE COL DE LAUTARET, AND BY THE MONT GENÈVRE TO SUSAS.—EXCURSION UP THE VAL ST. CHRISTOPHE.

Grenoble.	Kil.	Miles.
Vixille	18 . .	11
Bourg d'Oysans	49 . .	30
La Grave	74 . .	45
Col de Lautaret	86 . .	52
Monestier	96 . .	58
Briançon	111 . .	69

The scenery between Bourg d'Oysans and Briançon will repay a *pedestrian's* leisurely survey. It will be about 13½ hrs. walk.

This magnificent carriage-road, begun by Napoleon in 1804, has been 60 years in progress, under the direction of the engineer of the Mont Cenis route, M. Dausse, but, owing to the extent and difficulty of the works to be executed, it has been only recently completed. It has been greatly injured by storms and floods. The scenery is so grand, that it ought to be better known and much more traversed than it is. Few passes in the Alps exceed it in interest or admit such extensive glacier views from a carriage. It is traversed by a *Diligence* daily in summer, as long as the ground is clear of snow. It is not yet furnished with post-horses. Travellers to Turin must take *voiturier* horses from Grenoble to Briançon, where they fall into the Mont Genève road. *Diligences* daily to Bourg d'Oysans in 5 or 6 hrs., whence to Briançon, by car, will take 8 or 10. Courier every night to Briançon takes 4 or 5 passengers. Conveyances dear. Ravix at Grenoble will supply horses and carriages with drivers who know the road; he is expensive, there being slight chance of a return fare. He will send on a relay of horses the day before, and his cattle may be depended upon; they will do their work without renforts.

The accommodation on the way is mediocre. The best will be found at La Grave and at the Baths of Monestier, but they are often full in summer.

As far as 11 m. Vixille (*Inn*: H. du Parc) the road is the same as Rte. 134, but, instead of crossing the Romanche, along it follows its rt. bank, it enters a narrow and finely-wooded glen, threaded by the river for many miles, called the *Combe de Gavet*.

In 1081 a landslip, or fall of a mountain, washed down by the fury of the torrents, formed such an accumulation of earth at the upper end of this defile as to dam up the river Romanche until it formed a lake which covered the entire plain of Bourg d'Oysans, and rose to a height of 60 or 80 ft. It lasted until 1229, when the dyke burst, and the emancipated flood swept all before it, cultivated lands and villages, as far as Grenoble.

At the upper end of the combe, where the valley opens out, the river Olle flows into the Romanche from the N. [A few miles up it are the iron-foundries of Allemont and the lead and silver mine of Chalanche. At the head of the valley of Allemont a difficult and dangerous pass leads across to the *Sept Laux*, 7 small lakes, one of the "wonders" of Dauphiné, abounding in trout. From the Sept Laux the tourist can descend to the iron-mines and Baths of Allevard in the valley of the Isère (Rte. 132).]

20 m. Bourg d'Oysans (*Inn*: H. de l'Etoile, indifferent), a town of 2777 Inhab., possessing a cotton manufactory. It lies in a swampy flat more than a mile broad, hemmed in by rocky precipices of great height, in the face of which is the gold-mine of *La Gardette*. Mules may be hired here.

["An interesting excursion may be made from Bourg d'Oysans to La Bélarde, in the upper part of the valley of St. Christophe, 10 hours' walk from the Bourg. The only fair Inn on the whole route is at the finely situated village of Venos, 2 hrs. ride from Bourg d'Oysans. (*Inn*: Pacquet; "charges moderate"—*PO.*, Sept. 1866.) Good mules are kept here. Start early, for it will take 2 good hours to St. Christophe, and at least 3 more to Bélarde, and the same to return,

as the road is very rough, and in places like a staircase. Between the 2 hamlets a mountain has fallen, nearly filling the valley with huge fragments through which the path and the river wind. La Bérarde lies at the foot of Mont Pelvoux, the highest mountain in France, or in the S. Alps; its loftiest summit—the Point d'Arcines or des Eorins—being 13,123 ft. above the sea-level. The scenery of the whole valley, and especially at and above La Bérarde, may vie in grandeur and savage sterility with any in the Alps. The valley is little known, but a day devoted to visiting it will be remembered with gratification by the lover of sublime scenery." From Venos Le Dauphin may be reached, if about to cross the Lauteret, instead of returning to Bourg d'Oysans (thus saving a very long détour), by the Col de Mont Lans, 4 hrs. walk. The Col commands a beautiful view, and is a garden of flowering plants, which are gathered in summer by the peasants and sold to the druggists, being carried as far as Paris. There is a Pass from the head of the Val St. Christophe into that of the Val Louise leading down to Mont Dauphin.]

A char may be hired at Bourg d'Oysans to cross the Lauteret to Briançon for 40 or 50 fr.; but it will be a long day for one horse. About 3 m. above Bourg d'Oysans the plain terminates, and the Venéon, coming from the l., pours itself into the Romanche. Between these 2 streams rises the snowy Mont de Lans. As far as Freney the road is carried along a tremendous gorge called *Les Infernets*, on the N. side of this mountain, through which the Romanche forces its way, by terraces and tunnels cut in the gneiss rock. Two very long tunnels have thus been formed for the passage of the road. The first of these, more than 234 yards long, and very wide and high, is a fine work of engineering.

The gorge of les Infernets is succeeded by a sterile upland valley, strewn with rocks. A little above this, on the l., is a fine waterfall, called *Le*

Saut de la Pucelle, somewhat resembling the Staubbach.

9 m. *Le Dauphin* (a poor Inn), in a bare and dreary situation, with scarcely a habitation around.

Between Le Dauphin and La Grave a stupendous narrow gorge is traversed by the Romanche, remarkable for the extraordinary grandeur and utter nakedness of the precipices of gneiss which form its sides. It is called *La Combe de Malval*. These precipices are the escarpments of vast mountains covered with eternal snow and glaciers, which terminate at the edge of the cliff overhanging the combe. That on the S. is the great *Glacier de Lans*, the largest in Dauphiné. Numerous streams descend across the road.

We pass from the Dépt. d'Isère into that of the Hautes Alpes, about a mile before reaching the miserable village of rocks.

6 m. *La Grave*, grandly situated on a projecting rock 5000 ft. above the sea, backed on the S. by vast snowy heights. (Inn: Chez Juge.) The ch. is worth looking at, and the view from it is splendid. [A long day's walk leads hence over the *Col des Infernets*, a wild and high but not difficult pass, to St. Jean Maurienne.]

Copper-mines are worked in the apparently inaccessible cliffs above La Grave; the ore is sent down through wooden funnels attached to the face of the rocks.

Close to La Grave the road enters a short tunnel, but a little further on is carried through one of the grandest tunnels in the Alps, 2066 ft. long. A steep ascent succeeds over a crumbling, black, slaty limestone. The Glacier of La Grave is in full view, while the Romanche dashes down in a fine fall into the depths below.

The route now ascends the pass of Lautaret, leaving on the rt. the Romanche, whose source is in an upland valley to the S., at the foot of the snowy *Mont Pelvoux*.

Villars d'Arène (5415 ft. above the sea) exhibits a section of granite or gneiss rock overlying limestone, which will interest the geologist. Mule-path

over the Col de Gollon (9020 ft.) to St. Michel, in the valley of the Maurienne, on the rly. from Chambéry to Turin.

6 m. The *Col de Lautaret*, which separates the waters of the Romanche from those of the Guisanne, is 6869 ft. above the sea-level, about 500 ft. higher than the pass of Mont Genève. Its summit is covered with some of the most beautiful pasturages in the Alps. Near the crest of the Col, which is not more than 50 yards broad. A new *Hospice* was built, 1864, to furnish food and some sort of accommodation, near to an ancient one, founded by Humbert II., Count of Dauphiné. The view from the summit is fine: the *Montagne d'Oursine* (13,123 ft. high) is a grand object on the S.W.; from the glacier at its base rises the Guisanne, while in that of *Tabouchet*, to the S., is one of the sources of the Romanche. The Mont Pelvoux from this point appears lower, because more distant.

A steep descent leads down the valley of the Guisanne. An improved line of road has been made to La Madeleine. The Mont Viso is visible from this descent.

6 m. *Monestier* (*Inn*: H. de l'Europe), a town of 1781 Inhab., having in its neighbourhood *hot sulphureous springs*, used for baths, and so abundant, that within a short distance of the source they serve to turn a mill. The valley around, and from hence to Briançon, is fertile, well cultivated, and studded with villages; the upper slopes clothed with fir woods, while the view of the course of the Guisanne, backed in the distance by Briançon, and its extraordinary group of forts, piled one over the other, forms a magnificent scene.

Between Monestier and Briançon, the valley is remarkable for its numerous population, there being not less than 22 villages between the foot of the Lautaret and

9 m. *Briançon* (*Inns*: H. de l'Ours, good rooms, fair cuisine, but dirty; H. de la Paix, very dirty), a first-

class fortress, a sort of Alpine Gibraltar, one of the loftiest towns in France, 4333 ft. above the sea-level, commanding the passage from Italy into France by the Mont Genève, is a most picturesque and imposing object at a distance. It stands at the meeting of three valleys, and at the foot of an isolated and escarped rock, whose summit is crowned by the *Fort du Château*. Many of its streets are so steep that they are impassable for vehicles, the carriage-road makes a circuit, and enters it by a series of zigzags. All the heights around are converted into points of defence; fort rises over fort up to the very clouds, which frequently shroud from view the upper works. Where the position is not inaccessible through natural precipices, it has been rendered so by artificial escarpments. The rivers Guisanne and Clairee, which unite beneath the walls of the town with the infant Durance, run in deep gullies, whose sides are precipices, forming as it were natural ditches to the fortress. The principal works are on the l., or E., bank of the Clairee, whose deep and savage gorge is crossed by a bridge of a single bold arch, 130 ft. span, and 168 ft. above the water, constructed 1734. An excellent road leads, in zigzags, up the abrupt heights from this bridge to the different forts, which communicate with each other by subterranean ways. The largest fort is called *Les Trois Têtes*, because it occupies a triple-headed crag; on a level with it is *Fort Dauphin*; 330 ft. higher, towards the Durance, is *Fort Randouillet*, whose batteries are partly excavated in the rock; nearly 2000 ft. above this is the *Donjon*; and finally the *Point du Jour* (5609 ft.), commanding all the other defences. The different points, or mamelons of rock, on which these forts are built, all belong to the *Mont Infernet*, whose summit rises to a height of 9350 ft. above the sea-level. From its crest the Mont Pelvoux is a magnificent object, and the valley des Prés or de Neuvache, down which pours the Clairee, and that leading up to the Mont Genève, are well seen.

Permission to visit the forts may be obtained from the commandant in the town. If the weather be clear, it will be worth while to ascend to Fort Randouillet, on account of the view up the valley of Guisanne, studded with villages, and towards the Col de Lautaret; otherwise the traveller may content himself with seeing the Fort du Château. The fortifications of Briançon have been greatly strengthened of late years.

In the town itself there is nothing worthy of notice.

Briançon has 3579 Inhab. besides its garrison; it may be said to endure 7 months of winter. It was until 1848-51 cut off, in a manner, from the rest of the world, being accessible by only one carriage-road from the side of Gap.

The courier takes 12 or 14 hours to reach Bourg d'Oysans from Briançon. A *diligence* goes daily to Embrun and Gap. (Rte. 139.) *Diligence* to the Susa Rly. Station over the Col de Genève.

Time—Briançon to Bourg d'Oysans:

	H.	M.
Briançon to Monestier	2½	0
Monestier to summit of Pass	2½	0
La Grave	1	50
Le Dauphin	1	50
Bourg d'Oysans	2	40

The *Pass of the Mont Genève* from Briançon to Susa, 15 hours' journey. The road, practicable for 4-wheeled carriages, leaves the Val des Prés on the l., traversing thick forests of firs, and at the end of about 6 m. of ascent, by zigzags, reaches the summit of the pass at Bourg Mont Genève, a hamlet of 400 Inhab., on a plain, 6476 ft. above the sea-level, on which barley ripens. Upon this plain, at a short distance from each other, rise the Dora Riparia, which flows through the Po into the Adriatic, and the Durance, through the Rhône into the Mediterranean; hence the verses

“Adieu ma sœur la Durance,
Nous nous séparons sur ce mont;
Tu vas ravager la Provence,
Moi féconder le Piedmont.”

An obelisk erected on the summit

commemorates the construction of this road, under Napoleon.

This pass was crossed in 1494 by Charles VIII. of France with the army with which he invaded Italy, dragging with him several hundred pieces of artillery.

The descent into Piedmont lies through

7 m. *Mont Genève*, 1 kil. beyond which is the Italian frontier.

5 m. *Cesanne*.

5 m. *Oula* (Inn: Café National, tolerable). [A road of about 6 m. leads from here to *Bardonnèche*, where opens the great tunnel through the Cottian Alps on the side of Italy.

10 m. *Fort Exiles*.

10 m. *Susa* (Inn: H. de France, said to be much improved), described in the *HANDBOOKS for SWITZERLAND and N. ITALY*. Railway hence to Turin.

ROUTE 139.

GAP TO BRIANÇON, BY EMBRUN, AND EXCURSION INTO THE VAL DE QUEYRAS, VAL D'ARVIEUX, AND VAL FRES-SINIÈRE.

Gap to	Kil.	Miles.
Chorges	17	11
Savines	31	19
Embrun	41	25
Mont Dauphin	57	35
L'Argentière	74	46
Briançon	91	57

A *diligence* (very slow) daily.

The valley of the Buech above Gap is stony and dreary.

10 m. Chorges appears to have preserved traces of the name of the ancient inhabitants of this district, the “Caturigæ.”

After crossing a high ridge the road descends by a gradual sweep into the

valley of the Durance, which it reaches at the foot of a precipitous mountain. The valley hereabouts is a scene of desolation: the turbulent river rolls along a furious flood of muddy water, undermining the loose shaly rocks composing its sides, strewing the bottom with rubbish, and constantly forcing its banks. The road is frequently swept away by inundations, and for some distance is carried along temporary causeways. The Durance is crossed by a wooden bridge at

9 m. *Savines*, and again before reaching

6 m. *Embrun*. Inn: H. de Milan fair. Embrun (the ancient *Ebrodunum*), an old-fashioned fortress, surrounded by loopholed ramparts, overlooks the valley from the top of a singular platform of pudding-stone, escarped on the side facing the river, and separated by a ditch from the mountain behind it. 4183 Inhab. The *Cathedral* has a fine lofty Romanesque tower ornamented with circular arches, and a N. portal, whose round mouldings rest on pillars of the red marble of the country, the two outer ones being supported on rudely-carved lions. The W. end is chequered with slabs of yellow limestone and black shale. It has a tolerable wheel window, filled with stained glass. The interior is not otherwise remarkable: the roof is Pointed. Against the N. door is nailed a horseshoe, said to have been thrown by the horse of Lesdiguières, the Protestant leader, which is reported to have stumbled and thrown its master in the porch as he was spurring on his steed to enter the church, and thus saved it from desecration. Such is the Romanist story. The image of Notre Dame d'Embrun was held in great devotion by Louis XI., who, as dauphin, resided long in Dauphiné. (See 'Quentin Durward'.)

Beside the cathedral stands the building formerly the archbishop's palace, now a barrack; near it rises a curious tower of ancient masonry called *La Tour Brune*.

The first church at Embrun is said to have been built by Constantine the

Great. The line of its archbishops is traced back, uninterruptedly, to his time: they were created princes, and endowed with the sovereignty of a large part of Dauphiné, by the Emperor Conrad II. A portion of their archives, captured with the town by Lesdiguières in 1585, are now in the public library of Cambridge.

Embrun is a poor town of narrow dirty streets; the view from its ramparts is striking, but the mountains around are bare in the extreme. Henri Arnaud, leader and pastor of the Vaudois, was born here.

Little occurs worthy of remark in pursuing the course of the Durance upwards, until, after crossing the river to its l. bank, we approach the very picturesque fortress of

10 m. *Mont Dauphin* (Inn: Café du Nord, fair), the key of the pass into Italy, standing conspicuous on an elevated platform of rock, appearing to close the mouth of the lateral valley of the Guil, which here enters the Durance from the N.E. It was fortified by Vauban, who constructed its bastions of the rough pink marble of Eygliers, a neighbouring village, and completely commands the 2 valleys—presenting escarped precipices on either side, so as to be almost impregnable. Our road is carried under the base of the rock of pudding-stone, crowned by the fortress, 500 or 600 ft. above the river, and near it is the post-house. It will be worth while to ascend to the fortress, both on account of better lodgings and for the view extending to Mont Pelvoux.

9 m. *Plan de Phary*.

[The river Guil rises at the base of the Mont Viso, on the Italian frontier: its valley, called *Val de Queyras*, consists chiefly of a series of narrow defiles, through which the river has forced a passage. A carriage-road has been opened from Mont Dauphin to Château Queyras, Aiguilles, and Abries. About 1½ m. up, on the l. bank of the river, is Guillestre, which was one of the stations for English prisoners during the last war

with France. A fair Inn here kept by Ferrari. Above this the valley is rent by an extraordinary fissure, called *La Gorge de Chapelue*, bounded by precipices from 700 to 800 ft. high, described by Brockedon as "one of the *finest in the Alps*." In places the rocks almost meet overhead, and the road crosses the depths, in which the Guil flows far below, from side to side, as the rocks present a shelf for its passage; but at times they are completely precipitous. At the upper end of the defile, 15 m. from Mont Dauphin, is the *castle of Queyras*, an ancient feudal stronghold of the seigneurs of Château-Ville-Vieille, perched on the top of a huge rock, which seems to have been detached from the neighbouring peak in order to guard the passage. It is now converted into a military post. A tolerable Inn, chez Bosi.

Two passes, the Col des Hayes and Col d'Isoard, lead N. over the mountains to Briançon.

In the remote valleys around Queyras Protestants are very numerous, especially in the *Val d'Arvieux*, reached by a rough road branching off on the l. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Château Queyras; as well as in the Commune of Molinea, and its hamlets, St. Veran, Pierre Grosse, and Fousillarde. They have churches at Arvieux, St. Veran, and Fousillarde, in all of which service is performed once in 3 weeks by a minister who resides alternately for a week in each parish.

Felix Neff's residence was at La Chalp, in the Val d'Arvieux, above the village of that name; a foot-path runs thence over the mountains to Briançon. St. Veran, where he had also a small Protestant flock, is situated in another valley, 8 or 10 m. to the S. of Château Queyras, on the very verge of vegetation: it is perhaps the loftiest human habitation in France, 6692 ft. above the sea-level, and the nearest towards the snowy summits of Monte Viso. Neff said of it that it was "the highest and consequently the most pious village in the Val Queyras."

About 2 m. above Queyras is Abries (Inn: Etoile, clean beds), where the

Guil bends to the S.E. towards the Monte Viso, whose conical peak forms a striking object amidst the wild and savage scenery of this upland valley, here contracted and strewn with rocks. The valley, very grand, and well worth exploring, not only on account of its own scenery, but for the passes issuing from its head over the mountains; most interesting excursions may be made into the valleys of Piedmont.

a. The *Col de la Croix* leads from the villages of Ristolas and Monta (French custom-house) to the valleys of the Vaudois, and their capital La Tour.

b. The *Col de Viso*. A footpath leads from *La Chalp*, a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Monta, along the rt. bank of the Guil, in 5 hours, from Abries to the summit of the pass, 10,150 ft. above the sea-level, whence the view over the valley of the Po and plains of Piedmont, comprising an horizon of 100 m., "is one of the most magnificent in the world." —B. The traveller may enter Italy by the Col de Viso, descending into the mountain valley of the Po and to Saluzzo, and return by La Tour and the Col de la Croix. The routes are described in the HANDBOOK for SAVOY and SWITZERLAND.]

From Mont Dauphin to Briançon (5 hrs. walk) the road follows the course of the Durance, sometimes on a level with it, at others at an elevation of many hundred feet above. The river runs for a long distance at the bottom of a deep gash, whose sides, rarely susceptible of cultivation, slope at a very high angle.

[About 6 m. above Mont Dauphin, near the village of La Roche, prettily situated near a small lake; a long timber bridge crosses the Durance, and an abrupt shepherd's path, scaling the mountain, leads up into the *Val Frésinière*, the poor Alpine valley once blessed by the ministering care of Felix Neff, and which now serves as

his last resting-place. "The path creeps up the mountain in an oblique direction, and then over some rugged ground leads to a defile through which a torrent rushes, bordered on each side by groups of cottages, crossed by an Alpine bridge, below which is a cascade. This hamlet is *Palons*, and the torrent, called the *Rimasse*, is the guide which conducts to the Val Fressinière. There is no mistaking the way. The villages passed are Fressinière, whence the valley is named (1 league), in a lovely fertile vale, producing grain of several kinds and fruit-trees: *Violins* (1 league); here is a Protestant church, built by Neff, to which a tower has lately been added: *Minas* (2 m.). Then comes the toilsome, rough, and clambering path, through a country perfectly savage and appalling, to *Dormilleuse* (3 m., or 5 leagues from *La Roche*), a miserable village at the very foot of the glaciers, constructed like an eagle's nest upon the side of a mountain, the most repulsive, perhaps, of all the habitable spots of Europe. Nature is here stern and terrible, offering nothing to repay the traveller but the satisfaction of planting his foot on the rock which has been hallowed as the asylum of Christians of whom the world was not worthy. It consists of a few poor detached huts, from which fresh air, comfort, and cleanliness are all banished; some without chimneys or glazed windows, others consisting of a mere miserable kitchen and stable, seldom cleaned out more than once a year, where the inhabitants spend the greater part of the winter along with their cattle, for the sake of the warmth. Their few sterile fields hang over precipices, and are partly covered with blocks of granite. In some seasons even rye will not ripen. Many of the pasturages are inaccessible to cattle, and scarcely safe for sheep. Yet in this gloomy spot did the virtuous Protestant pastor, Felix Neff, sit himself down, because his services seemed here to be most required, where he had everything to teach, even to the planting of a potato."—*Gilly's Memoir of Neff*.

A mountain pass leads over the *Col d'Orcières*, at the head of the Val Fressinière, into the valley of Champ-saur, traversed by the Drac. (Rte. 134.)

Near *Palons* are several caverns in the rocks, which served the inhabitants in time of persecution as places of refuge and of worship: one of them is called *Glesia* (l'Eglise).]

10 m. *La Bessée*. Near this a step or rise occurs in the valley of the Durance, which seems barred by a high bank or natural dam. Up this the road to *Briançon* toils in zigzags. A little above *La Bessée* the ruins of an embattled wall are visible, running across the valley from either bank of the Durance to the summit of the heights commanding it on the rt. and l., evidently designed to close the passage up, and check the incursions of a people from the S.

[Nearly opposite *La Bessée* to the N.W. opens out the Val Louise, which terminates in the glaciers and peaks of the *Mont Pelvoux*, whose top, rising 13,468 ft. above the sea-level, is visible from our road in clear weather. "The poor village called *La Ville de Val Louise* is the chief place. Its environs are very picturesque. The valley branches into two: that on the rt. leads to *Mt. Pelvoux*. Its summit, or *Pic des Arcines*, was for the first time attained by 2 Englishmen, Messrs. Whymper and Macdonald, in 1861 (Aug.). 8 hrs. sharp climb over rocks from the Ville in a straight line. The summit is a mass of ice. By the other branch there is a difficult pass, called *Col de Celar*, into the Val Godemar."

Within this valley is a cavern called *Baume des Vaudois*, from a number of those unfortunate professors of an ancient faith, who concealed themselves within it in 1488, carrying with them their children, and as much food as they could collect, relying on its inaccessible position, and the snows around, for their defence. When the officer despatched by Charles VIII.

arrived with his soldiers in the valley, none of its inhabitants were found ; but at length tracing out their hiding-place, he commanded a quantity of wood to be set fire to at the mouth of the cave to burn or smoke them out. "Some were slain in attempting to escape, others threw themselves headlong on the rocks below, others were smothered ; there were afterwards found within the caverns 400 infants stifled in the arms of their dead

mothers. It is believed as a certain fact that 3000 persons perished on that occasion in this valley."—*Gilly's Mem. of Neff.* The present inhabitants are all Rom. Catholics, and a miserable goitred race.

Above this the valley is more wooded, while lower down little patches are cleared of stones to allow a stunted vegetation.]

17 m. *Briançon*, in Rte. 137.

SECTION VIII.

BURGUNDY.—FRANCHE-COMTÉ.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
144 Troyes to Dijon, by <i>Châtillon</i>	593	156 Lyons to Geneva, by <i>Bellegarde</i> —RAIL	600
148 Dijon or <i>Chalindrey</i> to Neuchâtel, by Auxonne and <i>Dôle</i> —RAIL	594	157 Lyons to Strasburg—RAIL—by Bourg, Lons le Saulmier, Besançon, and Belfort (Basle)	600
153 Macon to Geneva—RAIL	596	159 Dijon to Belfort, by <i>Besançon</i> —RAIL	601
155 <i>Descent of the Haut Rhône</i> .—Aix in Savoy to Lyons	599		

INTRODUCTION.

The want of a generally fertile soil and picturesque outline in the province of Burgundy is made up for by its *vineyards*. The principal occur on the sunny slopes of the chain of the Côte d'Or, Chambertin, Nuits, Romanée, and Clos Vougeot, situated between Dijon and Beaune.

That part of Franche-Comté which occupies the slopes of the Jura is a pastoral district, the inhabitants of which are chiefly occupied with cattle and dairies. In this it resembles the lowlands of Switzerland, as well as in the system of *Fruitières*, which prevails among the hills. A *fruitière* is a company of 50 or 60 small farmers, who bring their milk and cream into one common stock and central establishment, to be converted into cheese, dividing the produce according to the extent of the contribution which each associate has made to the common stock.

ROUTE 144.

TROYES TO DIJON, BY CHÂTILLON.

Troyes.	Kil.	Miles.
Bar-sur-Seine	33 . .	21
Châtillon-sur-Seine	67 . .	42
Dijon	150 . .	93

The line branches off from that to Mulhouse, following the valley and canal of the Upper Seine to

21 m. *Bar-sur-Seine* Stat. Pleasantly situated at the junction of the Ource and infant Seine, here a clear rivulet. A quiet country town. *The Church* has great elegance. Continuing by

12 m. *Mussy*, where it enters the Dept. of La Côte d'Or.

9 m. *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (*Inas*: Poste(?); —H. de la Côte d'Or; barely tolerable), a town of 4860 Inhab. A congress of representatives of the allied sovereigns,

at which Lord Castlereagh appeared on behalf of England, was held here, February 1814, to offer to Napoleon the throne of France, provided he would be content with its limits as before the Revolution; he rejected these terms, and, emboldened by the successes he had gained in the course of the campaign, broke off the negotiations. Marshal Marmont was born here, and built on the spot a fine *château*.

"On the hill-sides many little ancient towns or *bourgades* are seen, even now strongly bearing the impress of feudality. Surrounded by walls and gates, it seems as if not a house could venture to stray out of the protecting circuit, indicating the ancient unsettled state of the country, or, at least, of the habits which arose from its insecurity."—*F. P.*

Rly. from Châtillon to *Nuits-sous-Ravière*, of 22 m., and from the latter to Dijon, 56 m., which, although one-third longer, will in point of time be the easiest way of performing the journey between the two towns.

There is a more direct line from Paris to Chatillon, by a branch line from that between Paris and Mulhouse, which strikes off at *Bricon* Junct. Stat., near *Chaumont* (Rte. 161), passing by *Château Villain*, *Courban*, and *Brion* Stats., the length of this branch being 27 m.

[There is a good carriage-road from Châtillon to Dijon, passing by

8 m. *Aignay-le-Duc*.

9 m. *Ampilly-le-Sec*.

9 m. *Chanceaux*, celebrated for the manufacture of preserved barberries (*épinettes*). Here is a comfortable little inn, where a good stock of the preserve may be procured.

The Seine takes its rise in the high land of the Côte d'Or, within about 1 m. of *Chanceaux*.

The country now assumes a picturesque character.

7 m. *St. Seyne*, beautifully situated amongst a ridge of bold hills, almost of a mountainous character. The town, which contains about 1000 Inhab., is at the bottom of the valley. Above, on the brow of the hill, are the remains of a celebrated Abbey of Benedictines, founded by St. Seguanus before 580. The church, dating from the beginning of the 15th centy., contains much that is remarkable; a series of ancient frescoes representing the life of the patron founder, and the stalls of the monks undisturbed.

6 m. *Val Suzon*, so called from the torrent Suzon, which flows through the very pretty valley. The general aspect of the village, which is reached by a steep descent, continues to remind the traveller of his gradual approach to Switzerland; and indeed, throughout the whole of this district, he will observe how overcharged is the opinion of the monotony of French scenery, even in the provinces which are not professedly mountainous.

11 m. DIJON (in Rte. 104).

ROUTE 148.

DIJON OR CHALINDREY TO NEUCHÂTEL, BY DÔLE—RAIL.

A. Paris.	Kils.	Miles.
Dijon	315 . .	196
Auxonne	347 . .	216
Dôle	362 . .	225
Mouchard	394 . .	244
Pontarlier	456 . .	282
B. Paris.		
Chalindrey	308 . .	191
Gray	353 . .	219
Auxonne	392 . .	243
Dôle	407 . .	252

The rly. by Dôle to Salins and Neuchâtel is the shortest way from Paris to Switzerland. There are two ways of reaching Dôle from Paris:—A. By Dijon, the shortest and best (Paris and Lyons Rly.); B. By Troyes and Chalindrey (Paris and Mulhouse Rly.).

A. *Paris to Dijon*. (See Rte. 104.)

For some distance beyond Dijon there is little worth notice; the country fertile, but flat and monotonous. As we advance, the distant blue outline of the Jura mountains comes into view. The stations of *Magny*, *Genlis*, and *Collonges* are passed before reaching a causeway $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, pierced with 23 arches, seen on the l., to allow the escape of the water of the Saône during inundations.

20 m. *Auxonne Junct. Stat.* (Inn: *Grand Cerf*), a second-class fortress of minor importance, owing to its distance from the frontier, in the rear of *Besançon*. It stands on the l. bank of the Saône, here crossed by a bridge. The fortifications were planned by *Vauban*. The Cathedral is of the 16th cent. In the *Place d'Armes* stands a statue of *Napoleon I.*, by *Jouffroy*, erected in 1857. Pop. 5911.

Here the line by Chalindrey and Gray falls in.

B. *Paris to Chalindrey*, by *Troyes* (see Rte. 162). From Chalindrey a branch leads through *Gray*, on the Saône, which it follows to

Auxonne Junct. Stat. (See above.)

7 m. *Champseurs Stat.*

3 m. *Dôle Junction Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de Genève; H. de France; Ville de Lyon; H. de Paris, said to be good) is a cheerful town of 11,093 Inhab., in the Dépt. of the Jura, in a very pretty country, on the Doubs. It was the capital of the county of Burgundy, after which it belonged to Spain, having been the capital of Franche-Comté, which was not united to France, until the reign of Louis XIV. The Emp. Charles V. fortified it; but the works were destroyed by Louis.

The *Parish Church* is Gothic. The *Tour de Vergy*, which now serves as a prison, is one of the few ancient edifices.

Excellent *trout-fishing* in the Louve, at Parez, 2 m. from Dôle.

The *Canal* which joins the Rhine to the Rhône passes near the town.

From the heights above Dôle the snowy mass of the Mont Blanc, more than 100 m. distant as the crow flies, is apparent in clear weather.

[The railroad to Besançon turns off here to the N.E. (Rte. 159.)]

Dôle to Neuchâtel. 3 trains daily in 6 hrs.

6 m. *Grand Contour Stat.*

3 m. *Montbarrey Stat.*

7 m. *Arc-Senans Junct. Stat.* Branch on l. to Besançon.

4 m. *Mouchard Junct. Stat.* Here the rlys. to Salins, and to Poligny, Lons-le-Saulnier, and Bourg, diverge.

[5 m. *Salins Stat.* (*Inns*: Poste; Tête Noir, tolerable), a town of 6308 Inhab., which was almost entirely consumed by a fire, which lasted for 3 days, in 1825. It is romantically situated in a narrow rocky gorge, and owes its name to the salt-works, *Salines Royales*, a vast edifice, 918 ft. long, surrounded by walls, in the midst of the valley. The salt is obtained from brine-springs rising beneath vaults of ancient construction. The weaker springs are now carried by iron pipes to the forest of Chaux, 15 m. off, where, after being evaporated in the open air, by being caused to fall

over faggots, "maisons de graduation," they are afterwards concentrated by boiling.

The Church of *St. Anatoie* is an interesting edifice, and contains some good woodwork in the stalls of the choir.]

7 m. *Mesnay-Arbois Stat.*

6 m. *Pont d'Hery Stat.*

2 m. *Andelot Junct. Stat.* A branch rly. from here to Champagnole of 9 m.

4 m. *La Joux Stat.*

4 m. *Bougeailles Stat.*

5 m. *Frasne Stat.*

3 m. *Rivière Stat.*

7 m. *Pontarlier Stat.* *Inns*: the best is the Lion d'Or at Frambourg, near to the Fort du Joux;—Poste, "civil people and fair charges" (July, 1866). This is the frontier town of France, a place of considerable antiquity and interest, containing 4945 Inhab., seated at a height of 2716 ft. above the sea-level, at the foot of the second ridge of the Jura, and at the débouché of the principal routes leading through that chain from Switzerland.

The road to the frontier, ascending by the side of the river Doubs, enters the pass of *La Cluse*, which may be called a mountain gateway between France and Switzerland, to St. Pierre de Joux. The defile is commanded by the *Château de Joux*, situated on the summit of a precipitous and nearly inaccessible rock, at the foot of which the roads from Pontarlier, Neufchâtel, and Lausanne unite. This frontier-fort was the prison of several political prisoners during the first Empire, amongst whom the unfortunate Tousseint L'Ouverture, when carried off from St. Domingo by command of Napoleon. He ended his days here, hastened by the sudden transition from the climate of the tropics to a damp dark dungeon in the elevated region and biting atmosphere of the Jura. His miserable cell still exists. He was buried in the prison church, with nothing to mark the grave. Here also was confined previously, "dans ce nid de hibous, égayé par une compagnie d'invalides," as he termed it, another

remarkable prisoner, *Mirabeau*. He was sent hither (1776) by virtue of a *lettre de cachet* obtained by his father, "*L'Ami des Hommes*," as he called himself, and the tyrant of his own family, as he proved. *Mirabeau*, having by his insinuating manners obtained leave from the governor to visit the town of *Pontarlier* on parole, made love to *Sophie Monnier*, the wife of a magistrate there, and eloped with her to *Holland*. She was the *Sophie* to whom he addressed some of his objectionable writings, the '*Lettres datées du donjon de Vincennes*.'

Rly. *Pontarlier* to Swiss frontier, at

7 m. *Verrières* Stat.

6 m. *Boveresse* Stat.

2 m. *Couvet* Stat.—Viaduct.

2 m. *Travers* Stat.

3 m. *Noiraique* Stat.

9 m. *Auvernier* Stat.: junction with the railway skirting the W. shores of *Lake of Neuchâtel*—Tunnel.

From *Pontarlier* to *Neuchâtel* this line of rly. runs through a picturesque country, including the Gorge of the *Reuse*. It traverses numerous tunnels and viaducts, and finally commands a noble view of the Alpine chain on approaching

3 m. *Neuchâtel* *Junct. Stat.* Inn: *Bellevue* (see HANDBOOK for SWITZERLAND).

ROUTE 153.

MACON TO GENEVA: RAILWAY.

Paris.	Kils.	Miles.
Macon	441	278
Bourg	478	296
Amberieux	509	316
Culoz	559	346
Geneva	625	389

From *Paris* to *Macon*, see Rtes. 106, 108. 4 trains daily.

About a mile beyond *Macon* the railroad leaves on l. the main line to *Lyons*, and crosses the *Saône* by a handsome bridge of considerable height, and then proceeds through a very fertile and well-cultivated plain, with no remarkable objects, except the hills of the *Jura* in the distance.

Enter the *Départ. de l'Ain*.

4 m. *Pont de Veyle* Stat.

6 m. *Vonnas* Stat.

3 m. *Mezeriat* Stat.

4 m. *Polliat* Stat.

6 m. *Bourg (en Bresse)* Stat. (Inns: *H. de l'Europe; du Midi; du Palais*. This place was capital of the ancient division of *La Bresse*, and is now chief town of the *Dépt. de l'Ain*; Pop. 13,733. It passed into their possession of the *House of Savoy* in 1285. It was taken by *Francis I.* in 1538, but was not finally gained by the French until 1600. It has neither trade nor manufactures.

In the *Ch. of N. Dame*, at the back of the choir, are 68 carved wood stalls 16th cent. On the promenade called the *Bastion* is a statue (by *d'Angers*) of *Bichat*, the eminent anatomist, born at *Thoirette en Bresse*. The object of greatest interest at *Bourg* is the **Church of Notre Dame de Brou*, outside the walls, a very remarkable edifice in the latest style of Gothic, verging into the Renaissance, constructed between 1505 and 1536 by *Margaret of Austria*, who was created by her father, the Emperor *Maximilian*, and confirmed by her nephew, *Charles V.*, governor of the *Netherlands*. Her motto, **fortune—infortune—forte une*, is repeated in various parts of the building. The architect was "*Maistre Loys Van Boghem*," and the sculptor "*Maistre Conrad*." The W. front is surmounted by 3 gables; under it is a portal, consisting of a flattened arch, highly enriched with carvings, arabesques, and other ornaments. The decorations of the interior are concentrated upon the choir:

* "In fortune or misfortune, there is one (woman) strong of heart."

rich and varied marbles, and peculiarly fine painted windows, contribute to the splendour of the shrine, which contains the superb monuments of Margaret of Austria, founder of the ch.; of her mother-in-law, Margaret de Bourbon (wife of Philip II., Duke of Savoy), who made the vow, which her daughter accomplished, of building this church; and in the centre that of her husband, Philibert le Beau, Duke of Savoy, which is the finest of all. The prince is represented above as dead, and below as dying. These tombs, of white marble, are the work of artists of Dijon named Conrad and Th. Meyt. The carving and decoration of the roodscreen, the woodwork of the choir, and the *Tabernacle of the Lady Chapel*, enriched with bas-reliefs, delicately sculptured out of alabaster, all deserve minute attention. There is some good painted glass in 3 of the chapels. The sun-dial in front of the portal, originally made in the 16th centy., was reconstructed by the astronomer *Jerome de Lalande*, who was born at Bourg, 1732.

[A rly. open from Bourg, through the district of *La Bresse*, by Lons-le-Saulnier to Salins and Besançon (Rte. 148), passing

St. Etienne du Bois, a little beyond which is Coligny, the cradle of the illustrious family which sent forth the leader of the Protestants, the Admiral de Coligny.

Lons-le-Saulnier (Inn: Chapeau Rouge) is situated in a basin nearly, surrounded by the mountains of the Jura, whose lower slopes are covered with vines. It is chief town of the Dépt. of the Jura, and contains 9943 Inhab.

At one end of the town is the *brine-spring*, or *well*, 60 ft. deep, supplying the salt-works, *Salines* (whence the town received its ancient name, *Ledo Salinarius*), situated about a mile from the town, including vast evaporating houses for sparing fuel, by strengthening the brine before it is boiled.

Above the salt-well rise the ruins of the *Castle Montmorot*.

This is the birthplace of General

Lecourbe, to whom a bronze statue has been erected in the *Grande Place*.

Poligny Stat., on the high road from Dijon to Geneva, Rte. 148.

Arbois Stat. A good sparkling wine is grown here. It is the native place of General Pichegru.

Mouchard Stat.

Salins (Rte. 148).]

Rly. from Bourg to Lyons (37 m.) in 1½ hr., passing by *Servas*, *Villars*, *Mionnay* and *Sathonay* Stations—Stat. at Lyons in faubourg of *La Croix Rousse* (Rte. 137).

After leaving Bourg Stat. the rly. to Geneva keeps near the foot of the Jura on l.

6 m. *La Vavrette Stat.*

6 m. *Pont d'Ain Stat.* (Inn: H. de l'Europe), 1406 Inhab. The old *pont* is replaced by an iron suspension bridge. A little further on the Rly. crosses the *Ain* by a bridge of 6 arches.

3 m. *Ambronay Stat.*

4 m. *Amberieux Junct. Stat.* Here the rly. from Lyons to Geneva falls in (Rte. 156).

Soon after leaving Amberieux the rly. plunges into the Jura mountains, ascending a narrow and picturesque valley, and following, at first, the curves of the river *Alberine*. The vegetation extends to the summit of the hills, and among the vines *chalets* are seen.

7 m. *St. Rambert en Bugy Stat.* Here are cotton and woollen mills. After

4 m. *Tenay Stat.* the line leaves the river; cultivation decreases, and the rocks become more precipitous: the rly. turns to the left and enters another verdant valley. It afterwards passes by

8 m. *Rosillon Stat.*

4 m. *Virieu le Grand Stat.*

2 m. *Artemare Stat.*, where it leaves the mountains before reaching the

5 m. *Culoz Junct. Stat.* (Buffet), a village of 1211 Inhab. at the foot of the *Mont Columbier*. [Here the line to *Chambéry* and *Mont Cenis* branches off on rt., traversing the *Rhône* by a long bridge.] The rly. to Geneva keeps close to the river-bank.

9 m. *Seyssel Stat.*, a town of 1500 Inhab., on the Rhône, communicating with a town of the same name on the Savoy side of the river by a suspension bridge. Beyond this are quarries of limestone, which furnish the asphalt of Pymont-Seyssel, so much used of late years for pavement and roofing.

4 m. *Pymont Stat.*

Several tunnels occur, one driven under the roots of the Mont Credo, near Seyssel, the Viaduct of the *Vizéronce*, and the Viaduct of the *Valserine* at

7 m. *Bellegarde Stat.*—*Buffet (Inns: Poste, near the Viaduct; H. de la Perte du Rhône)*, the frontier village of France, placed at the junction of the Valserine with the Rhône. Passports are here asked for, and baggage examined, on entering France. Ten minutes' walk from the inn is the *Perte du Rhône*, a contracted portion of the channel, encumbered with rocks, where the river plunges into the earth, and continues its subterranean course through caverns in the limestone rocks, for about 120 yards. This phenomenon, however, is seen to perfection only when the river is low. At other times, when its volume exceeds that which the subterranean passage is able to contain, it flows along its upper bed, open to day, as well as below ground. At such times, says M. Simond, "*la Perte du Rhône est perdue pour les voyageurs.*" The vault of rock which covers the subterranean canal has been partly removed by blasting, to facilitate the floatage of timber in detached trunks down the Rhône when the river is high; this tends to diminish the wonder of the Perte.

The width of the Rhône, which, on quitting the Lake of Geneva, is about 115 ft., is contracted at the Pont de Grezin, in the neighbourhood of the Perte.

The bed of the Valserine, now crossed by the Rly. Viaduct of 11 arches, is more picturesque and scarcely less curious than the Perte. It will be worth while to descend from the garden of the inn into the worn channel of this little river, which is almost dry in

summer-time, except when a rivulet of its water burrows into the clefts and fantastic bends of its calcareous rock.

After crossing the Viaduct the rly. enters the *Tunnel* of the Credo, 4265 yds., nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., long, which cost $7\frac{1}{2}$ million frs., and took $3\frac{1}{2}$ years to pierce.

The wild and narrowly contracted gorge through which the Rhône forces its way between Bellegarde and Colonges, formed by the Mont Vouache on the side of Savoy, and the Mont Credo, the extremity of the Jura, on that of France, is thus described by Cæsar:—"Angustum et difficile inter Montem Joram, et flumen Rhodanum, quâ vix singuli currus ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent." Near the upper end of this defile, commanding the entrance into France, stands the very strong and picturesque *Fort de l'Ecluse*, originally a fortress of the Dukes of Savoy, rebuilt by Vauban, but dismantled by the Austrians in 1814, and repaired since 1824 by the French government, who have used infinite labour and expense to strengthen this position. Additional batteries have been cut in the rock above the lower fortress, and these communicate with the barracks below by a broad flight of steps, 100 ft. high, hewn in the solid mountain.

[An excellent carriage-road leads from Bellegarde to Bourg, passing about halfway by

Nantua (Inns: H. du Nord;—l'Ecu de France, dear), a town of 3776 Inhab., situated in the midst of the Jura mountains, at the extremity of its lake, hemmed in by bare precipices and dark woods. It possesses some manufactures. The *Parish Church*, originally attached to an abbey, is a "venerable and picturesque edifice, in the Romanesque style." The entrance, a round-headed arch, is surmounted by a circular window, and nearly all the rest of the building is early Pointed. The centre is surmounted by an octagonal lantern. Charles le Chauve, who died at Briord,

877, was buried here. The lake produces capital trout and craw-fish.]

6 m. beyond Bellegarde is *Collonges* Stat., the road enters Switzerland at

2 m. *Chancy* Stat.

4 m. *La Plaine* Stat.

3 m. *Satigny* Stat.

3 m. *Verniermeyrin* Stat.

3 m. GENEVA, in HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

ROUTE 155.

DESCENT OF THE HAUT RHÔNE.—AIX IN SAVOY TO LYONS.

The Upper Rhône is navigated in summer by *Steamers*, which perform the voyage, descending from Aix to Lyons, in 8 hours, but requiring 13 hours for the ascent. Times of departure very uncertain since the opening of the rly.

From *Le Port-au-Puer*, whence the steamers started to cross the *Lac de Bourget*, a pleasant voyage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., passing the Abbey of *Haute-Combe*, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, described in the *SWISS HANDBOOK*. The outlet from the lake is a narrow winding channel, called *Canal de Savières*, traversing the flat meadows once overflowed by the Rhône in a serpentine course, which some have supposed artificial, but which has, probably, only been enlarged by art. It enters the Rhône at *Chanaz*. rt. stands *Lavours* on a cone of limestone (here called *molars*). The village and *Castle of Rochefort* stand on another "molars."

The scenery of the Upper Rhône is fine; in places very picturesque and grand. The reaches of the river are larger than those of the Rhine; the banks are steeper and more rugged,

and have a sort of resemblance to those of the Elbe above *Pirna*. It runs through a series of basins, terminated at either end by gorges (*étranglemens*, i. e. throttlings, as the French expressively term them), caused by the approximation of the hills on either side.

The Rhône, narrowed within a reduced channel, traverses a contracted defile between overhanging cliffs abreast of

rt. *Pierre Châtel*, a fort of imposing appearance, belonging to France, built on the summit of a rock 1200 ft. high. It was a fortified convent, built by the *Carthusians* at the end of the 14th centy. During the first Empire it became a state prison, and many Spanish patriots were shut up in it. Opposite to it, at the narrowest part, a light iron bridge (*Pont de la Balme*) has been thrown across. This scene is perhaps equal in grandeur to any on the Rhine.

The river below alters its course; turning to the N.W., and emerging upon an open country, it is intersected by numerous low islands, once the resort of smugglers. Between (rt.) the *Château of Murs* and (l.) *St. Didier*, the river *Guiers*, which descends from the *Grande Chartreuse* (Rte. 131), joins the Rhône: it was the boundary of Savoy. Above the junction of the *Guiers* there is a suspension bridge, and a castle on the height near it.

rt. the ruined *Castle of Groslée*.

l. *Castle of Quinsonas*.

To this succeeds the defile of *St. Alban*, where the channel is contracted to a width of 60 ft.; it is walled in by rocks destitute of verdure.

The *Sault du Rhône* consists of 2 rapids formed by reefs of rock traversing the river from side to side. They are probably dangerous to small boats, but not to vessels so large and well managed as the steamers. Here the river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, the central arch being 105 ft. span, erected 1826, on piles said to be Roman. The road to *Bourg* from *Grenoble* passes over it. On either side are extensive quarries of limestone,

furnishing building materials for Lyons and other towns on the banks of the Rhône below.

rt. St. Sorlin, with the remains of ancient fortifications.

l. Vertrieux a modern château in the foreground, near the river, and behind it, on an isolated rock, its ancient castle rises in picturesque ruins.

rt. Lagnieux (below this, at Ville-neuve, a suspension bridge of wire spans the Rhône) is about 3 m. from Amberieux Stat. on the rly. (Rte. 156). The hills subside into a monotonous plain, stretching away to Lyons.

l. Château de la Salette. The entry of the cave called Grotte de la Balme is about 20 minutes' walk from the river.

rt. We pass the embouchure of the Ain, which gives its name to the Département extending along the rt. bank of the Rhône from Fort l'Ecluse nearly to Lyons. The Rhône below this assumes a very tortuous course between islands and sand-banks. Nothing announces the approach to a vast city, the borders of the river are so desolate and lonely. The steamer, after passing under the rly. bridge leading from the suburb of Les Brotteaux to Geneva and Bourg, at length brings to, under the fortress-crowned heights of La Croix Rousse, at the quai in the Faubourg of Bresse, on the outskirts of

rt. Lyons, described in Rte. 108.

ROUTE 156.

LYONS TO GENEVA—RAILWAY.

Lyons	Kil.	Miles.
Amberieux	52 . .	32
Culoz	102 . .	63
Bellegarde	135 . .	84
Geneva	168 . .	104

4 trains daily, in 5 to 6 hrs. : the passenger trains start from the Perrache; there are 2 other stations, however, at St. Clair, and in the Faubourg des Brotteaux. On leaving the station of Les Brotteaux the line crosses the Rhône on a fine bridge of 8 arches, 332 yds. long, and afterwards runs parallel to the N. bank of the river, passing through

11 m. Meribel Stat.; here the rly. diverges from the Rhône.

6 m. Montluel Stat. is a town of 2981 Inhab., on the Seraine, which is here crossed.

7 m. Maximieux Stat., 2559 Inhab. The rly. beyond here crosses the Ain 2 m. before reaching

8 m. Amberieux Junct. Stat. For the rest of the route to Geneva see Rte. 153.

ROUTE 157.

LYONS TO STRASBURG—RAIL—BY BOURG, LONS LE SAULNIER, BESANÇON, AND BELFORT (BASEL).

Lyons to	Kil.	Miles.
Bourg	59	37
Lons le Saulnier	122	76
Besançon	212	131
Belfort	308	191
Mulhouse	359	223
Basle	389	241
Strasbourg	469	291

Now that the rly. from Lyons to Bourg is open, this route will be the shortest from Lyons to Strasbourg, as far as actual distance is concerned, being 30 m. less than by Dijon and Besançon, although perhaps not so expeditious as by the latter, there being few express trains on the cross lines of which the network is composed. There will be, of course, an economy

in the fares in proportion to the lesser distance.

The line to Bourg leaves Lyons from the stat. in the Croix Rousse suburb, at a higher level than that of the central one at Perache, passing by

4 m. *Sathonay* Stat., from which it follows the old post-road as far as Bourg, passing by

6 m. *Mionnay* Stat.; here commences the region of the Dombes Lakes and Ponds, covering the plain that extends between the Saone and Rhône.

9 m. *Villars* Stat.
8 m. *St. Paul* Stat.; a ch. with a façade of the 10th centy. in village.
9 m. *Bourg* Stat. (Rte. 153).

The line of rly. from Bourg to Lons le Saulnier and Salins is described under Rtes. 148 and 153, from Lons le Saulnier to Besançon (Rte. 153), Besançon to Belfort (Rte. 159), Belfort to Mulhouse and Basle (Rte. 162), and from the latter to Strasburg (Rte. 170).

rt. bank of the river, on the opposite side of which is the great Forêt de Chaux, which supplies fuel to the many iron furnaces on its borders.

4 m. *Rochefort* Stat.
5 m. *Orchamps* Stat.
4 m. *Banohot* Stat.: a branch line of 7 m. strikes off on l. to the extensive iron-works of *Fraisans*.
11 m. *Frénois* Stat.

4 m. *Besançon* Stat. (*Inns*: H. du Nord, best; H. National; H. de l'Europe.)

This ancient city and first-class fortress, originally capital of Franche-Comté, and a free city of the Empire, now chief town of the Dépt. du Doubs (Pop. 46,961), is seated on the Doubs, which divides it into 2 parts, and nearly surrounds the ville haute, the larger and older portion. It is defended by a *Citadel*, built by Vauban, on an inaccessible rock, occupying the isthmus of the peninsula on which the town stands, and by several detached forts on the hills around, which command the citadel. There is a fine view from the citadel.

Besançon, the ancient *Vesontio* mentioned by Cæsar, whose description of it is so exact, that no other will better portray its position. He tells us that it was the largest town of the Sequani, and so strong by nature as to form an excellent basis for a campaign, because nearly surrounded by the river *Dubis* (Doubs) making a curve like a horseshoe about it, except for the space of about 600 ft., occupied by an eminence washed by the river on either side. A wall which surrounds this height converts it into a citadel, and unites it with the town. "Oppidum maximum Sequanorum; natura loci sic muniebatur ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem: propterea quod flumen Dubis ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium quod non est amplius pedum DC, quâ flumen intermittit, mons continet magnâ altitudine, ita ut radices montis ejus ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingunt."—L. i. The remains of the Roman city are numerous, consisting

ROUTE 159.

DIJON TO BELFORT, BY BESANÇON—
RAILWAY.

Dijon.	Kil.	Miles.
Dôle	47 . .	29
Besançon	92 . .	57
Montbéliard	170 . .	105
Belfort	188 . .	117

This rly. forms a communication between the south and the east of France; joining the Paris and Lyons line (Rte. 104) at Dijon, and the Paris and Mulhouse (Rte. 162) at Belfort.

Dijon to Dôle (Rte. 148.)
From Dôle the rly. follows the valley of the Doubs, parallel to the [France, 1867.]

not only of inscriptions, mosaics, pillars, and other fragments, but of buildings, the chief and oldest of which is a *Triumphal Arch*, still tolerably perfect, ornamented with niches, statues, and reliefs, called *la Porte Noire*. It is of a low period of art, and much defaced by time and violence; it is on the way from the town to the Citadel.

The old and narrow bridge—*le Pont de Battant*, between Besançon and the suburb of Battant—over the Doubs is said also to rest on Roman foundations.

The *Porte Taillée*, on the E. side, is an ancient gateway built in a cleft of the rock, which extends across the peninsula formed by the Doubs, and was tunnelled through by the Romans for the passage of an *aqueduct* to convey water to the city from Arcier, 7 m. distant, considerable fragments of which are still visible along the road leading to that village from the *Porte de Rivotte*.

The extensive promenade of *Chamars*, traversed by 2 branches of the Doubs, is said to occupy the site, as well as retain in part the name, of the Roman "Campus Martius."

The *Cathedral of St. Jean* has a fine Gothic nave; an apse at the E. end, of the 13th centy. There is a painting of the Resurrection, by *Vanloo*, in the *Chapelle de la Sainte Suaire*: in a chapel near the entrance is a Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, attributed to *Fra Bartolomeo*; and opposite the Death of Sapphira, by *Sebastiano del Piombo*. The monuments of Carondelet, ambassador of Charles V. at Rome, and of the last Cardinal de Rohan, are worth noticing.

The other churches are comparatively modern. The *Palais de Justice* was built 1749 to receive the court of the parliament of the province, removed hither from Dôle by Louis XIV.

Ant. Perrenot, Card. de Granvelle the able minister of the Emp. Chas. V. and of Philip II. in the Low Countries, himself a native of Franche-Comté, born at Ornans, spent many years at Besançon when disgraced through the in-

trigues of his enemies, occupying himself with literary pursuits. He contributed to the enlargement of the *College* founded by his father, and he built the *Palais Granvelle* opposite, now occupied by the *Banque de France*, in the style of the Renaissance. The *Café Granvelle*, in the lower part of this building, is the best in the town.

The *Library*, one of the most important provincial collections of the kind in France, containing upwards of 100,000 printed books and 2000 MSS., was formed by a patriotic ecclesiastic named Boisot, in the 17th centy., to which was added that of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and 80 volumes of the papers of Cardinal de Granvelle—very important for the history of the period he lived in. Attached to the library is a collection of 10,000 coins and medals, and a small *Archæological Museum*, containing Celtic objects, and urns discovered on the site of Alesia. There is also a *Musée de Peinture*, the most remarkable work in it being a portrait of the father of Cardinal de Granvelle, by *Titian*.

On the S.W. of the town is an Arsenal, and a School of Artillery.

Trout are abundant in the Doubs; fly-fishing is little known or practised.

Watch-making, introduced from Switzerland about 1818, is the most important manufacture, employing 2000 persons, who work at home for large houses: it has become a rival of Geneva, producing upwards of 300,000 watches annually.

Besançon stands on the important line of inland navigation, connecting the Rhine with the Rhône, partly by making the Doubs navigable: it was originally called *Canal du Monsieur*, now *Canal du Rhône au Rhin*.

History.—In the vicinity of this city Cæsar defeated Ariovistus. Besançon was taken by Louis XIV. in person 1660, and the possession of it was confirmed to France at the peace of Nimeguen. It was fruitlessly besieged by the Allies in 1814.

Besançon, the most important military stronghold on the side of Switzer-

land, will offer much interest to the military traveller. Besides the citadel, which fills up the isthmus between the two reaches of the Doubs, all the heights surrounding the town have been strongly fortified; upon the heights on the l. bank are the forts *Bregille* and *Beauregard*, with the redoubt of Bregille, a kind of tête-de-pont leading to them from the town; on the S. is Fort *Chaudanne*, whilst the suburb of Battant on the W. toward the railway is surrounded by a powerful system of forts and ramparts.

On leaving Besançon the rly. continues to follow the valley of the Doubs, esteemed by some superior to that of the Meuse for its scenery.

The Doubs rises in the Jura, at the foot of Mont Rixon, 3122 ft. above the sea-level. It descends past Besançon and joins the Saône below Dôle. It has been rendered navigable for barges of 20 tons, and forms a limb of the great inland water communication connecting the Rhine with the Rhône. It is crossed by numerous suspension bridges.

6 m. *Roche* Stat., opposite to which is Arcier.

6 m. *Laissey* Stat., large deposits of iron-ore.

7 m. *Baume les Dames* Stat.

10 m. *Clerval* Stat. Extensive iron-forges near here.

6 m. *L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs* Stat. Several iron-works in the vicinity.

5 m. *Colombier Fontaines* Stat.

4 m. *Voujaucourt* Stat.

3 m. *Montbéliard* Stat. (Inns: Lion Rouge; Balance), a walled town of 6479 Inhab., of whom four-fifths Protestants—Lutherans of the Confession d'Augsbourg. It is prettily situated in the valley of the Allan and Luzine. The most conspicuous building is the *Château*, on a commanding height; the greater part a construction of the last centy., flanked by ancient round towers. It is now converted into a prison, and a Dépôt of local Archives. This town has to boast of being the birthplace of the celebrated naturalists *George* and *Frederick Cuvier* (b. 1769): a bronze statue of George C. by *David D'Angers* has been raised to his memory by his countrymen, opposite the house in which he was born. Montbéliard is a very industrious place, having manufactures, chiefly of watch-springs, and tools used in the watchmaking trade. It produces also watches and clocks, and has some cotton-mills. There is a college for the education of Protestant teachers and clergy. Montbéliard has been from the middle of the 16th centy. a great centre of the Reformed faith, introduced as early as 1525 by Guillaume Farel. In 1586 a celebrated conference was held here between the R. Catholic and Protestant theologians, Theodore Beza being at the head of the latter.

6 m. *Héricourt* Stat., a manufacturing town of 2856 Inhab., nearly all Protestants, employed in the fabrication of printed calicoes and hosiery.

6 m. *Belfort* Stat. (Rte. 162).

SECTION IX.

CHAMPAGNE.—LORRAINE.—ALSACE.—THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
162 Paris to Mulhouse and Bale, by [<i>Provins</i>] <i>Troyes, Vesoul,</i> <i>Langres</i> —RAIL	606	170 Strasburg to Bale—RAIL- ROAD—by <i>Mulhouse</i>	632
164 Blesme to Chaumont and Cha- lindrey—RAIL	612	175 Châlons-sur-Marne to <i>Verdun</i>	635
165 Paris to <i>Strasburg</i> (Railway), by <i>Meaux, Epernay, Bar-le-Duc,</i> <i>Châlons-sur-Marne, Nancy,</i> and <i>Lunéville</i>	613	178 Paris to <i>Mézières</i> and <i>Givet</i> , by <i>Soissons</i> and <i>Reims</i> .— <i>The</i> <i>Upper Meuse</i>	636
167 The <i>Vosges</i> (A)— <i>Nancy</i> to <i>Thann</i> , by <i>Epinal</i> and <i>Plom-</i> <i>bières</i> — <i>Epinal</i> to <i>Vesoul</i> —RAIL	627	180 Charleville and <i>Mézières</i> to <i>Thionville</i> , by <i>Sédan</i> and <i>Montmédy</i>	643
168 The <i>Vosges</i> (B).— <i>Strasburg</i> to <i>Epinal</i> , by <i>Mutzig</i> and <i>St.</i> <i>Diez</i> . [<i>The Ban de la Roche</i>]	630	181 <i>Nancy</i> to <i>Metz</i> and <i>Forbach</i> — <i>Metz</i> to <i>Trèves</i> , by <i>Thionville</i> (RAIL).— <i>The Upper Moselle</i>	644
		182 <i>Metz</i> to <i>Luxembourg</i> , by <i>Thionville</i> , and <i>Arlon</i> , by <i>Longwy</i>	647

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

Travellers going to Switzerland or Italy, and not wishing to pass through Paris, can now proceed from Calais by the lines of railway (Rte. 187) to Lille, and from there by St. Quentin, Laon, Reims, to Châlons-sur-Marne, upon the line to Strasbourg, and from there, to Basle, or to Chaumont, by the more direct line from Paris to Mulhouse.

The N.E. departments of France deserve to be visited by lovers of Gothic architecture, for the sake of a series of monumental edifices, very grand, and some of them peculiar and original in style.

Besides Reims, Strasbourg, Troyes, and Metz—first-class cathedrals—and Toul, the following, for the most part, belong to the end of the 12th or early part of the 13th centy., when Gothic art was in its perfection:—Laon, a noble edifice and grandly placed, rising above the plain with its 4 stately towers; Noyon, with its original W. porch; Soissons, distinguished for its exquisite S. transept; St. Quentin, Châlons-sur-Marne, and near it Notre Dame de l'Epine, a fine church of the 15th centy. The *ruined* abbeys of Ourscamp, near Noyon; of Longpont, near Soissons; and the castles of Coucy, Pierre-fonds, &c., must not be forgotten.

Champagne is a comparatively barren province, and devoid of the picturesque, hence the depreciatory epithet of *la Pouilleuse* added to it. To atone for the want of beauty and fertility, however, it possesses the celebrated vineyards, which are alone a mine of wealth. In Champagne the vine occupies only about 150,000 acres, yet its value amounts to nearly 2,500,000*l.* a year (see Rte. 165). In the agricultural districts the population is collected almost entirely in remote villages, isolated cottages or farms; and the peasant has to trudge miles to get to his work.

The banks of the *Upper Meuse* between *Mézières* and *Givet* are highly picturesque, and much recommended to visitors to explore either by steamer or rail (Rte. 178).

ROUTE 162.

PARIS TO MULHOUSE AND BÂLE, BY
TROYES—RAILWAY.

Paris.	Kils.	Miles.
Longueville jn. stat.	89 . . .	55
Flamboin jn.	96 . . .	59
Nogent-sur-Seine	111 . . .	69
Troyes	167 . . .	104
Bar-sur-Aube	221 . . .	137
Chaumont	262 . . .	162
Langres	297 . . .	185
Chalindrey jn. Stat.	308 . . .	191
Vésoul	381 . . .	236
Belfort	443 . . .	275
Mulhouse	491 . . .	305
Basle	524 . . .	325

This route to Basle is shorter than that by Strasbourg, by 74 m.: 3 trains daily; Express in about 12½ hrs., being 3½ hours less than by the Strasbourg line: it is 13 fr. 25 c. cheaper first class. The Stat. at Paris is on the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and the line follows that to Strasbourg out of the capital, as far as

6 m. *Noisy-le-Sec* Stat.

1 m. *Rosny-sous-Bois* Stat.

4 m. *Nogent-sur-Marne* Stat. Here the Marne is crossed on a lofty viaduct.

3 m. *Villiers* Stat.

4 m. *Emerainville* Stat.

7 m. *Grez-Armainvilliers* Junct. Stat.: branch of 20 m. to Coulommiers.

13 m. *Nongis* Stat., 2185 Inhab.: St. Martin's ch. interesting.

6 m. *Loudon* Stat.

6 m. *Longueville* Junct. Stat. Not far hence St. Loup de Naud has a fine ch.

[Branch hence 3 m. to

Provins.—*Inn*: H. de la Fontaine. Provins, formerly the capital of La Brie, and residence of the Comtes de Champagne, was at one time a flourishing manufacturing town of 60,000 Inhab. It is now reduced to 7596, and a large part of the space within its old walls is turned into gardens. The objects of interest are confined to

the older and upper town, to which the stranger may at once proceed by a steep street leading into *La Place du Châtel*. Here, conspicuous from afar, rises an ancient truncated tower of great size and solid masonry, known as the *Grosse Tour*, or *Tour de César*, though undoubtedly built in the 12th centy. It is square at the base; but in its second story 4 turrets or bartizans detach themselves from the centre, which becomes octagonal, and is connected by flying buttresses with the turrets. The upper story is removed. At present it consists of a vaulted hall, and a dungeon below, and it serves as bell-tower to the neighbouring church of St. Quiriace, remarkable for its early date (1160) and plain massive architecture; it is surmounted in the centre by an ugly cupola of 17th centy., beneath is a curious crypt. In the *Tresor* are preserved the robes of St. Edme, Archbishop of Canterbury. There are some remains of a cloister. In the Rue St. Jean is *La Grange des Dîmes*, the tithe-barn of the canons of St. Quiriace, and still serving as a corn warehouse, consisting of 2 stories carefully vaulted, and resting on piers in the Pointed style. St. Quiriacus was a converted Jew, who helped the Empress Helena to dig on the site of Golgotha for the true cross.

The *Porte de St. Jean* is the best preserved of the city gates, and a capital specimen of mediæval fortification. Pass through it and turn to the rt., and you will find the old ramparts nearly perfect, flanked and defended by 9 watch-towers in succession, rising out of the fosse. Turning an angle, 5 more towers appear, and you pass on to another gateway—*La Porte de Jouy*: just within it stands a vaulted crypt or hall resting on 20 pillars, called *Le Bureau du St. Esprit*. It will be worth while to continue the walk outside the walls as far as the *Porte de Ouloison*, near which, in the *Ville Basse*, is the ch. of St. Ayoul (Aygulphus), much mutilated, having its apse or chevet walled off from the choir, but containing parts of interest. It possesses a remarkable

altarpieces of carved wood, the work of Pierre Blasset of Amiens (d. 1663).

The *Ch. of St. Croix* consists of nave and aisles of 13th centy., to which 2 outer aisles were added at a later date. The choir and its chapels are of 16th centy. The pillars of the chevet are extremely elegant. The *font* deserves notice.

The *chapel of the hospital* contains the bronze shrine in which was deposited the heart of Thibaut VII., Comte de Champagne, who founded here, 1248, an hospital for pilgrims. Part of the *cloister* remains.

The Hôtel Vauluissant, in the Rue de Paris, is a good specimen of mediæval domestic architecture.

Provins has for centuries been celebrated for *Roses* (improperly called Provence roses); and though the cultivation of them for purposes of commerce has now nearly ceased, they are still partially grown to make a kind of jam called "conserves," and to colour bonbons. The Provins rose has a rich crimson hue, and is said to have been brought by the Crusaders from the Holy Land.

The 2 small rivers, the Durtin and Vouzie, above whose junction Provins stands, turn numerous corn-mills; their waters are well fitted for dyeing, there are consequently numerous dye-works on their banks.]

The rly. on leaving Longueville descends from the tableland of la Brie into the valley of the Seine before reaching

4 m. *Flamboin Junct. Stat.*

[Hence a branch, following the valley of the Marne, to Montereau (9 m.), on the Paris to Lyons line (Rte. 104), passing by *Les Ormes* and *Chatenay Stats.*]

9 m. *Nogent-sur-Seine Stat.* (*Inns*: *Cygne d'Or*;—*Cygne de la Croix*), a thriving town of 3641 Inhab. prettily situated on the Seine, where it becomes navigable. It is intersected in the middle by the *Ile des Ecluses*, which is connected with either bank by stone bridges, one of which was blown up on February 11, 1814; when Nogent was bravely defended, step by step, and

house by house, by a small body of French, under Bourmont, against the Allies, who finally carried the place by storm.

Here is a handsome *Ch., St. Laurent*, in the late Gothic of the 15th centy., surmounted by a fine tower, constructed between 1521 and 1542; *agreeable walks* round the town.

At St. Aubin, about 4 m. beyond Nogent, may be seen the chimneys and roofs of an abandoned iron-forge, which occupies the site of the celebrated abbey of the *Paraclete*, founded by Abélard in 1123. It afterwards became the retreat of Heloïse, and the final resting-place of both. In 1792, when the abbey was sold, the sarcophagus containing their bodies was removed to Nogent, and afterwards transferred to Paris, where it is now deposited in Père la Chaise, under a Gothic monument, originally erected, by Pierre le Vénérable, at the monastery of St. Marcel, near Châlons, over the remains of Abélard. The monument raised over the two lovers at the Paraclete, ornamented with a figure of the Trinity, was destroyed at the Revolution, 1794. A marble pillar was placed over the mouth of their burial vault, within the area once occupied by the church of the Paraclete, by the late Gen. Pajol, the owner of the ground. Nothing now remains on the spot but the empty vault.

5 m. *Pont-sur-Seine Stat.*

6 m. *Romilly Stat.* 4534 Inhab. In the Abbey Ch. of Scellières, of which nothing remains, the body of Voltaire was buried, by favour of his nephew the Abbé Mignot, who was abbot, after the curate of St. Sulpice at Paris, in which parish he died, had refused to receive it. At the Revolution 1790 the Abbey was sold, and the remains of Voltaire transported to the Pantheon.

7 m. *Mesgrigny Stat.*

4 m. *St. Mesmin Stat.*

5 m. *Payns Stat.*

8 m. *Troyes Stat.* (*Inns*: Hôtel des Couriers;—H. de France, rue de la Monnaie;—H. St. Laurent;—Grand Mulet), chief town of the Dépt. de

l'Aube (Pop. 35,676), seated on the Seine, branches of which, conducted through the town in canals, contribute to its industry and cleanliness. In the reign of Henri IV. Troyes had 60,000 Inhab., so that its present state is one of decay, many of its most industrious citizens having been banished by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. "This ancient capital of Champagne, in which the peculiar provincial character of the 'Francs Champenois' is thought to be exhibited in its most genuine aspect, still contains much that is interesting. The greater part is of timber and plaster, or par-geting, exactly in the old English style, though, as in England, the number of these venerable buildings diminishes day by day.

"The * *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Peter, displays a splendid specimen of the *flamboyant* Gothic, full of bold inverted curves, open borders of festooned pendants, and all those luxuriations which preceded the abandonment of the style. It was commenced early in the 13th cent., and some of the chapels at the E. end may date from 1223; the choir is of the 14th, and the nave dates from 1492. The W. front, begun 1506, was not finished until the end of the centy., consequently unity of design and style is not to be looked for here. The church is 374 ft. long, 96 ft. high to the point of the roof, and has 5 aisles, besides the side chapels of the nave, producing beautiful combinations of perspective. It is undergoing restoration, and the choir is almost rebuilt. Those who are fond of painted glass will here have much enjoyment, for the windows are most brilliant and elegant. All the clerestory windows in the nave and choir retain their original glass of the 13th and 15th centuries. In this church, and before the high altar, May 20, 1420, was our Henry V. affianced to the Princess Katherine; and on the following day was signed the memorable *Treaty of Troyes*,—that treaty so full of disaster, by which the victor of Azincour was declared to be the heir

of Charles VI., and his successor in the kingdom. Charles VI. was present, together with very many magnates and nobles, English and French; but, above all, Philip Duke of Burgundy, by whose intervention the treaty was negotiated and concluded.

"The *Ch. of St. Urbain* is unfinished. It contains a great deal of open tracery, such as is found at Cologne, but of which there are very few examples on this side of the Rhine. *Maréchal Vau- ban*, who studied Gothic architecture attentively, used to say of this church that it was built of *coupons*."—*F. P.* St. Urbain was founded by (Jacques Pantaleon) Pope Urban IV., son of a shoemaker of Troyes, 1262, on the site of his paternal abode, and is remarkable as an example of great richness of middle pointed Gothic, yet uninfluenced by the Flamboyant style.

The marriage of Henry V. took place June 2, 1420, in the *Church of St. Jean*, now much mutilated externally. It encloses a well which furnishes water to the neighbouring quarter of the town, and possesses an altar-piece, the Baptism of Christ, painted and given by *Mignard*, who was born in the parish; also some good glass.

The *Sainte Madeleine* (13th centy.) possesses a stone *rood-loft* (jube) of great beauty and richness of decoration, the work of John Gualdo, an Italian, 1518, who is buried beneath it. His epitaph states that he awaits the last Judgment "*sans craindre d'être écrasé.*" Most of the statues have been destroyed, and some replaced by wooden ones. Those which remain are good. The chapels of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Nizier* have painted glass windows.

St. Pantaleon, erected 1527, is ornamented internally with statues by natives artists. The nave is lofty. The windows "*en grisaille*" deserve notice.

St. Remi has a fine spire, and a bronze statue of Christ by *F. Girardon*.

The *Chapelle de St. Gilles*, in the Faubourg de Cronoels, is of wood (end of 15th centy.), and therefore curious.

The *H. de Ville* was built 1624-70 from a design of Mansard.

The *Public Library*, rue St. Loup, contains 100,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., including part of the library of the Abbey of Clairvaux! the hall in which they are deposited is decorated with painted windows representing events in the life of Henri IV. On the ground floor is the *Musée* of paintings and sculptures, including some architectural fragments from Gothic buildings now destroyed.

"Troyes would delight an architect. The houses are generally old and picturesque, and there are several churches besides those which we have noticed, Troyes having suffered less than many places during the Revolution."—*F. P.*

The *Hôtel Mesgrigny*, flanked by 2 turrets, is a good specimen of the architecture of the Renaissance.

In the environs of Troyes, about 3 m. from the town, are the churches of *Pont St. Marie*, and, in the opposite direction, of *St. André*, both having Renaissance façades of the 16th centy.

The name of Troyes will always be familiar to us from our *Troy-weight*, which obtains its name from the ancient standard of this town.

The city has little commercial activity; it is evidently the centre of an agricultural community. A *Canal* communicates from Troyes to the navigable part of the Seine, and also to the Canal of Burgundy.

The chief manufacture carried on in and around Troyes is that of hosiery.

Troyes is a very important military position, being the centre where various roads meet on the l. of the Seine, in the midst of a plain cut up by streams and woody morasses. As a proof of this, in the course of the wonderful campaign of 1814, when Napoleon kept at bay so many enemies pressing on him from all sides, it was twice taken by the Allies and once by the French. In the month of February the portion of the Allied armies encamped round the walls amounted to 100,000 men, and they required 12 hrs. to march through it. Here the first steps for the Restoration of the Bourbons were taken, and

the white cockade was publicly displayed in France for the first time after a lapse of more than 20 years.

La Fontaine the fabulist, to whom a statue has been erected here, and Girardon the sculptor, were natives of Troyes.

The railroad descends into the valley of the Aube, whence the Dépt. takes its name.

5 m. *Rouilly St. Loup* Stat.

3 m. *Lusigny* Stat.

4 m. *Montieramy* Stat.

6 m. *Vendœuvre* Stat.

7 m. *Jessains* Stat. Diligence to Brienne Napoléon, 1½ hr.'s drive = 9 m.

[At Brienne, on the Aube, Napoleon I. went to school—a poor friendless Corsican boy, not 10 years old, able to speak no language but Italian, 1779. The military college which he attended was suppressed 1790, and the building sold and pulled down. At this spot, 30 years after, he attempted the masterly manoeuvre of cutting the army of Silesia in two, by marching suddenly from Châlons and interposing his forces between Blücher, who was at Brienne, and Schwartzenberg at Bar-sur-Aube, so as to prevent their junction.

The town, of 2078 Inhab., was once named after its handsome *Château*, seen from the Rly., built by Louis de Lomenie, last Comte de Brienne, with the fortune obtained by his marriage with the daughter of a fermier général. It was the head-quarters of Blücher during the memorable engagement of Jan. 29, 1814, alluded to above. After resisting the assaults and bombardments of the French during the whole day, by which the town had been set on fire, and nearly destroyed, the Prussian commander was very nearly surprised and made prisoner by a party of French grenadiers, who burst into the town at night through the park. He escaped, it is said, by leading his horse down a stair. Almost at the same spot, and at the same time, the career of the French Emperor, who was advancing to enter the town, was nearly cut short by a Cossack, one of a marauding band who had

dashed unawares upon the Emperor's staff, and, singling him out from the rest, charged him with his lance in rest, and was only arrested by a bullet from the pistol of Gourgaud, which brought the daring lancer to the ground, when so near to the Emperor that he fell at his feet. Napoleon took up his head-quarters in the Château, which he promised to make an imperial residence or military school, to compensate to the inhabitants for the losses his cannon had caused them. His promises were not destined to be fulfilled; but he left by his will a million of francs to the town, of which 400,000 fr. has been paid by Napoleon III. A bronze statue to him, in the costume of a pupil of the military school, is placed in front of the Mairie.]

7 m. *Bar-sur-Aube* Stat.—*Inn*: La Poste. Bar is a town of 4809 Inhab., at the foot of Mont St. Germaine, on the rt. bank of the Aube, here crossed by a stone bridge, upon which a chapel was erected to mark the spot where Charles VII. caused the Bastard de Bourbon, who had revolted against him, to be broken on the wheel, and his body, sewn up in a sack, to be cast into the river, 1440.

There are 2 churches here: *St. Pierre* is very ancient, and its pavement considerably below the level of the ground; and *St. Maclou*, which has a curious altar-piece of wood, carved and gilt. There is good trout-fishing in the Aube.

An important and hard-contested action was fought here, Feb. 27, 1814, when the Allies, under Schwartzberg, retreating before the French general Oudinot, turned round and made a stand, the result of which was that the French were obliged to retire across the river, having lost 3000 men, the Allies 2000. Schwartzberg and Wittgenstein were both wounded here. Two days before, a conference of the ministers of the allied sovereigns was held at Bar, in which the firmness of Lord Castlereagh in refusing the English subsidies to Bernadotte, who was hanging on the French frontier

unwilling to take a part in the invasion of France, unless he detached 2 corps of his army in support of Blücher, contributed in no slight degree to decide the wavering policy of the Allies, and to bring the war to an end. These reinforcements, thus extorted from the Swedish army, enabled the Allies to fight the battle of Laon, and put a stop to Napoleon's successful efforts to arrest the march of the Allies on Paris.

8 m. *Clairvaux* Stat. Near this is (or rather was) the *Abbaye de Clairvaux*, founded 1114, in a savage glen, previously known as the Vallée d'Absinthe, by St. Bernard, then only 24 years old. It is now converted into a capacious prison, or Maison Centrale de Détention. Its noble church, in which kings and princes were interred, no longer exists. After withstanding the storm of the Revolution, it was pulled down in the first year of the Restoration, without leaving one stone upon another, not even St. Bernard's monument, in order to make room for a prison-yard!

We quit the valley of the Aube on leaving Bar, and soon after enter the Dépt. de la Haute Marne.

[About 15 m. to the N. of Colombey les Deux Eglises, is the *Château de Cirey*, where Voltaire passed from 1734 to 1739, in retirement, in the company of the Marquise du Châtelet, the pair quarrelling at times like cat and dog. He composed in this retreat, 'Mahomet,' 'Merope,' 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' and the 'Discours Philosophique sur l'Homme.' The château is now deserted and partly ruined.]

In the midst of a country destitute of picturesqueness, but abounding in iron furnaces, forges, &c., stands

4 m. *Maranville* Stat.

6 m. *Bricon* Stat. Rly. from Bricon Stat. by Châtillon-sur-Seine, to join the line from Paris to Dijon at Nuits-sous-Ravière. Beyond here the valley of the Suize is crossed by a magnificent viaduct, on 3 tiers of arches 700 yds. long, before reaching

7 m. *Chaumont Junct. Stat.*—*Buffet*—(*Inns*: Ecu;—la Poste), chief town of the Dépt. de la Haute Marne, a dull place of 8285 Inhab., planted on a sort of elevated platform on the l. bank of the Marne, and retaining some fragments of old fortifications. A square tower alone remains of the *Castle of Haute Feuille*, which belonged to the Comtes de Champagne. Here is a sort of *Triumphal Arch*, begun by Napoleon, and finished by Louis XVIII.

The *Treaty of Chaumont* signed here by the ministers of the allied sovereigns, March 1st, 1814, stipulated that, in case Napoleon should refuse to agree to the reduction of the territory of France within the limits existing previous to the Revolution, the four allied powers, Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, should each maintain an army of 150,000 men in the field, and that Great Britain should contribute a subsidy of 5 millions a year towards their support; it also provided for the reorganization of the other states of Europe.

There are some manufactures in the town, and it has a large trade in the iron made in the neighbouring iron-works: iron is the staple manufacture of the Dépt. Wood and charcoal are chiefly employed in smelting the ore.

[At Chaumont a branch from Blésme, by St. Dizier, on the Paris and Strasbourg Rly., following the valley of the Marne, falls in as described in Rte. 164. Time and distance from Paris to Chaumont by either line about the same.]

The country from Chaumont to Langres is such as one would wish to pass in the dark, so few attractions has it for the eye. The road runs up the valley of the Marne.

7 m. *Foulain Stat.*

8 m. *Rolampont Stat.*

6 m. *Langres Stat.* (*Inns*: H. de l'Europe;—Poste: both tolerable), a picturesque town, situated on the slope of a hill skirted by the Marne, at a considerable elevation: 8320 Inhab.

It is of military importance, as commanding the passage from the valley of the Saône into that of the Seine, and it has consequently been converted into a strong fortress. The defences on the S. side are very complicated. A strong *citadel* was built by Louis-Philippe. Langres is mentioned by Cæsar as capital of the Lingones, its antiquity is undoubted. The *Cathedral* (St. Mammée), a large and interesting ch., is its finest edifice: it is built chiefly in the Romanesque style, with ornaments borrowed apparently from classic architecture; some portion, however, is Gothic. The portal, a work of the last centy., is quite inappropriate, and the choir-screen, resembling an arch of triumph, built 1555, is not in better taste.

St. Didier, the oldest church, is turned into a *Museum*, in which not only various Roman remains dug up on the spot, but also some Egyptian antiquities, pictures, and a collection of birds from S. Africa, have been deposited.

The only vestige of a Roman building is an *arch* included in the modern town wall, not far from the *Porte du Marché*, raised in honour of the 2 Gordians, A.D. 240.

Diderot was born at Langres: he was the son of a cutler.

Langres is a sort of French Sheffield, and produces the finest description of cutlery.

7 m. *Chalindrey Junct. Stat.*

[Here a rly. branches off to Gray and Dôle (Rte. 148).]

13 m. *La Ferté Bourbonne Stat.*

[About 10 m. N. of La Ferté,

Bourbonne-les-Bains (*Inns*: La Maison Bauvain, best and excellent; board and lodging 8 to 10 frs. a day;—H. du Commerce;—Voages;—Tête du Bœuf). This watering-place is resorted to on account of its hot saline springs, which have a temperature of 131° Fahr., and are efficacious in rheumatism, scrofulous affections, and paralysis. The bathing establishment contains about 50 baths, and there is accommodation for more than 1000 visitors. The num-

ber usually exceeds 800, exclusive of military, who are received in a Government hospital.

The situation is elevated, the climate rainy, the resources are said to be few. The springs rise out of the Muschelkalk, which formation, intermixed with variegated sandstones, composes the base of the surrounding district.

5 m. Vitrey Stat.

16 m. Port-d'Atelier Junct. Stat. Rly. to Plombières, by Taverney, St. Loup Luxeuil, and Epinal.

6 m. Port-sur-Saône Stat., 1932 Inhab., is situated on the Saône, here crossed by a bridge, the *Portus Abucinus* of the Romans. The Saône becomes navigable at Gray, 30 m. lower down; but a canal has been undertaken to extend the water-way up to this point.

7 m. Vésoul Stat. (*Inns*: Cigogne; La Madeleine). Although capital of the Dépt. of La Haute Saône, this is a dull town of 6100 Inhab., possessing absolutely nothing of interest, but seated in a fertile country.

19 m. Lure Stat. Diligences from here to Plombières in 8 hrs.; more easily reached, however, by the rly. from Epinal.

The road reaches the hills at

10 m. Champagny Stat., near which there are coal-mines.

The Dept. of the Haut Rhin is entered at Essort, a little before reaching

10 m. Belfort, Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: l'Ancienne Poste), a fortress of first class in strength and importance, commanded by a *Citadel*, defending the entrance into France from this side of Switzerland. It was laid out by Vauban; but, besides its own formidable fortifications, it is protected by an intrenched camp capable of holding 80,000 men. The town numbers about 8400 Inhab., and is seated on the Savoreuse.

Here the lines from Dijon, Dole (Rte. 159), and Besançon fall in.

From Belfort the rly. passes by

13 m. Dannemarie Stat., near which is a handsome viaduct of 35 arches over the Ill, and near the iron-mines

of Perouse.

6 m. Altkirch Stat., a manufacturing town of 8193 Inhab., and a place of some antiquity. Its old *castle*, in ruins, was occupied by the archdukes of Austria when they visited Alsace. It is seated on the Ill. There is a handsome modern church.

4 m. Illfurth Stat.

7 m. Mulhouse Junct. Stat. on the Strasbourg and Bâle line (Rte. 170).

ROUTE 164.

BLESME TO CHAUMONT AND CHALINDREY.

Blesme.	KIL.	Miles.
St. Dizier	18	11
Joinville	41	25
Donjeux	56	34
Chaumont	90	56

This is a short line joining the Paris and Strasbourg Rly. (Rte. 165) with the Paris and Mulhouse line (Rte. 162).

Blesme (Rte. 165).

11 m. St. Dizier Stat. (*Inn*: Soleil, tolerable), a very long and very narrow town, with 10,170 Inhab., stands at the point where the Marne becomes navigable. It has a modern aspect, having been almost entirely burnt down in 1775. The *Church*, at the N. end, has a pretty and singular variety of Gothic windows. A portion remains of the old *Castle*, which must have witnessed the siege of the place in 1544, by the Spanish army of Charles V., commanded by Ferdinand de Gonsaga, assisted by Maurice of Saxony, Albert of Brandenburg, and the Prince of

Orange. The town, commanded by the Comte de Sancerre and the Seigneur de Lalande, resisted for a month; and, by thus delaying the march of the Spaniards on Paris, enabled Francis I. to collect his forces to oppose them. St. Dizier is now no longer a fortress. The produce of the forges and forests of the Dépt. of the Haute Marne, which is more abundantly supplied with wood and iron than almost any other in France, is embarked here on the river.

14 m. *Joinville Stat.* (*Inn*: Soleil d'Or), an interesting town of 3895 Inhab., prettily situated on the Marne, and surrounded by vineyards. The ancient and noble castle of the Princes de Joinville, the cradle of the Ducs de Guise, in which the famous "Ligue du Bien Public" was signed in 1585, was sold, in order to be pulled down, by Philippe Egalité, Duc d'Orléans, 1790, and no vestiges of it remain. The building called *Petit Château* was a country seat of the Duc de Guise, the owner of the town. The domain was erected into a principality by Henri II., in favour of François Duc de Guise, who was assassinated by Poltrot. The Sire de Joinville, the faithful servant and biographer of St. Louis, was born here. There are many iron-works on the borders of the river, the supply of ore being very abundant.

9 m. *Donjeux Stat.*

21 m. *Chaumont Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 162.)

Chalindrey Junct. Stat.

Rly. from here to Dijon, Besançon, and Neuchatel in Switzerland.

ROUTE 165.

PARIS TO STRASBURG (RAILWAY)—
NANCY.

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Meaux	45	28
Epernay Junct.	142	88
Châlons-sur-Marne Junct.	173	107
Blesme Junct.	218	135
Bar-le-Duc	254	158
Frouard	345	214
Nancy	353	219
Luneville	386	239
Sarrebourg	432	268
Saverne	458	284
Strasbourg	502	311

This rly., the Great Eastern of France, communicates with Metz and Prussia by Frouard (Rte. 181), with Baden by Kehl, and with Switzerland by Bâle. This route to Bâle is longer than that by Troyes (Rte. 162).—N.B. Through tickets to Bâle are cheaper than tickets to Strasbourg and from the latter to Bâle taken separately.

Fast trains from Paris to Strasbourg in 10½ and 11½ hrs.

Terminus in Paris, a splendid edifice, Place de Strasbourg, at the end of the Boulevard Sebastopol.

Buffets at Meaux, Château-Thierry, Epernay, Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, Metz, Sarrebourg, and Strasbourg.

The railway leaves on the N. side of Paris, between the Faubourgs of St. Denis and St. Martin; it is carried over the Canal St. Denis, the ditch of the Fortifications, and the Route de Flandres, to

4 m. *Pantin Stat.*

2 m. *Noisy-le-Sec.*

1 m. *Bondy Stat.*

The banks of the Marne are reached near

11 m. *Lagny Stat.*, a town on the Marne.

This winding river is twice crossed, at Chalifert (short tunnel) and at Isle; the Railway running between it (rt.) and the Canal de l'Ourcq, to

11 m. *Meaux Stat.* (*Inns*: H. Grignan; H. des Trois Rois, near the Cath., fair; Palais Royal), on a height above the Marne, round whose base winds

the rly. Pop. 11,343. It is a bishop's see, and its *Cathedral* (*St. Etienne*) is a noble Gothic edifice (12th to 16th centy.), but not finished; its vaulted roof is 109 feet high. *Obs.* the pointed triforium of choir, the open *parclose* work, and the monument of Philippe of Castille, bearing his kneeling effigy, in armour, bareheaded, his helmet at his side. Here also are the tombs of several bishops, and the *Monument of Bossuet*, "the Eagle of Meaux," as he has been called, who long time held the see. His sitting statue, erected by the Dépt. 1820, is by no means successful as a work of art. His grave escaped, by a wonder, violation during the Revolution, and even the pulpit from which he preached remains. Some relics of him are preserved in the *Evêché*—the study in which he wrote, and the avenue of yews in the garden where he used to meditate. A house, flanked by turrets, behind the cathedral, is a good specimen of domestic architecture of the 15th centy. There is an Hospice here, founded by a citizen, Jean Rose, now turned into a Séminaire. Three abbeys, numerous convents, and 4 out of its 7 churches, were destroyed at the Revolution, scanty ruins of them alone exist. A magnificent *Hôpital Général* has been built here. Meaux was besieged 1358 by the revolted serfs or *La Jacquerie*, when the Duchess of Orleans and 800 ladies of rank were shut up within the walls. The small garrison were relieved by Gaston Phœbus and the Captal de Buch, and the peasants defeated. Meaux furnishes Paris with a large supply of corn and flour from the water-mills on the Marne. A celebrated *cream cheese* (*fromage de Bris*) is made about Meaux, and is largely consumed in Paris.

4 m. *Trilport* Stat. The Marne is crossed before and after traversing the tunnel of Armentières, 672 yards.

9 m. *La Ferté-sous-Jouarre* Stat. (*Inns*: *Epée*; France; H. du Grand Condé), a town of 2907 Inhab. (Jovis Ara?), on the Marne, here varied by islands, in one of which, united to the banks by a bridge of 5 arches, is an

old mill. Here is a pretty *Pavillon*, of the time of Louis XIII., which once belonged to the Duc de St. Simon. The Château de Laguy, in the Faubourg de Condets, deserves notice. La Ferté is famed for its *millstones*, perhaps the best in the world, quarried in the vicinity out of beds of a cellular siliceous rock, known as *Pierre Meulière* or Burr stone, almost peculiar to the basin of Paris, in which it forms nearly the uppermost stratum. The stone is full of cavities, and consequently does not require *picking*. The blocks are extracted in cylinders, by driving in wedges of wood and iron. A good millstone, 6½ ft. diameter, costs about 48l.; but nearly all those which are used are composed of pieces (*carreaux*) bound together with iron-hoops. The number of millstones extracted amounts to 1200 pairs yearly, many of which are sent to England and America.

The height opposite La Ferté is crowned by the antiquated town of Jouarre, where the Gothic ch. and its *Baptismal Font* and reliquaries deserve notice. La Ferté, a name common to several places in France, is derived from *fortifiée*. The Marne is crossed by an iron bridge of 3 arches.

The banks of this river are very prettily varied, passing by

5 m. *Nanteuil Saacy* Stat.;

6 m. *Nogent l'Artaud* Stat.; to

7 m. *Château-Thierry* Stat. (*Inn*: H. d'Angleterre, tolerable), a pretty town of 6519 Inhab., situated on the Marne. On the summit of the hill on which it is built are the fragments of a *Castle*, now nearly disappeared, constructed, it is said, by Charles Martel for the young King Thierry IV. The site, and the ground around these mouldering walls, and one well-preserved old tower (*Tour de Balhan*), are converted into a well-kept *public walk*, commanding a pleasing prospect of the town and river. From these ramparts a crushing fire was poured upon the Russians in trying to cross the river in Feb. 1814. The *Church of St. Crispin*, on the heights, of massive pointed architecture, resembling a fortress, surmounted by a huge

tower and entered by high flights of steps, deserves the notice of the antiquary. In the Rue de la Fontaine, once *des Cordeliers* (the name given in France to an order of Franciscan friars from the knotted cord which they wore round the waist) the house is preserved in which the poet *Jean de la Fontaine* was born, 1621. A statue of him has been erected at the end of the promenade called *La Levée*.

This town suffered much during the campaign of 1814, when the plain of La Brie was overrun with hordes of Calmucks and Lesghian Cossacks, Troyes having been taken and retaken several times.

The valley of the Marne, between Château-Thierry and Epernay, is the prettiest part of the ancient province of Champagne.

5 m. *Mezy* Stat.

2 m. *Varennnes* Stat.

6 m. *Dormans* Stat. (*Inn*: Lion d'Or !), a town of 2223 Inhab., in the Dépt. Marne, has a port on the river. The ruins of the Château of Châtillon, the birthplace of Pope Urban II., on an elevated and apparently intrenched position, have a picturesque aspect.

11 m. *Damery Boursau* Stat., near which

On a height on rt. rises the modern Gothic Castle of *Boursau*, built by the late Madame Cliquot (well known as one of the most extensive producers of champagne wine) for her son-in-law, M. de Mortemart: the towers have been maliciously compared to champagne bottles.

4 m. *Epernay Junction* Stat., *Buffet* (*Inn*: H. de l'Europe), a town of 11,704 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Marne. It is the centre for the fabrication of *Vins de Champagne*; the kinds which are grown in the vicinity are distinguished from those produced near Rheims, as "*Vins de la Rivière*." Almost the only object of interest to the traveller here, will be the wine Cellars cut out in the chalk rock; they are of vast extent, and always contain several millions of bottles.

"It is a common mistake to suppose that champagne wine is obtained from

unripe fruit. The grapes are small, but extremely sweet; and fine wine is never produced unless the season be most favourable to the ripening of the fruit. When the fruit is gathered and pressed, the juice is exquisitely sweet, but in a few days this is destroyed by fermentation in the casks in which it is placed. When this subsides the wine is vapid and very disagreeable; it is then stopped, and fined to as great a degree of brightness as can be obtained before the bottling season, usually in March following the vintage. When it is bottled, a second fermentation is induced, by putting into each bottle a small glass of what is called *liqueur*—sugar-candy dissolved in wine, and fined to brightness. This fermentation produces a fresh deposit of sediment or lees, however bright the wine may be when bottled. In this process the greatest attention is necessary, and the bottles are closely watched, the temperature of the air carefully regulated, to promote or check the fermentation; yet thousands of bottles explode—so many, indeed, that 10 per cent. is always charged as a cost of manufacture: but in seasons of early and great and sudden heat 20 per cent. and even 25 per cent. are broken. Madame Cliquot of Rheims, the largest grower in France, lost 400,000 bottles in the great heat of April, 1843, before the fermentation could be checked by supplies of ice from Paris thrown into the caves.

"When the wine, after clouding with fermentation in the bottles, begins to deposit a sediment, the bottles are placed, with the necks downward, in long racks or shelves, having holes obliquely cut in them, so that the bottles can be stuck into them at first nearly horizontally. Every day the man whose business it is to attend to this process lifts each bottle, and after a slight vibration replaces it a little more upright in the hole, thus detaching the sediment from the side, and throwing it down towards the neck of the bottle. This is done many times, until the bottle is placed quite upright, and the sediment is en-

tiraly deposited in the neck of the bottle; which is then ready for *disgorging*. In this process, a man holds the bottle steadily, with the mouth downwards, before a recess prepared for the operation, cuts the wire, when the internal force drives out the cork, and with it the foul sediment. The skill of the workman is shown in his preserving all the bright pure wine, and losing only the foul. An old cork is ready to replace that blown out, which in its turn serves again; the bottle is filled up from some previously purified wine, and again stacked. A second disgorgement is always necessary when the wine is prepared for sale; sometimes a third: when ready, it is sweetened for the particular market, or taste of customers. But the wine now gets another dose of *liqueur*, which is prepared with great care and purity, by candy dissolved in white wine for ordinary champagne, and in red wine for *pink*; and the colouring thus given is sufficient. The high price of genuine champagne may be accounted for by the loss from breakage and the cost of preparing. The genuine productions of France in the champagne districts exceed 50 millions of bottles."—*W. B.*

Large quantities of coarse *earthenware* are made at Epernay from clay called *Terre de Champagne*, obtained from the neighbouring hill of Montigny.

One of the principal buildings in the main street is the house of *M. Moët*, the eminent wine-merchant, and opposite that in which Napoleon slept on the eve of the battle of Montmirail, 1814. *M. Moët's cellars*, containing usually 4000 to 5000 pipes, run at a depth of 40 ft. below the street, excavated in the chalk.

Epernay was taken by Henri IV., 1592, after an obstinate siege, in which Marshal Biron was killed. In the hideous modern *Church* remain a fragment of a portal in the style of the Renaissance, and several windows filled with curious *painted glass* of the 16th centy.

[1. A branch Railway to Reims of 19 m. (Rte. 178) diverges at Epernay, crossing the Marne just above the town, and traversing the chalk range, dividing its valley from that of the Vesle by a tunnel 3800 yds. long. The stations are—3 kil. *Ai*, 4 *Avenay*, 12 *Rilly la Montagne*, 11 *Reims*.]

The rly. continues up the l. bank of the Marne, through a region of vines; the vineyard of *Ai* being conspicuous on the opposite bank. The landscape monotonous, the river appearing only now and then.

4 m. *Oiry Marcuil* Stat.

7 m. *Jalons les Vignes* Stat.

9 m. *Châlons-sur-Marne* Stat. (*Inns*: H. de la Haute Mère Dieu, in the *Marché*, best and good; H. Morizot), chief town of the Dépt. de la Marne, 17,692 Inhab., it is named from the Gallic tribe the *Catalauni*. Though fallen from its ancient prosperity, it is still a principal seat of the Champagne wine trade. The *Cathedral*, distinguished by its 2 pointed open spires, of the 18th centy., was nearly destroyed by fire 1668, and is now a jumble of modern styles with ancient parts. Nave, 90 ft. high, is of 15th centy., and remarkable for its lofty triforium and clerestory containing some good old glass. In the N. transept is a fine rose window. Here are numerous monumental slabs.

The finest Ch., however, is *Notre Dame*, having 2 elegant W. spires and 2 towers E. of the transepts; rebuilt in 1157, and dedicated 1183; it is a beautiful specimen of the transition period, but parts betoken a later date. It has been well restored.

There are large *cavalry barracks* here. The Marne flows past the town, and on its margin is the *promenade du Jard*, planted with 2000 elm-trees.

The large buildings on rt. of the Stat. are the *Champagne cellars* of *M. Jaqueson*: they hold, as an ordinary stock, 4 millions of bottles. The galleries excavated in the chalk rock are 6 miles long, through which loaded waggons are driven, partly on tramways communicating with the rly. They are

lighted by metal reflectors placed at the bottom of the air-shafts. Every bottle passes through the workmen's hands nearly 200 times before the wine is fit for use.

An account of the *Battle of Attila*, the site of which was near Châlons, is given in Rte. 187.

[A rly. to Reims connects Châlons with the Grand Permanent Camp of Exercise of the French army, passing by 4 m. *La Veuve* Stat.

6 m. *Mourmelon* Stat., the station for the camp, from which public conveyances on the arrival of the trains. Mourmelon is about 8 m. from the Camp of Attila. Rly. in progress to Metz by St. Ménéhoud and Verdun.]

4 m. *Thisy* Stat.

4 m. *Sillery* Stat.

8 m. *Reims* Stat.

[The beautiful Gothic church of *N. D. de l'Epine*, 6 m. E. of Châlons, is noticed in Rte. 175.]

9 m. *Vitry-la-Ville* Stat.

7 m. *Loisy* Stat.

4 m. *Vitry-le-Français* Stat. (*Inn*: *La Cloche*; landlady English) is a town of 7852 Inhab., on the Marne, which is here navigable, built 1545 by Francis I., and fortified, to supply the place of Vitry-le-Brûlé, 2 m. off, which had been taken and destroyed by Charles V.

The rly. penetrates into the vale of the Saulx, and thence into that of the Ornain, passing

8 m. *Blesme* Junct. Stat. [Rly. to Chaumont by St. Dizier (Rte. 164).]

8 m. *Sermaize* Stat.

5 m. *Revigny* Stat., on the Ornain, the valley of which we follow, by

4 m. *Mussey* Stat., to

6 m. *Bar-le-Duc* Stat. (*Inn*: *Le Cygne*). This flourishing town on the Ornain, the capital of the Dépt. of La Meuse, has 15,334 Inhab. It was for several centuries the place of residence of the Dukes of Bar, of whose castle but a fragment remains. The view from the upper town is fine; and here are two *Elms*, the largest in France. In the *Church of St. Pierre*, in the upper town, is the monument of René de Châlons,

Prince of Orange, who was killed before the walls of St. Dizier. It bears an emaciated effigy in white marble on a black altar-tomb.

The last Pretender resided here 3 years in a house which is still pointed out. There is a large and increasing Protestant community here. They have service twice on Sundays.

The lower town, close to which is the Rly. Stat., has some handsome wide streets and buildings. Here is a Statue of Marshal Oudinot, a native of Bar, (as was also General Excelmans); and near it is the handsome *Café des Oiseaux*, furnished with a collection of Natural History. There are several Cotton-mills, some trade in timber, iron, and *vins de Bar*, which resemble champagne.

Diligence to Verdun, 51 m., Montmedy, 30 m., Varennes, 35 m., Stenay, and Longwy.

7 m. *Nançois le Petit* Stat. Coach to Ligny. Through deep cuttings in the chalk we pass from the valley of the Marne into that of the Meuse.

7 m. *Loreville* Stat. Quarries in the chalk.

8 m. *Lerouville* Stat. [Coach to St. Mihiel en Lorraine, a town of 6000 Inhab., on the Meuse, above which rise the *Falaises*, a group of singular cylindrical rocks 50 or 60 ft. high, one of which, surmounted by a *Calvaire*, commands a fine view. The *Church of the Bourg* contains a remarkable group of statuary—13 figures, life-size, representing the Entombment, by Ligier-Richier. It was here and at Commercy that Card. de Retz wrote his *Memoirs*.]

4 m. *Commercy* Stat. (4099 Inhab.), on the Meuse. Close to the rly. is a *Château* enlarged by king Stanislas of Poland.

[Coaches to the town of *Vaucouleurs*, 8 m., in 1½ hr.

Domrémy (la Pucelle) This retired and insignificant village, on the Meuse, has been rendered celebrated as the birthplace (1410) of *Jeanne d'Arc*, the simple untaught peasant girl, who quitted her flocks to rescue her country from foreign invaders, and

to place the crown of France on the rightful sovereign's head. Here, in the deep shade of the neighbouring haunted wood of *Bois Chénus* (*Nemus Canutum*), she heard the mysterious voices of her guardian saints, St. Margaret and St. Catherine, urging her to the enterprise, and counselling her how to act; and here in the village chapel dedicated to them, now in ruins, she would spend whole days in prayer, avoiding the pastimes of her companions. After the accomplishment of her mission, by the coronation at Rheims of Charles VII., Jeanne d'Arc entreated to be allowed to return hither to join her parents, and become a shepherd girl again, an intention she was persuaded to abandon to her own destruction. The only favour that she asked from the king, for whom she had effected so much, was that her native village should be exempt from every tax. This privilege was conceded, and remained in force down to the Revolution. In the registry-book of taxes, the space opposite the name Domrémy was filled up with the words, "Néant, à cause de la Pucelle," instead of the amount of contribution. The humble cottage in which she was born, having always been treated with a sort of veneration, is preserved, somewhat altered, in an enclosure near the ch., between 2 buildings, founded as public schools for girls of the district, as a monument to the Maiden, by the Dept. of the Vosges. Louis-Philippe presented to the cottage a copy of the beautiful statue of the Pucelle by his own daughter, "another inspired Maid of Orleans."]

5 m. *Sorcy* Stat.

3 m. *Vaucouleurs* Stat. The town of Vaucouleurs 9 m. distant, for which conveyances in 1½ hr.

3 m. *Foug* Stat.

The railway crosses the Meuse near *Sorcy* by a bridge nearly 100 yds. long, and through a tunnel of 623 yds. near Vaucouleurs Stat., and another at Foug Stat., of 1203 yds., before reaching

4 m. *Toul* Stat., at some distance from the town, of which little is seen but the spires of the cathedral, which

remain long in sight, the Rly. here making a considerable curve. (*Ins*: H. de l'Europe), a fourth-rate fortress, seated on the Moselle, and containing 7410 Inhab. It was not definitively added to France until 1552, having previously maintained a sort of independence as a free city of the German empire, under the nominal control of a long line of bishops.

The chief edifice is the **Cathedral of St. Etienne*, a type of the Lorraine Gothic style of the 15th centy., surmounted by twin spires. Its portal and W. front, designed and raised by Jacquemin de Commercy (1447), are surpassed by few in France: the façade is 227 ft. high. It is a parallel triapsal ch., short transepts, no triforium. The E. end of 13th centy.; height to roof 108 ft. It has some good old glass, and in the sacristy a nail of the true cross which Constantine used as a bit for his horse. There is a very remarkable cloister. The Ch. of St. Gergoul has some fine painted glass, a tomb of 15th centy., and a rich Flamboyant cloister. The H. de Ville, a modern building, was originally the Bishop's palace.

5 m. *Fontenoy-sur-Moselle* Stat.

6 m. *Liverdun* Stat.

Near here the valley and river Moselle are crossed by two bridges of 7 arches each, forming part of a remarkable group of engineering works which cost 3½ million francs. 2 rly. bridges over canal and high road, a canal bridge, tunnel, and lock, all within the space of a mile.

The Meurthe joins the Moselle near to 4 m. *Frouard* Junct. Stat., a village on the Moselle, with 2 handsome bridges, at the confluence of the Meurthe.

[Here the branch line to Metz (Rte. 181, 29 Eng. m.) diverges on l.]

5 m. *NANCY* Junct. Stat. is situated near the marsh where Charles the Bold was slain in 1477. *Inns*: H. de Paris;—H. de France;—H. de Metz, about the best;—H. d'Angleterre, clean, 5 min. walk from the Stat., and close to the Porte de St. Jean;—H. de l'Europe, cheap.

Nancy, formerly capital of Lorraine, now chief town of the Dépt. de la Meurthe, is a city of 49,993 Inhab., in a fertile plain, not far from the Meurthe. It has been styled the prettiest town in France; it is, at least, clean and distinguished for the regularity of its buildings and breadth of its streets. Through the *Porte Stanislas* we enter the long *Rue Stanislas*, leading into the *Place Stanislas*, surrounded by fine public buildings, including the H. de Ville, Evêché, and theatre, and ornamented with 2 handsome fountains, and a statue of *Stanislas Leszcynski*, King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine, to whom Nancy is indebted for its modern quarter and architectural embellishments. After abdicating the throne of Poland (1735), he resided in Lorraine until his death (1766), when these domains fell to the crown of France. The handsome Triumphant Arch on the l., also erected by Stanislas, leads into the *Place de la Carrière*, where are handsome edifices: the Palais de Justice, the Tribunals, and the Palace of the ancient Governor, near which is the public promenade of *La Pépinière*. The University is in the *Place de Grève*, and near it the *Cours d'Orléans*, with a statue of General Drouet; the *Cours d'Orléans* is terminated by the *Porte de Metz*, erected in 1785 to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin, the victories of France, and her alliance with the United States. The Public Library is in the old University, *Rue Stanislas*. There is a Musée of modern pictures by Isabey, a native of Nancy, and some relics of Napoleon, left by General Drouet to the town.

In the Grande Rue, forming part of the old town, stands a portion of the ancient **Palace of the Dukes of Lorraine*, an elegant specimen of the Flamboyant Gothic of the 16th centy. Its portal and gate-house deserve special notice. A part of the building is devoted to a museum of local antiquities.

In the same street, in the *Ch. of the Cordeliers*, are tombs of Card. de Vaudémont, consisting of a kneeling statue, by Drouin; of Antoine de

Vaudémont and his lady, 1447; of Philippa of Gueldres, by the sculptor *Ligier-Richier*, much praised as a work of art, and of Callot the painter. From the nave opens the *Chapelle Ducale* or *Rotonde*, an octagonal structure, of singular grace and elegance, rich in marbles, bearing the arms of Lorraine and Austria, erected as a funeral chapel for the Dukes of Lorraine, from the 12th to the 18th centy. The coffins were taken up at the Revolution, and thrown into a public cemetery; the ch. and chapel were converted into a warehouse.

The *Ch. of St. Evre* or *Epore*, in the old town, is ancient but much altered. From its tower the Burgundian officers of Charles the Bold, to the number of nearly 100, were hanged in revenge for the death of Suffron du Bachier, chamberlain of René II., Duke of Lorraine, whom Charles had seized and put to death while besieging Nancy (1477). Behind the altar is a bas-relief of the Last Supper, by Drouin, a sculptor of Nancy. In the Chapel of the Conception are ancient frescoes, much injured by repainting.

The Gate of St. Jean leads to the Rly. Stat., and to the *Croix du Duc de Bourgogne*, out of the town, near the Statue raised to mark the spot where the lifeless body of Charles the Bold was discovered in a pond, near what was then the Marais de St. Jean, two days after the battle of 1477, when the might of Burgundy was laid prostrate by hireling Swiss and German lanz-knechts engaged to support Duke René of Lorraine, whose domains Charles had unjustly invaded. He rushed to certain destruction with a dispirited army, inferior to that of his opponents, betrayed by his Neapolitan favourite, Campo Basso.

At the extremity of the Faubourg St. Pierre stands the *Ch. of N. D. de Bon Secours*, occupying the site of one raised by the Duc René to commemorate this victory. Having fallen into ruin, it was rebuilt 1788 by King Stanislas, and contains the Tombs of himself and his queen. He was burned to death by his clothes accidentally catching fire.

Here are or were preserved several standards taken from the Turks by various Princes of Lorraine in 1664, 1687, 1716.

The *Cotton* manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent at Nancy, as well as that of Cloth; but *Embroidery* upon cambric, muslin, and jaconots, employs the greatest number of hands, amounting to 20,000 persons, in and about the town.

Railway to Epinal, Plombières, and Vesoul (Rte. 167).

[From Nancy diligences run to Moyenvic and Château Salins.

Moyenvic, a town of 1295 Inhab., which formerly possessed salt-works, abandoned 1831, since the discovery of a mine of rock-salt at *Dieuze* (4000 Inhab.), about 9 m. off, where the most extensive salt-works in France have been established, producing annually 145,000 quintals, supplied chiefly from very copious brine springs, as well as rock-salt, and employing 400 men. There is also a considerable manufacture of soda and other chemical products here. *Dieuze* is more easily reached by a branch line of rly. from the stat. at *Avricourt*.

"From Moyenvic, or even farther W., the country is a vast unenclosed arable plain, uninhabited, save in the towns or villages; scarcely one hamlet or farm-house, hardly a solitary cabaret on the road-side."—*R. I.*]

The rly., on quitting Nancy, runs by the side of the Canal de la Marne au Rhin. At *St. Nicolas* a fine ch.

10 m. *Varengeville St. Nicolas* Stat. Here are salt-works. Canal and rly. cross the *Meurthe* on one bridge at *St. Phlin*. Rly. traverses the several branches of the *Meurthe* at

3 m. *Rosières-aux-Salines* Stat.

3 m. *Blainville* Stat.

6 m. *Lunéville* Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: H. du Faisan, fair, with good table-d'hôte; H. des Vosges: omnibuses to trains from both), a decayed town of 15,184 Inhab., near the junction of the *Vezouse* with the *Meurthe*, consisting chiefly of straight streets and regular

buildings, but scarcely otherwise remarkable than for the *Treaty of Peace* signed in a house in the *Rue d'Allemagne*, in 1801, between France and Austria, by which the frontier of the Rhine was conceded to France, as a consequence of the victory of *Marngo*. The *Palace* built by *Leopold* Duke of Lorraine at the beginning of the last centy., in which was born (1736) his son *Francis*, who married *Maria-Theresa* and was progenitor of the present Imperial house of Austria, has been turned into a cavalry barrack. Its pretty gardens are become a public walk. *Stanislas*, king of Poland, died here, and has a monument in the ch. This is one of the chief cavalry stations in France: a review of 3 or 4 regiments in the capacious *Champ-de-Mars* is a fine sight.

[Rly. from *Lunéville* to *St. Die*, 31 m., following the valley of the *Meurthe*, by

7 m. *St. Clement* Stat.

9 m. *Baccarat* Stat., where are large glass works.

9 m. *Etival* Stat.

6 m. *St. Die* Stat. (Rte. 169).]

Beyond *Lunéville* pass by

4 m. *Marainvillers* Stat.

6 m. *Ebermenil* Stat.

5 m. *Avricourt* Junct. Stat.

[Rly. from here to *Dieuze*, 14 m., in an hour, passing by

4 m. *Moussy* Stat.

4 m. *Arondage* Stat.

4 m. *Gelu-court* Stat.

2 m. *Dieuze* Stat.]

3 m. *Rechicourt le Château* Stat.

6 m. *Heming* Stat.; on leaving which the rly. enters the valley of the *Sarre*, before reaching

5 m. *Sarrebouurg* Stat. (*Inns*: *Le Sauvage*;—*Grand Hôtel*), a walled town of 3030 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the *Sarre*, or *Saar*. It stands on the boundary-line of the 2 languages, French being spoken in the Upper and German in the Lower town. Here are extensive military storehouses and bakeries, destined for a dépôt of provisions in the event of a war on the Rhine. The rly. now quits the plains of Lor-

raine and penetrates the chain of the Vosges Mountains by a series of tunnels, the longest of which is that of *Archweiler*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (3034 yards) in length. The canal from the Marne to the Rhine traverses the same hill, but in its subterranean course the rly. passes *under* the Canal. It soon after emerges into the valley of the Zorn, which it crosses upon a bridge spanning with one arch the river and with another the canal. This part of the line is exceedingly beautiful. The rly. is carried in a tunnel under the Castle of Lützelbourg to

10 m. *Lutzelbourg* Stat. Diligences (7 m.) to

[Phalsbourg (*Inn*: H. de la Ville de Metz), one of Louis XIV.'s fortresses, planned by Vauban: it is of some military importance from its position, under the crest of the Vosges, as commanding the defiles of those mountains.]

The Castles of Haut-Barr and Geroldseck are seen on the hills as Saverne is approached.

We now enter the Dépt. du Bas Rhin. The entrance into Alsace is very picturesque, presenting a pleasing picture of fertility.

6 m. *Saverne* Stat. (Germ. *Zabern*) (*Inn*: *Sonne*), a town of 5489 Inhab., on the river Zorn, and on the E. slope of the Vosges. This was once the capital of the Wasgau. It suffered severely in the 30 Years' War, but has ceased to be fortified since 1696. In the vicinity is the *Château*, converted by Napoleon III. (1852) into an asylum for the widows of military and civil public servants. The Castle of Saverne, formerly the country residence of the Bishops of Strasbourg, was rebuilt (the former one having been destroyed by fire in 1780) by the notorious Bishop-Prince de Rohan. It is an immense edifice of red sandstone, and is now a barrack. 4 m. S.E. of Saverne is *Marmoutier*, the oldest Abbey in Alsace. [Omnibus in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. The Ch. of *Marmoutier*, like that of *Guebiviller* in the same province, is an interesting "compromise between the Italian and German styles."]

About 21 m. N. of Saverne is the fortress of Bitché, where many English were confined during the last war.

The rly. now enters the plain of Alsace, inhabited by people of the Germanic race, one of the richest scenes, as far as regards soil and cultivation, to be met with in France, passing successively the stations of

3 m. *Steinbourg*.

3 m. *Dettwiller*.

5 m. *Hochfelden*.

3 m. *Mommenheim*.

3 m. *Brumath*.

5 m. *Vendenheim* Junct. Stat. The rly. from Mayence, Mannheim, Hagenau, and Niederbronn joins here.

6 m. *Strasbourg* Stat.

The rly. from Paris is joined by that from Basle within the walls of Strasbourg.

Strasbourg (*Inns*: H. de Paris; the best, a very handsome edifice—table-d'hôte at 1, 3 fr.; at 5, 4 fr.; breakfast $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; rooms from 2 to 3 fr.;—H. de Metz, near the Rly. Stat.;—Maison Rouge (Rothes Haus), good;—La Fleur, in a central situation;—Rebstock (the Vine), a 2nd-class German inn, but fair—omnibuses await all the trains (capital of the province of Alsace, and now of the Dépt. du Bas Rhin (the *Argentoratum* of the Romans), is a very strong frontier fortress, with 84,167 Inhab. (upwards of 30,000 are Prot.); situated at the distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Rhine, on the Ill, which, on its way to join that important river, intersects the town, divided into several branches and a canal.

Though it has now for a long time been united to France, yet it bears all the aspect of a German town in the appearance of the streets and houses, and in the costume and language of its inhabitants. German is generally spoken by the lower orders, though French is taught in the schools. Louis XIV. got possession of Strasbourg, which was a city of the German empire, in 1681, by an unwarrantable attack during the time of peace.

The principal objects of interest at Strasbourg may be visited in a few

1. Cathedral.
2. Chateau Royal.
3. Prefecture.
4. Theatre.
5. Ecole d'Artillerie.

6. Temple Neuf.
7. Library.
8. Church of St. Thomas.
9. Place Kleber.
10. Place Gutenberg.

11. Hospital.
12. Académie Impériale.
13. Botanic Garden.
14. Military Stores.
15. Military Hospital.

hours, in the following topographical order, starting from the rly. stat.—most are situated in the N.E. part of the city. Crossing the Ill, take the street on l., leaving on rt. the new covered *Market* and *Place Kleber*, to the Wide Avenue in which are the *Hôtel de Ville* and Gallery of Paintings, the *Préfecture*, *Theatre*, *School of Artillery*, and *Cannon Foundry*. Return to the *Temple Neuf*, *Gymnase Protestante*, and *Library*, follow the street leading from the latter to the *Cathedral* and *Château Royal*. A bridge behind here will lead to the quarter of the Citadel; following the quay, descend the Ill to l. to the *Académie* and *Botanic Garden*. Returning from here to the *Place d'Austerlitz*, from which a street leads to the bridge (*Pont des Boucheries*), at the entrance of which is the wide street which traverses Strasbourg from N. to S., on l. *Place de Gutenberg*, from which a street on l. leads to the *Ch. of St. Thomas* (monument to Turenne) and the *Mint*, and by a lane running N. to the *Jewish Synagogue*, being near the *Place Kleber*. The rly. stat. is at a short distance.

The principal and most interesting building in the town is the *Cathedral*, or *Münster*, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, remarkable for its spire, the highest that exists, rising 468 ft. above the pavement; 24 ft. more than the great Pyramid of Egypt, and 64 ft. higher than St. Paul's. The artist who designed this admirable masterpiece of airy open-work was *Erwin of Steinbach*: his plans are still preserved. He died in 1318, when the work was only half finished: it was continued by his son, and afterwards by his daughter Sabina. The remains of this family of architects are interred within the cathedral. The tower, begun 1277, was not completed till 1439, long after their deaths, and 424 years after the church was commenced, by John Hültz of Cologne, who was summoned to Strasbourg for this purpose. Had the original design been carried into execution, both the towers would

have been raised to the same height. A doorway, in the south side of the truncated tower, leads to the stairs ascending to the top; admission 15 c. to the platform, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the way up, a station for the watchmen, who are set to look out for fires. A small extra fee to the man on the platform will procure admission to the base of the spire, but the ascent of the spire itself requires a special permission from the mayor. There is no difficulty or danger in the ascent to a person of ordinary nerve or steadiness of head; but the stonework of the steeple is so completely open, and the pillars which support it are so wide apart, and cut so thin, that they more nearly resemble a collection of bars of iron or wood; so that at such a height one might almost fancy one's self suspended in a cage over the city; and, if the foot were to slip, the body might possibly drop through the open fret-work. At the same time, the elaborateness of the tracery, and the sharpness of the angles and ornaments, are proofs of the skill of the architect, and the excellent materials he had chosen; and it is only by a close inspection that the delicacy of the workmanship can be truly appreciated. It must, however, be observed that at present the whole of the stone-work is bound and strapped together with iron bars and ties, so that it can scarcely be considered as legitimate stone-work. Within a few feet of the top the winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. Several instances are recorded of persons who have either fallen, or have thrown themselves, off the top. The upper part of the spire, within and without, is covered with names cut on the stone, of those who have visited it; among them may be seen those of Stolberg, Göthe, Schlosser, Herder, &c.

The view of the multitude of rusty-coloured tiled roofs of the town is not very pleasing; nor is it the bird's-eye panorama of the rich district around, of the Rhine and Black Forest in Germany, and of the Vosges Mountains on the side of France, that will reward the adventurous climber; but rather

the exploit, the great elevation, and the near view which it affords of the steeple.

Descending to the body of the church, the exterior of the W. end deserves minute examination.

"The gigantic mass, over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which, notwithstanding their delicacy, from the hardness and excellent preservation of the stone, are so true and sharp as to look like a veil of the finest cast-iron, contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.: i. e. higher than the TOWERS of York Minster." — *Hop's Architecture*.

"The building," says Dr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines." The *triple portal* in the W. front deserves to be studied, on account of its sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs; as does also the porch on the S. side, executed by *Sabina*, the daughter of Erwin. Although the greater portion of these carvings are modern, the originals having been destroyed by the democrats of the Revolution, who melted down the great doors of brass into sous-pieces, yet they have been restored with a perfect exactness, with great truth of sentiment, and good taste, by MM. Kirstein and Haumack. The group of the Death of the Virgin is executed in a masterly manner.

The nave is a beautiful example of early German decorated Gothic. The choir, lately restored, far inferior to it in size and proportion, is part of an older building, and of Romanesque architecture. The most remarkable objects in the interior are the rich painted *glass*, executed partly in 1348, partly in the 15th centy., the vast and beautiful *marigold windows*, the *pulpit of carved stone* (date 1487), and the famous *clock* in the S. transept, made in 1571, which, after standing

still for more than 50 years, has been repaired by a mechanician of Strasbourg, named *Schwilge*. It shows the hour, day of week, of month, and year, and many other epochs, and has several clockwork figures, &c. At 12 all its mechanism, puppets, and images are set in motion. The part of the church where it is now placed is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues: above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, is a figure of the architect of the minster, Erwin of Steinbach: he is interred here; in 1835 his tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John. His statue has been erected in the porch on the S. side of the nave.

In the S.W. corner of the Minster Platz is a Gothic house with an elegant winding stair called *Frauenhaus* (House of our Lady) or *Maison de la Fabrique*, belonging to the cathedral. Here are preserved the curious ancient architectural drawings of the cathedral on a working scale, and parts of the old works of the minster clock.

There is no other very remarkable monument in the town, but the curious old streets, and the high-roofed and many-windowed houses, particularly those in the market-place and by the side of the Ill, will well repay a long stroll.

The *Church of St. Thomas*, beyond the new Place de Guttemberg, and near the Cathedral, appropriated to the use of a Protestant congregation, contains the *Monument of Marshal Saxe*, erected to his memory by Louis XV., the masterpiece of the sculptor Pigalle, and the result of 25 years' labour. It represents the General descending with a calm mien into the grave, while France, personified in a female figure, endeavours to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of Death. It is looked upon as a very successful effort of the chisel: though somewhat theatrical, there is a tenderness of expression about the female figure which is truly charming. This monument was saved from de-

struction at the Revolution by a citizen of Strasbourg, named Mangelschott, who covered it up with bundles of hay and straw, the church having been turned into a straw store. Schöpflin, and a brother of the pastor Oberlin, are buried in this church. Two bodies, said to be of a Count of Nassau Saarwerden and his daughter, are shown, on account of the wonderfully perfect state in which flesh and clothes have been preserved after the lapse of more than a century. A disgusting spectacle.

Some curious portions of a "Dance of Death" are painted on the walls of the new Church, *Temple Neuf*.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Brandgasse, contains a museum of pictures; the best a fine *Perugino* (S. Apollinaria), and some old German works by *Martin Schön*.

The *Académie*, near the *Hôtel de Ville*, originally a Protestant school, founded 1538, raised to the dignity of an University in 1621, but suppressed at the Revolution, has produced several remarkable scholars, as Schöpflin, Oberlin, Schweighäuser, &c.: here also Göthe completed his studies, and took his degree of Doctor in Laws in 1772. The Academy possesses a *Museum of Natural History*, which ranks higher than the common average of provincial collections devoted to the same objects. It is very complete in the productions of Alsace, and especially in the fossils of the red marl and trias formations. There is a large series of the fossil plants discovered at Sulz-les-Bains and Mulhouse. The botanical collection contains the section of the trunk of a silver fir, from the Hochwald, near Barr; its diameter was 8 ft. close to the ground, its height 150 ft. There are many other specimens of woods, preserved in such a manner as not only to interest the botanist, but to be useful to the practical man, by showing the texture and quality of the timber.

The *Public Library*, near the new Protestant Church, *Temple Neuf*. of 100,000 vols., boasts of many [France, 1867.]

literary curiosities: the principal are, the 'Landsberg Missal,' or 'Hortus Deliciarum,' of Herrade, Abbess of Hohenberg, richly and copiously decorated with illuminations and miniatures in the early Byzantine style, executed in 1180; many early printed books; Cicero, printed by Faust, 1465; a Bible, printed at Strasbourg in 1466, by Eggstein; Mentelin's Bible, printed here in the same year.

In 2 halls formed out of the choir of the ch. are collections of antiquities, chiefly Roman, found in Alsace; also some monuments of the middle ages; a statue of Rudolph of Habsburg the town standard (*carroccio*) of Strasbourg, and some painted glass from Molsheim.

The earliest attempt at printing was made at Strasbourg (about 1436) by John Guttemberg, who finally brought his invention to perfection at Mayence. Peter Schöffer, who assisted him, and made many improvements, particularly in the casting of metallic types, was a citizen of Strasbourg. The statue of Guttemberg, on the old *Marché aux Herbes*, now *Place Guttemberg*, near the Cathedral, was modelled by *David d'Angers*.

Strasbourg is regarded as one of the strongest fortresses in France; its fortifications, including the citadel of 5 bastions, whose outer works extend to the arm of the Rhine, were executed by Vauban, 1682-84. Persons interested in military matters will be disposed to visit the arsenal of a fortress so important as Strasbourg: it contains small-arms for 150,000 men, and more than 1000 pieces of cannon, nearly 500 of which would be required for the defence of the town and the citadel. There is a cannon foundry here, and one of the largest depôts of artillery in the empire. By means of large sluices, where the Ill enters the town, the country around Strasbourg, between the Rhine and the Ill, can be laid under water, except on the side of the *Porte des Mines*, and on that side the glacis is mined, and the city rendered almost impregnable and unapproachable by an army,

The *Palais Impérial* is a handsome edifice, close to the cathedral : it was originally the Bishop's palace.

There is a good provincial *Theatre* near the Place de Broglie.

It is curious to contrast the present with the former condition of the Jews in this city. Nowhere did they suffer more cruel or tyrannical persecutions. The street called Brand Gasse (Rue Brulée) was so named because on the spot where the Préfecture now stands a bonfire was made, in 1348, to burn the Hebrews ; and 2000 of that devoted race, accused of having poisoned the wells and fountains, and thus caused the plague which desolated the city, were consumed in the flames. Thenceforth no Jew was allowed to live within the walls ; and the summons of a horn, blown every evening from the Minster tower, compelled them all to retire into the suburbs.

The body of General Kleber (a native of Strasbourg), originally interred in the Minster, has been removed to a vault in the centre of the *Place Kleber*, near the Temple Neuf, and a monument been erected over it.

Strasbourg is famous for its *Pâtés de foie gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by the cruel process of shutting the birds up singly in coops, too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with maize formed into a paste, and injected through a syringe. They are generally kept in a dark cellar, and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. There is such a coop in almost every house in the town. Sulphur is steeped in the water given to the birds, to increase their appetite. Instances are known of a goose's liver having attained the weight of 2 or even 3 lbs. Henri, Rue de la Mesange (Meisengasse), and Hummel, 9, Rue des Serruriers, are said to make the best pâtés.

The gates of Strasbourg are shut in winter at 8 and in summer at 10 o'clock, but ingress or egress is allowed after that time for public conveyances, and for travellers by post and by

steamboat ; some of the gates remain open in summer until a later hour.

The principal *Promenade* is the *Rueprechtsau*, an extensive space, laid out in walks and gardens, beyond the walls.

Railways—To Paris ;—to Bâle (Rte. 170) ;—to Hagenau (with a branch to Niederbronn), Wissembourg, Landau, Neustadt, Mannheim, Worms, and Mayence, and from the latter to Coblenz and Cologne ;—from the Kehl Stat. to Baden-Baden, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, and Frankfurt ; to Freyburg and Basle.

The distance from Strasbourg to the bridge of boats over the Rhine at Kehl is rather more than 3 m. On the way thither, on the rt., in the middle of an island formed by a branch of the Rhine, is a monument, inscribed "Au Général Desaix—l'Armée du Rhin—1801," bearing a medallion portrait of him ; and bas-reliefs representing the passage of the Rhine, the battle of the Pyramids, and his death at Marengo. His body lies on the summit of the Great St. Bernard.

A permanent fixed Bridge of iron trel-lis girders now carries the rly. across the Rhine to Kehl, connecting France with Germany. It rests on 4 great piers of granite sunk 65 feet below the surface of the river, and rising 23 ft. above. The two central arches are removeable, in case of war ; they have an opening of 74 ft. : the others are 160 ft. in span. The bridge cost 320,000*l.*, and was erected by the Eastern Rly. of France Company.

Kehl and the Rhine are described in the HANDBOOK FOR NORTH GERMANY.

Strasbourg communicates with the Mediterranean by the *Canal du Rhin au Rhône*, and with the Loire and Atlantic by the Canals de Bourgogne and du Centre, which supply the manufacturers of Alsace with fuel from the coal-fields on the Loire and Saône.

ROUTE 167.

THE VOSGES A.—NANCY TO THANN, BY
EPINAL AND PLOMBIÈRES. — EPINAL
TO VESOUL.—RAIL.

	Kil.	Miles.
Nancy to Epinal (Rly.)	74 . .	46
Epinal to Remiremont .	28 . .	17
Remiremont to Plombières 14 . .		9

The Vosges, a department of France, but little considered since the days when the Dukes of Burgundy and Lorraine made it the theatre of many a bloody drama, has been again brought into notice and repute by the Emperor of the French, who pays an annual visit to Plombières. This part of France, into which the railway has penetrated, abounds with mineral springs, and offers many temptations to travellers, be they in pursuit of health, amusement, scientific knowledge, or scenery worthy of the artist's pencil. The tourist may either make a week's excursion by turning off from the great Paris and Strasbourg line, and afterwards return to that route; or, if bound for Switzerland, he can continue by diligence from Remiremont to Thann, or by rail (Rte. 162) through Vesoul and Mulhouse to Basle.

The rly. from Nancy follows the valley of the Moselle, winding through green meadows, and in 2½ hrs. reaches Epinal, passing through

- 8 m. *Varangéville* Stat.
- 3 m. *Rosières* Stat.
- 3 m. *Blainville* Stat.
- 5 m. *Épinal* Stat.
- 5 m. *Bayon* Stat.
- 7 m. *Charmes* Stat.
- 6 m. *Châtel Normand* Stat.

9 m. *Epinal* Stat. (*Inn*: La Poste), chef-lieu of the Dépt. des Vosges, a clean town of 14,870 Inhab. It stands on the W. declivity of the Vosges mountains, on the infant Moselle, which makes several small falls in passing through it, and it is sur-

mounted by the ruins of an old *Castle*, whose gardens are much admired. It has a large Gothic church of the 14th centy.

The rly. to Remiremont lies through a country totally different in character and beauty from that already traversed by rail: on the one hand are the ruins of those ancient castles whence the Lords of Lorraine and their retainers fought their Burgundian foes with bow and arquebus; on the other sweep the valleys threaded by the bright Moselle, and bounded by a majestic range of mountains.

- 4 m. *Dinoré* Stat.
- 3 m. *Arches* Stat.
- 3 m. *Pauzeux* Stat.

7 m. *Remiremont* (*Inns*: Cheval de Bronze, not good; H. de la Poste; H. des Vosges, better). an old town of some 6974 Inhab. Streams of limpid water flow through the streets, and its innumerable fountains are of elegant design. It lies among hills clothed with fir-trees, the fragrance from which pervades the whole air, and is said to conduce to its healthfulness; in proof of this, the cholera has never reached the town.

The town owes its origin to a Benedictine nunnery founded by St. Romery, 7th centy., replaced in later times by a chapter of noble Canonesses (*Chamvinesses*) who were admitted only after the most rigid proofs of noble birth.

The *Mairie*, now modernised, was the residence of the Abbesses of Remiremont, who were Princesses of the Empire, owned the country, and made war against their feudal neighbours. One of them, Catherine of Lorraine, is said to have mounted a breach at the head of her ladies, and to have fairly driven back the assailants. Some modernised houses and gardens occupy the site of the dwellings of the Ladies of the Chapter; and within a few yards of these is a convent, with a small chapel open to the public.

Remiremont is famed for cakes called *quiches*.

Behind the town is a pretty promenade, planted with firs. It leads to a platform on which a well-meaning inhabitant has erected a *Calvary*, a large crucifix in bronze, with a figure of the Virgin and St. John on either side.

In the environs of Remiremont are many singular mounds of earth, called *tertres*, which have the appearance of old redoubts. No one has yet decided whether these curious elevations are natural or artificial; they are believed by the inhabitants to be the accumulation of ages. The earth is used for building purposes.

Within a few minutes' walk of the inn, La Poste, is a remarkably pretty cemetery overlooking the valley. Excellent fishing is to be had in the Moselle near Remiremont at 2 frs. a day.

Diligence to Gérardmer, 18 m.

[Plombières is 9 m. from Remiremont by the carriage-road: a carriage for two persons, 10 frs.; but it will be easier to reach that fashionable watering place by the rly. from Epinal to Vesoul.

From Epinal to Vesoul, 58 m., by 12 m. *Xertigny* Stat.

7 m. *Bains* Stat.

7 m. *Aillevillers-Plombières* Stat.

Plombières is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Aillevillers. Omnibuses on the arrival of all the trains in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The charge for a private conveyance, carrying two persons, from Ailleville to Plombières is 10 francs. Diligence and omnibus 1 fr. 50 c.

Plombières (*Inns*: l'Ours; Tête d'Or), containing 1614 permanent Inhab., is situated in a valley hemmed in by mountains. It possesses several mineral springs, containing carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda. They are chiefly thermal; but there are some at the ordinary temperature, and one situated in the Promenade des Dames is ferruginous. The principal are the Sources des Romains, du Crucifix, de l'Enfer, du Grand Bain (147° Fahr.), des Capucins (132° Fahr.), du Bain des Dames, in the most fashionable quarter. They are used chiefly for baths, but some are taken internally.

The springs were known to the Romans, and traces of their buildings are to be still seen. The waters contain a glutinous substance, like those of Bâges. The name was formerly Plumières, and has nothing to do with lead.

The Bath-houses (*Etablissement Thermal*) belong to Government. The Bain Impérial contains two public baths — one for male, the other for female bathers, each capable of containing twenty-five persons. In the building is a subscription reading-room, and a large hall for balls and concerts.

The Vosges people assert that the waters of Plombières are good for every ailment except affections of the chest. They are especially recommended for dyspepsia and chronic diseases of the digestive organs, as well as for rheumatism and sciatica, and for female complaints; and they have also been found efficacious in cleansing the skin of scorbutic eruptions, and may be used with advantage for liver complaints. The ferruginous waters act as a tonic. The season extends from May till October — June and July are the fashionable months.

Plombières has suddenly re-started into life and activity after a lethargy of years. Buildings are rising in all directions under the patronage of Napoleon III.

At the entrance to the town from Remiremont is the wide *Promenade des Dames*, planted with noble trees. At the other end, leading to the Val d'Ajol, are tasteful shrubberies and terraces, which the Emperor has assisted in laying out. The banks of the Augrogne afford a delightful walk. That stream disappears on reaching the town, being carried underneath in a tunnel of masonry, which some consider a Roman work, to prevent its mixing with and diluting the mineral waters.

At half an hour's distance on foot beyond the shrubberies is the *Fontaine Stanislas*, a well on the side of an eminence overshadowed by rocks. On it are inscriptions recording the benefactions of the good Polish king, appointed Duke de Lorraine by his

son-in-law, Louis XV. He also founded a hospital here, one of the numerous works of charity of "Stanislas le Bien-faisant."

The eminence of *La Feuillée* commands a noble view over the Val d'Ajol, or Val de Joie, as it was originally named from its fertility. A colony of Spanish emigrants are said at one time to have occupied this part of the Vosges.

Fougerolles L'Eglise, 6 miles from Plombières. A pretty village, famous for cherries, from which the inhabitants manufacture the well-known Kirsch Wasser. In the Val d'Ajol are the remains of the Château de Fougerolles.

The antiquary will find occupation for his time at Plombières. The ch. is built on the site of a Pagan temple. The baths were dedicated to Neptune and Apollo.

St. Colomb, the Irish saint, introduced Christianity into this part of France, and the Vosges became renowned for its sanctity. The Knights Templar had several institutions hereabouts. They and the monks were in perpetual feud, until the dispersion of the Knights in the 14th century.

Gerardmer. A diligence 3 times a day in 3 hrs. from Remiremont. (*Inns*: Poste; H. des Vosges, clean and comfortable) is the most beautiful spot in the department: it is a long village occupying a considerable extent of ground, from the houses being situated among gardens; fountains form a pleasing feature here. The huge *Wych-Elm* is of unknown age. It lies on the margin of the pretty *Lake of Gerardmer*, at the source of the river Béliard, among lofty mountains and lakes, of which Longemer is the largest. Stately trees overshadow these deep and placid streams, and the murmur of the waterfall alone disturbs the silence of the woods. One of the objects of a trip to Gerardmer is to mount the steep, whence the sun rising over the Vosges and Alsace is a fine sight, with a superb panorama of Rhine scenery beyond.

The *Schlucht* road, mounting from

Gerardmer, winds through a wild and rocky pass into the *Valley of Munster*.

In looking down on the valley, the tourist will remark numerous rocks scattered about. These are called "Les Moutons de Gerardmer."

The *Saut des Caves* is the highest waterfall.

Excursions to Longemer, to La Cascade des Fees, and the great block of granite called *Charlemagne's Stone*, said to have been the resting-place of that Emperor during the night of a hunting expedition.

Excellent trout are to be had at Gerardmer. Apply to landlord of La Poste at Remiremont for particulars as to fishing at Gerardmer.]

The *Railway* on leaving Aillevillers-Plombières passes

3 m. *S. Loup-Luxeuil* Stat.

5 m. *Conflans* Stat.

7 m. *Favernay* Stat.

3 m. *Port d'Atelier* Junct. Stat. on the rly. from Paris to Mulhouse.

12 m. *Vesoul* Stat. (Rte. 162.)

Remiremont to Thann.

The traveller should hire a carriage for the journey, the diligences to Wesserling being incommodious. The carriage-road is 29 m. to Wesserling—public conveyances in 4 hrs.—from which rly. of 8 m. to Thann, and 21 m. to Mulhouse. The route lies through the upper valley of the Moselle, dotted with villages and factories, and bounded by lofty mountains: those of dome shape of crystalline rocks are called Ballons; those of the Grés des Vosges are of flatter form. All offer much that will interest the geologist.

9 m. *La Roche*.

10 m. *St. Maurice*, where our route leaves the Moselle.

After passing this the beautiful Valley of St. Amarin stretches before you, and each succeeding village presents a more thriving aspect. We are in the land that sent forth the most valiant crusaders, and that now gives to France her best soldiers. Here are groups of factories, especially cotton-

mills; the vale teems with evidences of peaceful and industrious life.

[*Bussan* 7, 9 m. from *Wesserling*, in 2 hrs., celebrated for its medicinal waters, is a pretty primitive village, lying under the great *Ballon d'Alsace* at the source of the *Moselle*. The depôt of the waters is a solitary insignificant building, the last object to be seen in the *Vosges* before entering the tunnel leading into *Alsace*.]

6 m. *Wesserling* Stat., on the rly. to *Thann*, is a veritable *Arcadia*. The busy mills are far from unsightly, many of them rising from the grassy banks of murmuring streams, cradled amid trees and evergreens.

Among the groups of factories, those of *Messrs. Gros, Odier, and Roman* employs 6000 workpeople.

Cleanliness and order prevail throughout this prosperous district; the cottages of the artisans clustered about the handsome châteaux and shrubberies of the manufacturers, the groves, the streams, the hills, have an air of comfort and repose about them which is heightened by the picturesque ch., with tapering spire, seen in approaching on the right. Most of the community are Protestants.

3 m. *St. Amarin* Stat.; a place of some note formerly, and now a manufacturing town, of 1600 Inhab.

6 m. *Ritschweiler* Stat.

2 m. *Thunn* (Rte. 170).

Vosges mountains, will possess an interest for many English travellers from its leading close to the country of the estimable pastor *Oberlin*. Leaving *Strasburg* by the *Porte de Nancy*, and crossing the *Ill*, we pass over a plain whose chief productions are tobacco, flax, and potatoes.

7 m. "*Entzheim* Stat. In several villages the houses are hung with double rows of tobacco-leaves drying in the sun. At *Altorf* the undulating hills are covered with vineyards; in the distance the mountains of the *Vosges* are seen in great beauty.

8 m. *Molzheim* Junct. Stat., a prettily situated village, here is a large manufactory of saws, files, and other edged tools." Railways branch off from here —A, to

3 m. *Soultz les Bains*, where there are thermal springs once much frequented, and to

6 m. *Wasselonne*, from where there is a good road to *Marmoutiers*, so interesting for its ch. (Rte. 165). B, to

11 m. (from *Molzheim* stat.) *Barr* Stat., a town of 5307 Inhab., on the E. declivity of the *Vosges* chain, remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding country.

Close to *Barr* are the 2 castles and Abbey of *Andlau*, and the fine castles of *Landsberg* on a lofty height, *Kirkenfeld* and *Spesburg*, also the *Heidenmauer* or *Pagan's Wall*. *Hüttenheim*, on the l. of the railway, is distinguished by one of the finest and loftiest church towers in *Alsace*.

The principal line continues from *Molzheim*.

2 m. *Mutzig* Stat., a walled town of 3868 Inhab., prettily situated on the *Bruche*. The Château of the bishops of *Strasburg* is turned into a manufactory of fire-arms. Behind the wooded hills to the W. rises the bald head of the *Donon*, 3314 ft. The rly. for the present ends here, but carriages will be found for *St. Dié* (38 m.) during this route. "A fine view of mountain scenery: the valley only 4 m. broad; on l. a level greensward, from which the hills rise precipitously

ROUTE 168.

THE VOSGES B.—STRASBURG TO EPINAL,
BY MUTZIG AND ST. DIÉ.—EXCURSION
TO THE BAN DE LA ROCHE.

Railway from *Strasburg* to *Mutzig* (15 m.) by *Molzheim*.

This route, through the heart of the

about 500 ft., covered with young oak, beeches, fir, &c.; before us the mountain stream, the narrow but fresh-looking valley shut up by the mountains of the Vosges, of which we may trace in the distance several ridges rising one above another.

13 m. "*Schirmeck*, prettily situated at the junction of a small stream with the Bruche, has 2 large ribbon-manufactories. We are now in the Dépt. of the Vosges. 2 m. farther, at Rothau, a village situated at the N.E. extremity of the Ban de la Roche, we turn to the l. out of the road to St. Dié, and crossing the Breusch by a bridge which supplies the place of that originally constructed, as well as the road itself, in part by the labour of Oberlin's own hands, reach 3 m. the village of *Fouday*, within the Dépt. Bas Rhin, at the entrance of the valley of Waldeisbach, which, though naturally sterile, enclosed by schistose hills, rising 1000 ft. above it, is much improved by cultivation and irrigation. A cotton-ribbon factory has been established here by M. Legrand, which, unlike many other establishments of the kind, has proved a blessing instead of a curse. The children, who are chiefly employed, work at home under their parents' eyes, and thus reap all the benefits of industry without the risk of health or morals attendant upon a crowded room."—C. W.

In the churchyard of Fouday is the grave of Oberlin, a plain stone with his name engraved on it, and the words "Il fut 60 ans Père de ce Canton," and round the edge, "La mémoire du juste sera en bénédiction."—"His memory is indeed blessed: no cottager in this valley ever mentions his name without the affectionate addition of Father. Look around; every smiling field, every cultivated spot, every tree bearing fruit, reminds them of their lost benefactor: the education of their children, the comforts they enjoy in their cottages, the very roads by which they communicate, and, of infinitely more importance, the knowledge of the road that leads to heaven,

which was constantly and faithfully taught them both by precept and example,—all forcibly recall the memory of their 'Father Oberlin.'"—Capt. W.

At Waldbach, a few miles farther, is Oberlin's parsonage, where his study-books, MSS., specimens of natural history, and drawings remain nearly as he left them; the walls and doors decorated by him with texts from Scripture.

In the village church is a monument to him, with a medallion portrait by *(Hmicht)*. The school established by Oberlin, which in one generation rescued the inhabitants of this district nearly from barbarism, will not be looked on without interest.

There is no inn at Fouday or Waldbach. There is a road from Fouday by St. Blaise and Bruche (19 m.) to St. Dié, and another by Villè to Schlestadt (Rte. 170).

The principal mass of the Vosges mountains lies between Giromagny and the valley of the Breusch; they are about 120 m. in extent, running parallel to the Rhine, and separating its basin from that of the Moselle. They consist chiefly of rounded dome-shaped hills abounding in forests often turfed on the top. The name "ballon" applied to several of them is doubtless derived from this swelling rounded form. Les Chaumes (Calvi montes), so called from their bareness, form the highest ground in the Ban de la Roche. The bulk, or thickest mass of the Vosges, rises between the Ballon d'Alsace (4124 ft.), the Donon (3314), and the Ballon de Sultz, the highest of all (4705). The rivers Saône, Moselle, and Saar rise on their declivities.

The carriage-road from Schirmeck to St. Dié (24 m.) runs by Fouday.

Suales.

Newwiller.

St. Dié (Inn: La Poste). The name of this town of 10,472 Inhab. comes from St. Dieu Donné (Deodatus), to whom it and the valley were given by Childeric II. It stands on the Meurthe, here a mere torrent,

Having been burnt down 1756, it was rebuilt, chiefly by the king Stanislas. The houses are built on arcades like those at Chester. The cloisters belonging to the old Cathedral are in good Gothic.

Railway from St. Dié to Lunéville, 31 m. (Rte. 165).

The carriage-road on leaving St. Dié passes

7 m. *L'Hôte du Bois*.

10 m. *Rambervillars*.

8 m. *Girecourt*.

10 *Epinal*, in Rte. 167.

[There is a road over the chain of the Vosges from St. Dié to the Marie aux Mines, on the Strasbourg and Basle Rly.]

ROUTE 170.

STRASBURG TO BÂLE. — RAILROAD.

Strasbourg.	Kil.	Miles.
Schlestadt	43 . .	27
Colmar	66 . .	41
Lutterbach Junct. . .	103 . .	64
Mulhouse Junct. . .	109 . .	65
Bâle	141 . .	88

Total distance from Paris to Basle by Strasbourg, 399 m. From Strasbourg to Bâle in 3 hrs. 20 min. fast, 5 hrs. slow. There is nothing very remarkable between Strasbourg and Bâle, the line running through the plain of Alsace, up the valley of the Ill. and parallel with the Canal du Rhône au Rhin, and with the Rhine. It is carried over many hundred small bridges, which allow the streams descending from the Vosges to pass. It skirts the roots of that chain, and commands some good views of them and of their old castles.

5 m. *Geispolsheim* Stat.

2 m. *Fegersheim* Stat.

3 m. *Limersheim* Stat,

2 m. *Erstein* Stat., a town of 3899 Inhab. The Strasburghers destroyed its walls and the neighbouring fort of Schwanau in the 14th centy. Hence by omnibus through the industrious village *Obernay* (more easily reached from the rly. between Molzhiem and Barr) an interesting excursion may be made to the *Ottilienberg* (11 m.), commanding one of the finest views in the range of the Vosges; the Convent of St. Ottilia, with a church built 1696, with 5 or 6 ancient chapels is near it.

2 m. *Benfeld* Stat.

11 m. *Schlestadt* Junct Stat. (German *Schlettstadt*.) (*Inn*: *Le Bouc*), seated on the l. bank of the Ill, anciently an Imperial Free City, has 10,040 Inhab. and some manufactories, and is a fortress of the fourth class, by Vauban. It was besieged by the Allies in 1815. The Church of St. George is rather an elegant Gothic building of the 14th centy., and that of St. Foy is remarkable for its antiquity, having been built 1094, on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jeru-tower. Adjoining it is a large building, salem. It has a curious Romanesque building, *Le Pavillon*, in turn a convent of Benedictines and Jesuits, but now a barrack. The *Tour de l'Horloge*, or *Fausseporte*, is a fine gate-tower, pierced by a Pointed archway. *Martin Bucer*, the Reformer, was born here.

[Branch rly. to St. Marie aux Mines (14 m. $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour), a very industrious town, with several cotton manufactories, by

4 m. *Val de Ville* Stat.

5 m. *Liepvre* Stat.

3 m. *St. Croix aux Mines* Stat.

2 m. *St. Marie* Stat.]

From the vicinity of Schlestadt, and from other points on the railway between Strasbourg and Mühlhausen, good views are obtained of the *Vosges Mountains*, stretching nearly parallel to the Rhine on the W., and gradually sinking into the plain traversed by the railway. They have mostly a tame, rounded outline; here and there an escarpment of red sandstone, of which they are chiefly com-

posed, breaks through the green forest, and ever and anon upon some projecting cape stands forth a ruined castle. The beauties of the Val de Ville, 4 m. from Schlestadt, are extolled. 2½ m. from Schlestadt is the old castle *Kientzheim*.

4 m. *St. Hippolyte* (Germ. *St. Pilt*) Stat. The town (2½ m. from Stat.—*Inn*: *Couronne*) is a good point from which to start on an excursion into the mountains. It lies at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruined castle of *Hoher Künigsburg*, the most extensive in the Vosges range, and very picturesque (a walk of 1½ hr.). From the top of its massive towers a fine view over Alsace and the Rhine valley is obtained. St. H. was taken and dismantled (1462) by an army of Strasburghers and of Bâlois, who combined their forces, and placed themselves under the Bishop of Strasburg as general, in order to put down the robber knights, its owners, on account of the depredations they had committed. It was ruined and sacked by the Swedes in the 30 Years' War, 1633. Near this are coal-mines.

3 m. *Ribeauvillé* (Germ. *Rappoltsweiler*) Stat., a town of 7146 Inhab. The best wine in the Vosges is produced about here. (*Inn*: *Lamm*).

The hill rising on the W. of here is crowned by the castle of *Ribeau-pierre*, which was besieged in turn by Rudolph of Habsburg and Adolphus of Nassau. Lower down, on neighbouring heights, are the castles of *Giersburg* and *St. Ulrich*. Along the crest of the advanced line of hills forming the Vosges range above *Ribeauvillé* runs the curious and mysterious bulwark, of unknown antiquity, called *Heidenmauer*, or Pagan Wall. It is composed of unhewn stones, heaped together without cement, from 8 to 10 ft. high.

2 m. *Ostheim* Stat.

3 m. *Bennwihr* Stat.

4 m. *Colmar* Stat. (*Inns*: *Deux Clefs*, good; — *Ange*). A flourishing town of 23,669 Inhab., and chief town

of the Dépt. du Haut Rhin. It is situated near the foot of the Vosges, at the distance of 1½ m. from the Ill, on 2 of its tributaries, which do much service by turning millwheels in their passage through the town. Its chief manufactures are cotton and printed goods. There are many large factories on the outskirts, especially in the valley of Munster. In the 13th centy. Colmar was erected into an Imperial Free city, and was joined to France 1697. Louis XIV., who took it in 1673, razed the fortifications; they are now replaced by agreeable *Boulevards* surrounding the old town of narrow streets.

In the *Munster*, begun 1363, but unfinished, a Gothic edifice, containing some monuments and painted glass in the choir, is a painting, of the old German school, by *Martin Schön*, or *Schöngauer*, a native of Colmar (d. 1488), remarkable for its size and composition: the figures, larger than life, are on a gold ground. It is placed behind the high-altar, and represents the Virgin Mary in a bower of Roses with the infant Jesus, attended by Angels. An old convent, with its adjoining cloister, is converted into a museum, and contains, besides the public library of 36,000 vols., several other paintings by Martin Schön; 2 altar-pieces of 6 compartments each, filled with events in the Life of Christ; 6 subjects from the Passion; an Annunciation and Adoration of the Magi, also by *M. Schön*, with other pictures attributed to *Alb. Dürer* and *Grunewald*. Here is preserved an *aérolite*, which fell here in 1492.

The *Halle aux Blés* is in a desecrated church; the nave is very elegant. The fine choir of the *Protestant Church* is now a warehouse; and several other religious edifices are degraded to similar purposes.

General Rapp was a native of Colmar. Statues of him and of Adm. Bruat have been erected in the town.

[*Diligences to Munster* (12 m.), a manufacturing town, of 4762 Inhab., on the Fecht, in a pretty, narrow valley, shut in by hills, where factories and

country seats alternate with vineyards and gardens. The principal factory is that of MM. Hartman, for cotton prints, one of the largest in France, employing about 1200 workpeople: there are also spinning and paper mills. Public conveyances to Neuf Brissach, near the l. bank of the Rhine, a fortified town 10 m. distant, in 1½ hr.

Sulzbach, in the valley of Munster, 9 m. from Colmar, has mineral springs of acidulous water, sometimes called "bain des fous," because considered to be efficacious in hypochondriacal and hysterical complaints.

4 m. W. of Colmar is *Turckheim*, where Turenne gained a victory (1675) over the Imperialists.]

3 m. *Epi-heim* Stat. The birthplace of Pope Leo IX. Above the town rises the castle, conspicuous for its 3 towers

6 m. *Rouffach* (Stat.), the birthplace of Marshal Lefebvre. It has a fine Ch., St. Arbogast, 13th centy., with an early tower and spire. Above it rises the Castle of Isenburg.

8 m. *Bollwiller* Stat. There is a large nursery garden here, where all the known species of vine are cultivated. Some of the best wines of Alsace are grown near this.

[At Guebwiller, 4 m. up the valley of the Lauch, is an extensive manufacture of spinning machinery. The ch. is Romanesque of the 11th centy.

The Ballon de Guebwiller, or de Sultz, one of the highest of the Vosges mountains, is 4705 ft. above the sea, and 10 m. from Bollwiller]

7 m. *L. tierbach* Junct. Stat. Cross canal of Huningen.

A rly. branches to *Thann* from this stat., 8½ m.

[The pretty manufacturing town of *Thann* (Pop. 8154) has a superb Gothic Church, St. Theobald (1455), surmounted by a spire of delicate open work more than 300 ft. high (1516). The doorways, highly enriched with sculptures, representing saints and Scriptural subjects, are of very good execution; it is, in some degree, a miniature of Strasburg Cathedral. It has been repaired.

On the hill above are the ruins

of the Castle of Engelburg. One tower, thrown down by Turenne, lies prostrate like a great oak. There are large manufactories of cotton prints here. Inn: Krone. Rly. to Wesseling, 17 m. Rte. 167.]

3 m. *Dornach* Stat.

2 m. *Mulhouse* (Germ. *Mühlhausen*) Stat. (Inns: H. de Paris; du Lion Rouge; both in rue Porte de Bâle), one of the great manufacturing centres of France. A collection of huge factories and chimneys, rising above streets and houses, stands on a plain between the Vosges mountains and the Rhine, watered by 7 streams or canals of the Ill, which pass through it and turn several of its mills. The Rly. Stat. is close to the Great Basin of the Rhine and Rhône Canal, beyond which extends the New Town (*Nouveau Quartier*), whose streets radiate from a common centre, the Place de la Bourse; beyond is the old town of tortuous ones. It was formerly capital of a small independent state, and an ally of the Swiss Confederation from 1466 down to 1798, when it was united to France. Since the beginning of the present centy. it has rapidly risen to be one of the most important manufacturing towns in France. Pop. 58,773; 7000 workmen repair daily to the manufactories in the town from the neighbouring communes.

The Rom. Catholic Ch., founded 1853, is a handsome Gothic edifice, its architect, M. Schaere, has made the designs also for the Protestant Ch., and for the Synagogue. The *Hôtel de Ville* is almost the only ancient building (1551-53). The great hall is covered with coats of arms of the mayors of the town. On the Place de la Réunion is a monument to the astronomer Lambert b. here 1728.

The branch of industry from which the great prosperity of Mulhouse is derived is the manufacture of cotton prints and muslins. The quantity made here exceeds that of any other place in France; they are distinguished by the perfection and variety of their patterns, and the fineness of the colours. There are also several

extensive manufactories of machinery. Cotton printing was first introduced here, 1746, by Samuel Kœchlin (whose descendants are still the leading manufacturers), in conjunction with J. Schmalzer and H. Dollfus. The supply of fuel is obtained chiefly from the coal-field of St. Etienne.

The octagonal church of *Ottmarsheim*, near Mulhouse, will interest the architect and antiquary by many peculiarities of construction, and as an imitation of the Dom at Aix-la-Chapelle.

3 m. *Rixheim* Stat. Here are manufactories of stained paper for rooms.

1 m. *Habsheim* Stat.

6 m. *Sierrentz* Stat.

3 m. *Barlenheim* Stat.

4 m. *St. Louis* Stat. Frontier town on the side of France. Luggage examined and passports looked at in coming from Switzerland.

3 m. BÂLE CENTRAL STATION, outside the Steinen Thor (see *Swiss Handbook*). Omnibuses to the hotels meet every train.

ROUTE 175.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE TO VERDUN.

	Kil.	Miles.
Ste. Meneould	44	29
Verdun	86	53
Metz	151	94

Châlons-sur-Marne is described in Rte. 165.

Railway in active progress. It will branch off from the station of Mourmelon, on the line from Châlons to Reims, and will include every place of interest except Notre Dame de l'Epine, mentioned in the following description by the post-road.

[6 m. from Châlons the road to Ste. Meneould passes the beautiful Gothic

Church of *N. D. de l'Epine*, on the Vesle, a miniature cathedral, which Fergusson ('Handbook of Architecture') compares with St. Mary Redcliffe, surmounted by an elegant open spire contrasting forcibly with the hovels of the poor hamlet around it. The exterior is especially beautiful, full of bold and graceful devices. It was begun about 1329, but not completed until towards the end of the 16th centy., partly at the expense of Charles V. It has been redeemed from ruin and restored since 1860. Its triple portal at the W. end richly adorned with sculptures of holy persons and sacred subjects, the fine rose windows surmounting them, the elegance of the piers and arches, the choir screen, delicately carved, a bas-relief of wood over the high altar, and some curious painted glass, all merit examination. Mr. Beresford Hope affirms in his 'Cathedrals of the Nineteenth Century' that this ch. was built in 1419, by an English architect named Patrick.]

11 m. *Somme Vesle*.

13 m. *Orbetal*.

[At a short distance on l. of the road, before reaching Dammartin, is *Valmy*, where the French under Kellerman defeated the Prussian army and compelled it to evacuate the territory of France in 1792. Louis-Philippe, then Duc de Chartres, was present in this battle. The French commander, who became Duke of Valmy, desired at his death (aged 82, in 1820) that his heart should be transported to the battle-field, in order that it might rest among the remains of his brave companions in arms who fell there. This wish has been complied with, and placed in a simple monument erected on the spot.]

6 *Sainte Meneould*.—Inn: La Ville de Metz: "c'est une auberge excellente," and its cookery is a "cuisine modèle," says *Victor Hugo*. This town of 4326 Inhab. has nothing worth notice, except its very pleasing aspect and position on the Aisne.

The road now passes through a nearly uninterrupted orchard, as far as the large village of

8 m. *Clermont en Argonne*, in the Dépt. of the Meuse, across the very pretty wooded valley of the Aire, and the defile of les Islettes.

[9 m. to the N., upon the same stream and the road to Montmedy, lies the town of *Varennnes* (*Inn*: Grand Monarque), where Louis XVI. and his family were arrested, June 21, 1791, while endeavouring to escape across the frontier, by Drouet, post-master of Sta. Meuehould, as the king's carriage was crossing the square of the little town.]

The ridge of land called *Monts de la Meuse*, separating the basin of the Aisne from that of the Meuse, is crossed between

6 m. *Dombas'le*. The passes of the hills beyond here were the scene of the campaign of 1792, when Dumouriez was opposed to the Prussians.

We now enter the valley of the Meuse and the territory formerly known as *Les Trois Evêchés* (Metz, Toul, and Verdun).

9 m. *Verdun*, Germ. *Virten* (*Inns*: H. de l'Europe; *Trois Maures*, dear), an ancient and historical town, and a fortress of the 4th class (Pop. 12,941), picturesquely placed on a height above the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. It was well known to many Englishmen as the place of imprisonment in which they spent 11 weary years from 1803, when so unjustly seized by Napoleon on the breaking out of the war, and detained until his fall in 1814.

The *citadel*, which is alone of importance as commanding the course of the Meuse, was planned by Vauban.

The great event which renders Verdun distinguished in history is the dismemberment of the vast empire of Charlemagne in 843, between the 3 brothers—Louis, who received all Germany as far as the Rhine; Charles, who took the Gallic provinces S. of a line formed by the Scheldt, Meuse, Saône, and Rhône; and Lothaire, who kept Italy and the E. part of Gaul. This act is known in history as the "Treaty of Verdun."

Verdun was a free city of the Empire down to 1552, and was not finally

united to France until the peace of Münster, 1648. It was taken by the Prussians, 1792, after a bombardment of 15 hours, in spite of the opposition of Marceau, Lemoine, and other brave officers, who wished to hold out longer. It was, however, soon evacuated by the Prussians in consequence of the victory of Valmy. When the French regained possession, the Revolutionary tribunal sent to the guillotine 15 girls, all under 15 years of age, for the *crime* of having danced at a ball given by the Prussian officers.

Verdun is celebrated for its *manufacture of sugar-plums* (*dragées*) and liqueurs.

Diligence to Bar-le-Duc on the rly. from Paris to Strasburg (35 m.) in 4½ hrs.

A post-road of 41 m. leads to Metz, passing through a country of little interest.

ROUTE 178.

PARIS TO MÉZIÈRES AND GIVET, BY SOISSONS AND REIMS (RAIL).

	Kil.	Miles.
Le Bourget	10	6½
Dammartin	36	21
Nanteuil le Hardouin	49	30
Villars Cotterets	78	48
Soissons	106	65
Reims	160	99
Rethel	199	123
Mézières	245	153
Givet	312	193

Chemin de Fer du Nord; Terminus at Paris, Place Roubaix.

5 trains daily to Mézières: express in 5½ hrs.; ordinary trains in 9. 4 to Givet, in 7 and 12 hrs.

At the village of la Villette, outside of Paris, on the basin of the Canal de l'Ourocq, the most desperate resistance was made by the French in defence of

the capital, against the allied armies, in March 1814, and several bloody combats were fought here.

6 m. *Le Bouget* Stat. Napoleon on his way from Waterloo stopped here some hours, in order not to enter Paris by daylight.

15 m. *Dammartin* Stat. The Ch. of *Notre Dame* contains the monument of its founder, Antoine de Chabannes, leader of the brigands called "Ecorcheurs:" died 1488.

[3 m. on the l. of the road is the village of *Ermenonville*. In the *Château* (which belonged to M. de Girardin) Jean Jacques Rousseau resided 6 weeks, and here terminated his existence, it is supposed by poison, if not by the additional aid of a pistol, 1778, aged 68. His tomb is in the midst of the *Ile des Peupliers*, in the grounds of his host; but his remains were removed to the Pantheon, 1794.]

8 m. *Nanteuil-le-Hardouin* Stat. A tower of the *Château* of the time of Francis I. alone exists.

4 m. *Ormois* Stat.

3 m. *Cressy-en-Valois* Stat.

5 m. *Vaumoise* Stat.

6 m. *Fillers-Cotterets* Stat., a town of 3396 Inhab. Its magnificent manor-house, belonging to the Duc de Valois, of the age of Francis I., is now degraded into a poor-house (*Dépôt de Mendicité*).

[*La Ferté Milon*, a walled town on the Ourcq, with an old castle, about 9 m. S. of our road, on the way to *Château-Thierry*, deserves mention as the birthplace of *Racine*.]

7 m. *Longpoint* Stat. The ch. of the ruined *Abbey* was consecrated, 1227, in the presence of St. Louis.

3 m. *Vierzy* Stat,

4 m. *Berry* Stat.

3 m. *Soissons* Stat. (*Inns*: *Lion Rouge*, comfortable;—*Croix d'Or*, dirty;—*Couronne*.) Pop. 11,099.

This is a truly historical city, and one of the oldest in France as regards its foundation. Cæsar found the territory of the *Suessones* most extensive and fertile, and under the rule of a

king not only the most powerful in the whole of Gaul, but who ruled over part of Britain. *Noviodunum*, the name of this city, is mentioned thus in the *Commentaries*: "Cæsar in fines *Suessionum* qui proximi *Rhemis* erant, exercitum duxit, et ad oppidum *Noviodunum* contendit." Under its walls, Clovis, by defeating Syagrius, in 486, put an end to the Roman rule in France. He established here the throne of the Franks, and chose Soissons for his capital. Afterwards, and because some of his successors made it their seat of government, they were called Kings of Soissons.

Its importance, in a military point of view, as commanding a passage over the Aisne, is shown by its fortunes in the campaign of 1814, when it was twice taken and retaken within 4 weeks—first, by the Russian general Chernicheff with his Cossacks, by a coup-de-main, February 13th, when its governor, the brave General Rusca, was killed by a cannon-shot on its walls. The French, however, regained it the same day, Chernicheff being compelled to withdraw. Napoleon laid the greatest stress upon the possession of it, enjoining the garrison to hold it to the last; and, if his injunction had been complied with, Blücher and the Silesian army, pursued by Napoleon across the Marne, and pent up between his army and Soissons, with the corps of Marmont and Mortier behind it, would probably have been annihilated. Fortunately for the old Prussian Marshal, he obtained possession of the place by a disgraceful capitulation on the part of the French governor, which deranged all Napoleon's plans, March 3, and Blücher thus escaped out of the trap which that emperor had laid for him. Soissons in 1814 was defended only by antiquated ramparts; it has since been converted into a regular fortress. It is a city of 11,099 Inhab., on the banks of the Aisne. Owing to what it has suffered from time and from the wars of 1567, when it was sacked by the Huguenots, and that of 1814, Soissons of the present day is a new town, and has a modern look, with few relics to which one may attach the recollec-

tions of ancient times. The chief buildings remaining consist of the *Castle*, occupying only the site of that inhabited by the Merovingian kings.

The **Cathedral*, surmounted by a solitary and dilapidated W. tower, is placed by *Ferriusson* in the first rank of French cathedrals: he says, "Nothing can surpass the justness of the proportions of the central and side aisles." The ch. is not large, and chiefly of the 13th centy. The S. transept ends in an apse surrounded by arches resting on slender and most graceful shafts, a work of great beauty (1168-75). The choir was finished 1212. The glass of the easternmost chapel of the apse is of the earliest date, and very rich. Soissons is one of the oldest episcopal sees in France; indeed, the Church tradition would refer its origin to the primitive Christians.

Of the once magnificent *Abbey of St. Jean des Vignes*, which was castellated and moated, and formed a fortress in itself, detached from the town, only the W. end of the church, surmounted by 2 towers, crowned by spires, remain. These are a great ornament to the town, and were spared at the entreaty of the citizens, when the ruthless democrats destroyed the rest. The towers and the portal are probably of the 13th centy., the spires are more modern. The building stands in the midst of the Arsenal. There are also some remains of conventual buildings and of a cloister. The *Church of St. Leger* is interesting for its architecture, and tolerably perfect. It is also pure Gothic of the 13th centy., it ends in an apse of 7 sides; beneath is a crypt fitted up as a chapel, and retaining the original paintings on its vault and walls. *St. Pierre* is another desecrated ch.

Some fragments of antiquities found in and near the town are deposited in a *Museum*. The tomb of St. Drausen, and the statues of several abbesses, have been removed here.

A short walk across the fields, along the rt. bank of the Aisne, leads to an institution for *Deaf and Dumb*, occupy-

ing the site of the once celebrated *Abbey of St. Médard*, which has been levelled to the ground, the only remnant being a range of subterranean chapels, the date of which is referred by some to the 11th century. Here were buried the kings Clothaire and Sigebert; and in a dismal dungeon adjoining it, measuring 8 feet by 3 feet, Louis le Débonnaire is supposed to have been confined by his son Clothaire, 833. The verses on the wall, apparently referring to him, are not older than the 15th centy.

Among the natives of Soissons were kings Caribert, Chilperic, and Clothaire II., and the Duc de Mayenne, chief of the League, the opponent of Henri IV.

[*Railway to Laon* (22 Eng. m.) (see Rte. 187)].

Diligences to Compiègne, &c.; to Château-Thierry Stat., on the line to Strasburg.

Steamer on the Aisne to Compiègne, an agreeable way of reaching that place.

The rly. to Reims follows the course of the Vesle, a small stream, upwards, passing by

7 m. *Ciry Sermoise* Stat.

5 m. *Braignes* Stat.

7 m. *Fismes* Stat.

5 m. *Juchery* Stat.

4 m. *Muizon* Stat.

5 m. REIMS Stat. (*Inns*: Lion d'Or, fronting the Cathedral; complaints of high charges and incivility; — Arbre d'Or; landlord speaks English.) This city of 60,734 Inhab., the largest in the Dépt. de la Marne, so inseparably connected with the history of the Frankish monarchy, retains many vestiges of the Roman domination. The 4 gates of the city were called respectively the *Porta Martis*, *Porta Cereris*, *Porta Veneris*, and *Porta Bicchii*: the first 2 still preserve their appellations. but the ancient *Porta Martis* alone remains. It was used as the city gate until 1554, when earthworks were raised against it, and the adjoining gate opened. It was uncovered in 1595, but afterwards walled up again. In 1677 it was uncovered, but since 1830 it has been

effectually cleared from the stonework and earth in which it was buried. It has been carefully restored. Various improvements are going forward in Reims, to the injury of the antique look of the city. A new street opened out to the Cathedral bears the name of *Libergius*, the architect of that noble edifice, whose tomb is within its walls.

* *The Cathedral* is one of the most sumptuous Gothic edifices in France. It is, perhaps, the finest ecclesiastical shrine N. of the Alps. The building, as it now stands, was begun 1212 by Robert de Coucy, consecrated 1241, but not completed until 1430. The towers are unfinished; they were to have been crowned by open-work spires; and by their absence the elevation loses much of its completeness. Extensive repairs and restorations in good taste have been for many years in progress. The well-known portal and the W. façade generally were added to the original ch., and form the glory of the edifice. The middle portal represents the coronation of the Virgin; that on rt. the Last Judgment; that on l. the Passion: over the rose window, between the towers, the Baptism of Clovis by St. Remigius. Many of the 600 statues on the portal are colossal, and generally elegant both in design and workmanship; those in the transepts are not so good. The 2 rose windows in the W. front, a large one above, more than 40 ft. in diameter, and one within the vast portal, are filled with the most brilliant painted glass. Size of the building: its length is 466 ft., its height 121. The architecture of the interior bears a near resemblance, in the main outlines, to Westminster Abbey, excepting that it is bolder and simpler. It is much less florid and decorated than the exterior, and this has sometimes been considered as a defect; but it is evident that the architect calculated upon the gloom produced by the painted glass. Fergusson ('Handbook of Architecture') considers the plan and proportions of the interior as perfect, and especially praises the arrangement by which the

ch. expands towards the choir. Almost all the sepulchral monuments have been swept away; on rt. in the nave is the *Surcophagus* of *Jovinus*, prefect of Reims, brought from the Abbey ch. of *St. Nicuse*—a curious monument. It is composed of a single block of marble, about 9 ft. in length and 4 in height. Jovinus is represented in relief, on horseback, having just broken his spear in the neck of a lion, which was leaping on a man. Many figures surround Jovinus; some, as well as himself, apparently portraits. Some antiquarians are of opinion that the bas-reliefs refer (though how it would be difficult to conjecture) to the defeat of the *Alemanni* (A.D. 367) by this general. Jovinus was a Christian; but there is nothing to indicate his faith upon his monument. The clock, standing in the N. transept, is probably the oldest moving piece of horology in existence. From the style of the Gothic tracery and carvings, it seems to belong to the 15th centy. When it strikes, a door opens, and the effigy of a man looks out; other smaller figures sally forth and make the round. It will be worth while to ascend the tower, in order to inspect closely the details of the upper part of the building. Those who do not go so high should ascend to the gallery under the W. window, from which the finest view of the interior is obtained. The *Trésor* contains many curious antiquities, ch. plate, vestments used at the coronation of later kings, and among the vessels one with a portion of the holy oil from the *Sainte Ampoule*, which served for many generations to anoint the Kings of France.

The *Archbishop's Palace*, on the S. of the cathedral, has a fine hall of the 12th cent., much defaced by alterations made for the coronation of Charles X. Here various sovereigns of France lodged at their coronations, and in 1429 the Maid of Orleans at that of Charles VII. The state rooms fitted up for Charles X. are not worth entering. There is a chapel of some elegance; and beneath a vaulted crypt of early pointed Gothic.

The **Abbey Church of St. Remi*, in the suburb, is the burial-place of St. Remigius, the Apostle of the Franks (d. 535). Clovis and Clotilda founded the church, on the site of which the king was baptized by the Saint. Originally Romanesque, with round arches, it has been transformed by new vaulting into a pointed Gothic ch.; the interior, especially the choir, unrivalled. The S. transept, in the flamboyant style, dates from 1506. It is a most curious and harmonious mixture of in-harmonious parts, of different periods and styles. It is 350 ft. long.; and was extremely injured during the Revolution, but has undergone a thorough repair, not in the best taste. *Obs.* the semicircular buttresses, the capitals of the piers in the choir, and the tooth moulding round the windows outside. The bodies of Carloman, Louis d'Outremer, Lothaire, and of 25 archbishops buried within its walls, were torn up, 1793. The tomb of St. Remi, erected by the Cardinal Abbot Robert de Lenoncourt, about 1533, escaped the iconoclasts; and, though not in accordance with the architecture of the church, for it is in a Flemish-Italian style, is grand from its size and sumptuousness. It was reconstructed by a private individual in 1803. It is ornamented with 12 statues, as life-size, of the 12 peers of France, to whom Turpin gave so much chivalrous celebrity: 6 are the prelates of Reims, Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, Noyon; 6 lay peers—the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse: the figures are of white marble, finely sculptured, but in the rather theatrical and exaggerated taste of the time. There is some curious tapestry of 1530, representing the legend of St. Remigius. In the sacristy observe the 3 toads on the king's shield, said to have been the primitive cognizance of the kings of France, afterwards changed by Clovis into fleurs-de-lys.

A few examples of picturesque street-architecture remain: in the *Rue du Tambour* is the hotel of the Comtes de Champagne—(13th cent.); in the

Marché au Blé, a house decorated on the outside with rich and well-preserved oak carving. The old *Hôtel de Ville* (containing the *Public Library*, a very remarkable collection, including interesting MSS. once in the Jesuits' College) was built in the reign of Louis XIII. The inn known as *La Maison Rouge*, near the Cathedral, occupies the site of that in which Jeanne d'Arc's parents were lodged at the coronation of Charles VII.; it then bore the sign of l'Ane Rayé (Zebra). In the Rue de Cérés is the house in which Colbert, the enlightened minister of Louis XIV., was born, 1619; his father is supposed to have been a draper, and he to have served as a shopman and traveller. Mr. Pitt spent some months at Reims in 1786 with his friend Wilberforce, in order to learn French. Marshal Drouet, Comte d'Erlon, is buried in the *Cemetery*; his sword is at the foot of the pedestal bearing his bust.

The ramparts and fosse have been planted and converted into agreeable public walks surrounding the town, and commanding fine views. The promenade of the *Grand Cours*, extending from the *Porte de Veste* to the *Porte de Mars*, is well laid out. The *Café Courtois*, fitted up in a costly style, is hardly surpassed by anything of the sort in Paris.

The H. de Ville is in the Renaissance style of Louis XIII.

Reims has become a manufacturing town, where large quantities of woollens, serges, and merinos in particular, are woven.

Madame Clicquot, of Vin de Champagne celebrity, has her principal establishment here.

Reims, the metropolitan see of France, and one of the nuclei of the civilisation of that country, was the place of coronation of the French kings from the time of Philippe Auguste to that of Charles X., with the two exceptions of Henri IV. and Louis XVIII. It was selected for that distinction, probably, as the place of deposit of the *Sainte Ampoule*, or holy flask of oil, brought by a dove from

heaven to St. Remy as he was about to baptize Clovis (496). The persuasion of Clotilda, his queen, and a vow made before the decisive battle of Zulpich, had induced the Frankish conqueror to receive the Christian rite from the hands of the bishop; who, as the new convert knelt before him, received him as a member of the church with these haughty words:—"Mitis depone colla Sicamber; incende quod adorasti, et adora quod incendisti." The story of the Ampoule, however, is said to have been an invention of the Bishop Hincmar, 360 years after the time of Clovis; it is certain that no contemporary records make mention of it. After having been publicly smashed to pieces by a sansculotte named Ruhl, in 1793, it most unaccountably reappeared at the coronation of Charles X.

No celebration of the august ceremony of the "Sacre" in that imposing and well-proportioned pile, the Cathedral, can have exceeded in interest that of Charles VII., the result of the enthusiasm of the Maid of Orleans. "The people looked on with wonder and with awe. Thus had really come to pass the fantastic visions that floated before the eyes of the poor shepherd-girl of Domrémy! Thus did she perform her twofold promise to the king within 3 months from the day when she first appeared in arms at Blois. During the coronation of her sovereign—so long the aim of her thoughts and prayers, and reserved to be at length achieved by her own prowess—the Maid stood before the high altar by the side of the king, with her banner unfurled in her hand. 'It had shared the danger,' she observed; 'it had a right to share the glory.'

"The holy rites having been performed, the Maid knelt down before the newly-crowned monarch, her eyes streaming with tears. 'Gentle King,' she said, 'now is fulfilled the pleasure of God, who willed that you should come to Reims and be anointed, showing that you are the true king, and he to whom the kingdom should belong.' She now regarded her mission as ac-

complished, and her inspiration as fled. 'I wish,' she said, 'that the gentle king should allow me to return towards my father and mother, keep my flocks and herds as before, and do all things as I was wont to do.'"—*Lord Mahon*.

In the campaign of 1814 Reims was surprised and taken by a Russian force under St. Priest, the French garrison being quite inadequate, from their small numbers, to defend the walls; but Napoleon did not allow the Russians to keep it many hours. Hurrying to the spot with an army broken by the defeat of Laon, he nevertheless completely took by surprise St. Priest, who was mortally wounded while endeavouring to stem the torrent and secure his retreat. This was almost the last military success which the great Emperor gained.

Railways: to Châlons, by Sillery and Mourmelon, and the camp of Chalons; to Laon, St. Quentin, and Lille (Rte. 187).

The situation of Reims is agreeable, on the rt. bank of the Vesle, surrounded by slopes covered with vineyards.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.—"This city is thriving: the chief article of commerce; is the wine, which, in spite of all the powers of revolutionary geography, will perpetually keep the ancient name of the province of *Champagne* in remembrance. These wines are divided into 'Vins de la Rivière,' and the 'Vins de la Montagne;' the former being for the most part white, and the latter red. The best river wines, strictly so called, are obtained from the vineyards situated in the valleys and on the sides of the hills that border the Marne at Aï, Hautvilliers, Epernay, Dizy, Avenay, &c., and occupy a tract of country of about 5 leagues in extent; but the estate of Cumières, though in the midst of these vineyards, lying under the same line and with the same exposure, yields red wines only, and of a superior quality to the others that are grown in the same neighbourhood. In general, it may be observed that the vineyards on the banks of the Marne supply the choicest wines. (Rte. 165.)

The railroad to Mézières, on leaving Rheims, runs through that least interesting portion of Champagne called "La Pouilleuse," passing

5 m. *Witry les Reims Stat.*

5 m. *Bazunvout Stat.*, beyond which it enters the Dépt. of the Ardennes at

7 m. *Le Châtelet Stat.*, and afterwards reaches

7 m. *Rethel Stat.* (*Inn: Poste*), a garrison town of 7400 Inhab., prettily seated on the Aisne, whose branches divide it into several parts.

A hilly country succeeds; once a forest, now cleared for the most part, and bare and sad of aspect in consequence.

5 m. *Amagne Stat.*

11 m. *Luunois Stat.*

5 m. *Poix Terron Stat.*

8 m. *Mohon Stat.*

2 m. *Charleville Stat.* *Charleville*, a town of 11,244 Inhab., is only a mile from Mézières, and is connected with it by an avenue and suspension-bridge. It has become a thriving place since it ceased to be a fortress at the end of the 17th centy., and manufactures nails, hardware, fire-arms, &c. The rly. stat. for Mézières is here.

Mézières Stat. (*Inn: H. du Palais Royal*), one of Vauban's strong fortresses, and at the same time the chief town of the Dépt. des Ardennes, is seated on the bank of the Meuse, on the isthmus of a promontory surrounded by the river, which washes its walls on two sides, and separates it from Charleville. It has 5818 Inhab.

The parish Church is a flamboyant edifice of the 16th centy., in which the marriage of Charles IX. with Isabeau di Baviere was solemnised in 1570. Among the good points about it are its lateral portals, in the style of the latter part of the 15th centy., and 2 curious bas-reliefs in the choir. There are some bits of painted glass inserted in blank windows, and over the N. aisle is a shell, one of those thrown by the Allies when they invested the place after the battle of Waterloo, which has remained sticking in the roof ever since the town capitulated.

A marble slab in the wall records a more glorious event in the annals of Mézières — its resistance to the Spanish army of Charles V., 40,000 strong, in 1521. The Chevalier Bayard gallantly took the command of the town at a time when Francis I. had proposed to blow it up and abandon it, as too weak to offer any resistance, and to lay waste the country around, as the sole means of arresting the progress of the enemy. With a force of only 2000 men Bayard sustained a siege of 6 weeks, in the course of which bombs were for the first time used, and were most plentifully showered upon the garrison, but with little effect. The banner of Bayard is preserved in the H. de Ville.

[16 m. N.W. of Mézières is Rocroy, a small fortress close to the Belgian frontier, before which *le Grand Condé* gained the greatest of his victories over the Spaniards, at the age of 22. The army opposed to him were veteran bands of Walloons, Spaniards, and Italians, commanded by an experienced general; and it was only after thrice heading the charge against this serried infantry, that Condé at length broke through their array. The Spanish general Fuentes, who conducted the battle from a litter, being wounded, was found among the slain. The battle-field is on a plain, at that time (May 19, 1643) surrounded by marshes and dense forests, but now much changed by clearing and drainage.]

The *Meuse* makes a wide sweep around, and then dives into a narrow defile in the slate rocks, which stretch with the most contorted windings nearly as far as Givet.

The rly. follows the bank of the Meuse by

4 m. *Nouzon Stat.*

4 m. *Branc Stat.*

The boldest scenery is near

3 m. *Montherme Stat.*, where it will be worth while to stop and take boat to *Deville Stat.*, or walk on to *Revin* 7 m., and *Fumay* 4 m., where there is a nice

little *Inn* (H. de la Poste). All these places have stations on the rly. important in a strategical point of view.

The Meuse penetrates the chain of the Ardennes by a breach, in places no wider than the river itself, its sides often vertical, sometimes nearly 1000 ft. high. The tints of the slate rocks are lovely. It expands suddenly at

14 m. *Fumay Stat.*, a town most picturesquely planted on a holm on the banks of the river, overhung by precipitous rocks, called *Les Dames de la Meuse*, 800 ft. high, and overlooked by the picturesque ruins of the castle of Hierches. Slate is the chief product of this district; it is sent down the Meuse to Holland from Fumay, where there are extensive quarries.

2 m. *Vireux Muhl Junct. Stat.* The Belgian rly. by Charleroi to Brussels branches off from here on l.; from here we follow the Meuse to

7 m. *Givet Stat.* (*Inn*: H. du Mont d'Or), on the Meuse; a small fortress, 5801 Inhab., astride the river,—the Charlemont suburb on the l. bank. Givet is close to the frontier, 13 m. from Dinant, the first Belgian stronghold. Rlys. to Namur and Brussels, to Charleroi and Nivelles. (See *Hand-book of Belgium and N. Germany.*)

4 m. *Nouvion-sur-Meuse Stat.*
3 m. *Donchery Stat.*

2 m. *SÉDAN Stat.*—*Inns*: none good: Croix d'Or; Croix d'Argent, nasty. Sédan, situated on the Meuse, is both an important frontier fortress, commanding the entrance on the side of Luxembourg into France, and a prosperous manufacturing town of 15,057 Inhab., but is a dirty, disagreeable place. It is celebrated for the *fine woollen cloths*, especially the black, which are made here; not less than 12,000 persons are employed in this branch of industry.

Down to the time of Louis XIII. it was capital of a principality belonging to the family of La Tour d'Auvergne, Ducs de Bouillon; but in 1642 the Duc de B., having engaged in the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars against Richelieu, was too happy to give it up to save his head. Turenne was born here 1611, in a small pavilion attached to the *château*, which was razed at the Revolution, and no souvenir of it remains, save a black stone to mark the spot where it stood. A statue of the great commander has been set up in the Place. Sédan has little of interest to detain the traveller. Bayle was professor at the Académie here in 1675, when it was suppressed and he was driven to take refuge in Holland.

4 m. *Bazeilles Stat.* At this village is, or was, the *château* where Turenne was nursed, and an *avenue* planted by him. Near here the Comte de Soissons defeated the army of Richelieu 1641, but perished on the field of battle. The Rly. here leaves the valley of the Meuse to enter that of the Chiers, which it follows to Montmédy, by

2 m. *Dinzy Stat.*
2 m. *Pourru Brevilly Stat.*
6 m. *Carignan Stat.*
5 m. *Margut Stat.*
4 m. *La Mouilly Stat.*
4 m. *Charency Stat.*

4 m. *Montmédy Stat.* is a fourth-class fortress, consisting of an upper town surrounded by bastions, and a lower

ROUTE 180.

CHARLEVILLE AND MÉZIÈRES TO THIONVILLE, BY SÉDAN AND MONTMÉDY (RAIL).

Charleville.	Kil.	Miles.
Sédan	16 . .	9
Carignan	38 . .	23
Montmédy	65 . .	41
Longuyon	86 . .	53
Thionville	134 . .	83

4 trains daily in 6 hrs.
This line runs parallel and close to the Franco-Belgian frontier, and is very

one also fortified. It stands on the Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse. 2135 Inhab.

[About 9 m. W. of Montmédy is Stenay, a town of 3100 Inhab., once an important frontier fortress, but after its capture by Louis XIV. its fortifications were razed, 1654. It belonged to the family of Conde down to 1791, and the Vicomte de Turenne, when in rebellion against the Court and Mazarin, threw himself into it, and was joined by the Duchesse de Longueville, so celebrated in the wars of the Fronde. They here signed a treaty of alliance with Spain.

The country around is flat, and subject to inundations from the Meuse.]

12 m. *Vezin* Stat., close to Belgian frontier.

6 m. *Longuyon Junct.* Stat.

[10 m. *Longwy* Stat. (*Inn*: *Croix d'Or*; very good.) This is another fortress; the works of the upper town were planned by Vauban in 1682, and Louis XIV. styled it the Iron Gate of France, from its important military position, at an angle of the French territory projecting into Belgium, and 22 m. from Luxembourg. It was taken by the Duke of Brunswick and the Prussians, 1792, and again 1815, when, after a severe bombardment, and a noble resistance on the part of the French General Ducos and a small garrison, it surrendered on honourable terms to the Allies commanded by the Prince of Hesse-Homburg.

Railway to Longwy, to Liège and Namur by Arlon, from which a short line branches off on rt. to Luxembourg, continued by Spa to Verviers and Liege (*Rte. 182*).]

5 m. *Pierrepont* Stat.

6 m. *Joppécourt* Stat.

4 m. *Audun le Roman* Stat.

6 m. *Fontoy* Stat.

4 m. *Huyange* Stat.

5 m. *Thionville* Stat. (*Rte. 181*.)

ROUTE 181.

NANCY TO METZ AND FORBACH—METZ TO TRÈVES, BY THIONVILLE—THE UPPER MOSELLE (RAIL).

Frouard.	Kil.	Miles.
Pont à Mousson	16	10
Metz	47	29
Forbach	113	69
<hr/>		
Metz to Thionville	27	17

Paris to Forbach on the German frontier; express trains in 11 hrs.; ordinary in 14. Forbach to Mannheim in 4½ hrs. Paris to Metz—express in 8½ hrs., and 12 hrs.

The line branches off from the Paris and Strasbourg line (*Rte. 165*) about 5 m. before reaching Nancy, at

Frouard Junct. Stat., and descends the valley of the Moselle, by *Marbach* and *Dieulouard*.

10 m. *Pont-à-Mousson* Stat. (*Inn*: *H. de France*, comfortable), a town of 7963 Inhab., on the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, above which, on a projecting rock, is a Castle in ruins.—N.B. Ascend to it, for the sake of the charming view over town and valley. The fine Gothic Church of *St. Martin*, with its 2 towers, ending in 3 apses and ornamented with paintings of the Lorraine school, in the style of the latter part of the 13th centy.; and, in the Place, which is surrounded by arcades, an ancient mansion curiously decorated externally with sculptures, called *Maison des 7 Péchés Capitaux*. The buildings of the ancient Abbaye de *St. Marie* converted into an ecclesiastical seminary, are deserving of notice. This is the birthplace of Marshal Duroc, the friend of Napoleon, in whose arms he died at the battle of Bautzen, 1813.

5 m. *Paimy-sur-Moselle* Stat.

4 m. *Tréant* Stat. Suspension bridge.

Port of the Roman *Aqueduct*, built by Drusus to supply Metz (*Di*:

nodorum) with water, exist at Jouy aux Arches; and at

3 m. *Ar-s-sur-Moselle* (properly *Arches*) Stat. 5 more arches may be seen close to the Rly. Its original length was 5000 ft. and its height 60 ft. A good view is obtained of it from the *Bridge* by which the Rly. crosses the Moselle to reach

6 m. *Metz* Stat. *Inns*: H. de l'Europe; H. le Jeune, Rue des Clercs, good; Grand H. de Metz du Nord.

Metz is considered one of the strongest fortresses in France, and forms the centre of its defences on the side of Germany between the Meuse and the Rhine. It is also chief town of the Dépt. de la Moselle; and an important city on the score of its population (54,817), of its trade, and its manufactures. It is seated on the Moselle, at the junction of a smaller stream, la Seille. The streets in the centre of the town are narrow, and the houses lofty, but the river is lined with open *quays* and crossed by fine bridges. The situation of Metz, its public gardens and quays, will repay the traveller for a halt of some hours. It possesses a magnificent Gothic **Cathedral*, whose construction dates—the nave from 1332, the choir from 1519, with some incongruous additions (Portal, 1754) in the Louis XIV. style. It is surmounted by an elegant spire of open work 373 ft. high (built 1427). *Fine view* over the town from it. The passage up is far from convenient for corpulent persons. The interior of the ch. is 373 ft. long, and the height of the vaulted roof above the pavement 141. A part of an old circular ch., *N. D. de la Ronde* (date 1130) is incorporated in the nave, which occupies its site. Its choir has become a side chapel, and its beautiful W. door is seen on the S. side of the cathedral. The painted glass of the choir, executed 1526 by Anthon Busch of Strasburg, is remarkably fine, the design good, and the colours very brilliant. The font called *Cuve de César* is probably Roman, and oblong in shape. Here are preserved the stone *thrones* of the early bishops;

2 processional crosses, 12th and 14th centuries; a cope of red silk, embroidered, said to be Charlemagne's; mass-books, &c.; and a *dragon* of paste-board, or canvas, on a wooden frame, called le Gracelli, which was formerly carried through the streets in procession, with a man inside of it. It will be worth while to ascend to the clerestory gallery, to have a nearer view of the stained glass, and to pass on to the roof to examine the skilful arrangement of the flying buttresses, and the details of sculpture, as well as to enjoy the view over the city and surrounding *Pays Messin*.

Within the citadel is a *Round Church*, *Eglise du Temple*, which belonged to the Knights Templars, somewhat like the round churches of Cambridge and Northampton. It is in the Romanesque style; the building is externally an octagon: it has a low apsidal E. end. Within it, and in a building near it, probably the Knights' Refectory, are traces of painting of the 13th centy.

Some of the ancient city gates remain, and retain the machinery for raising the portcullis.

The **Esplanade*, its shady walks and gardens brilliant with flowers, planted with lofty acacias, overlooking the river Moselle with its bridges and fine buildings, are much to be admired. Military bands play here 3 times a week in the evening.

Metz possesses one of the largest military *Arsenals* in France, with cannon foundry, &c., most of the machinery moved by water. It occupies the N.E. corner of the city, and is shown on Mondays and Thursdays, by an order. In the court lies a German long gun, called *Vogel Greif*, taken by the French from Ehrenbreitstein, 1799. It was cast for Bp. Richard of Griffenclaw, elector of Treves. The immense *Military Hospital* is capable of holding 1500 patients. The great school for the education of officers of the Engineers and Artillery in France is here; the pupils being selected by competition from those of the *Ecole Polytechnique* at Paris.

The fortifications were planned by Vauban, and continued by Marshal

Belleisle. The most important works are the forts of *Belle Croix*, a chef-d'œuvre of military construction, begun 1731; and *la Double Couronne*, surrounded by a triple ditch filled with water. In addition to these, there is (S.W.) a considerable redoubt called *le Paté*, so contrived that it may be converted into an island, by closing the sluices on the Seille, whose waters may be raised 24 feet, so as to form a lake more than 6 m. in extent.

Metz, for a long time capital of the kingdom of *Austrasia*, became, under the Emperor Otho II., a free imperial city, and residence of a prince-bishop. In 1552, the Constable de Montmorency gained possession of it by stratagem for Henri II. The Emperor Charles V., furious at the loss of so strong a fortress and important a city, containing at that time 60,000 Inhab., assembled an army of 100,000 men, determined at all risks to regain it. The defence, however, had been undertaken by the youthful and chivalrous François Duc de Guise, the same who afterwards wrested Calais from the English, who threw himself into the place with the *élite* of the French nobility, amongst whom was the Prince de Condé. Guise, by his address and activity, conciliated the citizens, inducing them to endure patiently the horrors of a siege, and strengthened the walls by new works thrown up in an incredibly short space of time. The details of this hard-contested siege are familiar to all who have read Robertson's *Charles V.* On Jan. 1, 1553, at the end of 10 months, the Emperor, experienced general as he was, was compelled to raise the siege, having lost 30,000 men before the place. "Fortune is a woman," he exclaimed bitterly, "and she favours only the young." The Duc de Guise was at that time 30 years of age.

The old *Porte des Allemands*, on the E. of the town, still bears marks of the shot fired by Charles V. Near this is the Ch. of *St. Eucaire*, of the 12th cent. It deserves the notice of the architect.

There are more *Jews*, in proportion

to the population, in Metz than in any other city of France. They have a handsome *Synagogue*, in the Rue de l'Arsenal.

Metz is the native place of Generals Kellerman, the hero of Valmy, and Custine.

Though Metz was an important city under the Romans, as *Divodurum* and *Metis*, there are few traces of their buildings in the town itself. Without the walls, however, at the village of *Jouy aux Arches*, 6 m., and at *Arce* on the rly. to Nancy, are the remains of a Roman *Aqueduct*, which conveyed the waters of a streamlet from Gorze, a distance of more than 15 m. Five arches are still standing on the l. bank of the Moselle, and 17 in the village of Jouy on the rt., out of 118: that under which the carriage-road passes is 60 ft. high.

[From Metz to Forbach.

7 m. *Peltre* Stat.

4 m. *Courcelles* Stat.

6 m. *Remilly* Stat.

4 m. *Herny* Stat.

6 m. *Faulquemont* Stat.

7 m. *Saint-Avold* Stat. Woody country; red sandstone formation.

4 m. *Humbourg* Stat., close to the frontier on l. (called *Hombourg l'Évêque*), prettily situated among hills of red sandstone, wooded, and intersected by ravines.

3 m. *Bening-Merle* Stat.

2 m. *Corchères* Stat.

3 m. *Forbach* Stat. The frontier town of France, 5691 Inhab.; 6 m. from Saarbruck, the first German town.

Railway hence to Bingen, Mayence, and Frankfort; Dresden, Berlin; to Homburg, Nieustadt, Mannheim, Darmstadt, and Frankfurt (see *Hand-book of North Germany*).

Metz to Trèves—The rly. to *Thionville* descends the valley of the Moselle, 17 m.

The correction of the course of the Moselle below Metz has been carried to such an extent that it resembles a canal running between dykes. Within

the German frontier little has been done : in many places the current is very strong.

The small town of Richemont stands prettily on the l. bank of the Moselle, at the confluence of the Orne.

7 m. Maizières Stat.

5 m. Narange Stat.

5 m. Thionville Stat. (Germ. Diedenhofen) (*Inns*: H. du Luxembourg;—du Commerce;—Lion d'Or), a town of 7376 Inhab., and fortress of third class, constructed by Vauban, consisting of 11 bastions covered by some outer works, and by a fort on the rt. bank of the Moselle. Many of its houses bear the date of the 16th centy. It was taken from the Spaniards, 1558, by the Duc de Guise, but was restored to Philip II. by the treaty of Cateau Cambresis. The Grand Condé, while yet Duc d'Enghien, captured it, 1643, after 3 months of siege and 40 days of open trenches.

The railway is continued to Luxembourg, Spa, and Liege.

From Thionville steamers descend the Moselle to Trèves.

12 m. Sierck (*Inn*: Chez Aubertin—the pattern of a country inn, moderate charges), the last town in France, is agreeably situated on the rt. bank of the river, which here separates the Duchy of Luxembourg from Germany, between the Stromberg and the rocks of the valley of Montenach, surmounted at a considerable height by an old *Castle* in ruins, commanding the course of the Moselle: it is a fine point of view.

A little below Sierck was the camp of Kunsberg, thrown up by Vauban, a series of fortified lines, in which Marshal Villars arrested the progress of Marlborough.

TRÈVES. *Handbook for North Germany.*

ROUTE 182.

METZ TO LUXEMBOURG, BY THIONVILLE, AND ARLON, BY LONGWY.

a. Metz to
17 m. Thionville (Rte. 181). } Rail.
4 m. Hettange Stat.
9 m. Bettembourg Stat.
4 m. Fintny Stat.
3 m. LUXEMBOURG STAT. *Handbook for N. Germany.*

b. Thionville to Arlon.
Huyange Stat.
Fontoy Stat.
Joppécourt Stat.
Pierrepoint Stat.
Longuyon Junct. Stat. (Rte. 180.)
Longuy Stat.
Arlon Stat. (Rte. 180), on the Great Luxembourg Rly. Arlon can be reached also via Thionville and Luxembourg. *Handbook for N. Germany.*

SECTION X.

ILE DE FRANCE.—FLANDRES.—ARTOIS.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
183 Paris to Cologne, by Creil, St. Quentin, Maubeuge, Erquelines and Charleroi (Rail). . .	648	187 Calais to Strasburg (for South Germany), to Basle (for Switzerland), by Lille, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Laon, Reims, Châlons-sur-Marne, Nancy; and from Châlons, by Chaumont and Mulhouse, to Basle.	656
184 (<i>Chemin de Fer du Nord.</i>) Paris to Brussels, by Amiens, Arras, Douai, and Valenciennes	654	188 Lille to Dunkirk, by Hazebrouck and Cassel (Rail) . . .	659
186 Lille to Brussels, by Roubaix, Mouscron, and Mons; Lille to Gand	656	189 Calais to Dunkirk, by Gravelines	660

INTRODUCTION.

The *Dépt. du Nord* and the adjoining N.W. district is the richest country of France, not only from its manufactures, but for its unrivalled agriculture. The stimulant to all this industry is its productive *coalfield*.

ROUTE 183.

PARIS TO COLOGNE, BY CREIL, ST. QUENTIN, MAUBEUGE, ERQUELINES, AND CHARLEROI (RAILWAY).

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Chantilly	41	25
Creil	51	32
Compiègne	84	52
Noyon	108	67
Tergnier	131	81
St. Quentin	154	95
Busigny	181	112
Landrecies	202	125
Maubeuge	228	147
Erquelines	242	150
Charleroi	285	177
Cologne	507	314

4 trains daily; express in $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Cologne.

This is now the quickest and shortest route from Paris to Eastern Belgium, to Northern Germany, and the Rhine.

The portion of the *Chemin de Fer du Nord* has been described (Rte. 3) between Paris and

25 m. Chantilly Junct. Stat.

[A branch line runs from Chantilly Stat. to

7 m. *Senlis Stat.* (Inn: Grand Cerf, tolerable), a town of 5879 Inhab., consisting of an old part still surrounded by old feudal walls with 16 watch towers, among which are traces of Roman constructions, and of 3 modern suburbs, in which are cotton-mills and other manufactories. In the interior of the Cité, many picturesque and curious old houses, and attached to the city walls are remains of the *Castle*, dating from the time of St. Louis, in which may be distinguished the chapel, the hall bear-

ing the initials of Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, once *Cathedral*, is a small and simple but stately building, chiefly of the 12th centy. The W. portal, with its finely carved statues, has been restored. The lateral portals, the façades of the transepts, which are very rich, are of the age of Francis I. and Louis XII. It is surmounted by 2 towers, that to the N.W. is crowned by a very elegant and original *clocher*, 211 feet high, a gem of French Gothic. The nave and transepts are chiefly Romanesque. In the chapels surrounding the choir is some good painted glass.

Several desecrated churches merit well the architect's notice, as *St. Frambourg*, a fine lofty ch. of 13th centy., with E. apse; the rich Flamboyant *Church of St. Pierre*, now a cavalry stable, with a porch rich in sculpture; and the Chapel of the *Hôtel Dieu*.

Rather more than a mile S.E. of Senlis, on the road to Pont l'Evêque, in the grounds of the Baron de Navry, are the very picturesque ruins of the *Abbaye de la Victoire*, built by Philip-Augustus, demolished 1783. They deserve a visit from those who take an interest in Gothic remains.]

Creil Junct. Stat., in Rte. 3.

rt. extends the Forest of Chantilly

7 m. *Pont St. Maxence Stat.* This town is prettily situated on the Oise. Its bridge was built by the engineer Peyronnet. There are ruins of a convent, now converted into wine-stores. The château of Count de Verneuil, the eminent geologist, so well known in England and the United States, occupies a part of the site. 1½ m. N. of P. St. Maxence is the *Château de Villette*, the country seat of the "belle et bonne" Mdme. de Villette of Voltaire, to whom he bequeathed his heart, recently removed to the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris. The château has passed into other hands since the extinction of the family in the last Marquis de Villette.

6 m. *Verberie Stat.* The river Oise runs parallel with our road at some distance on the rt.

[France, 1867.]

7 m. *Compiègne Stat.* (Inns: La Cloche, very good; — H. de France; — Soleil d'Or), a town of 12,150 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Oise, a little below its junction with the Aisne. The Romans gave it the name *Compendium*, because their military stores were kept here. It has been a favourite residence of the French monarchs from the time of Clovis. They often repaired hither to enjoy the pleasures of the chace in its very extensive park and neighbouring forest.

The Emp. Napoleon III. has revived the ancient system of the Royal Chaces, and resorts to Compiègne every year, where he distributes a most princely hospitality to his numerous guests.

The *Royal Palace*, as it at present stands, is a building of the time of Louis XV., erected from designs of Gabriel. Napoleon I. added a splendid hall or gallery: it was here that he received his bride Marie Louise, Mar. 18, 1809. Charles X. spent much of his time here, in his favourite occupation of shooting. The interior is elegantly furnished. The *Gardens* are prettily laid out, and a sort of arbour, or berceau walk, 4800 ft. long, leads from them to the forest. The façade towards the forest is very grand.

Turning l. on issuing from the stat., the bridge over the Oise is crossed, and, following the Rue de Solferino, the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is reached.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is a picturesque late Gothic edifice, surmounted by a central beffroi with side turrets of the time of Louis XII. It contains a *Museum* well worth seeing, formed by M. Vivenel, containing bronzes, pottery, enamels, armour, a bedstead of the time of Henri II., &c. The chapel has a carved oak altarpiece.

Church of St. Antoine, a large edifice of late Flamboyant. It has a disused marble font in the style of those of Winchester and East Meon. *St. Jacques* is the principal ch. The choir is of 13th centy., the chapels of the apse and nave 15th, the W. front 16th; the roof of the nave Flamboyant. In this ch. Jeanne d'Arc received the Sacrament, May 24, 1430.

The *Forest* occupies an area of nearly 30,000 acres, and contains some fine oak timber.

Compiègne was once a strong place; it was before its walls (still standing for two-thirds of their circuit) that the Maid of Orleans was made a prisoner, followed by a captivity which ended only in her ignominious and iniquitous death. She had thrown herself into the town, then besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, and had courageously headed the garrison in a sally across the bridge, when, in retreating, being last of the rear-guard, she found the town-gate partly closed, and choked by the throng eager to escape from the enemy, who closely pursued them. In consequence of this, while endeavouring to protect the fugitives, and before she could obtain an entrance, she was seized by an archer of Picardy, and transferred to John of Luxembourg, from whom she was purchased by the English. The spot of her capture, marked by the ruined Tower, known to this day as *La Tour de la Pucelle*, in the Rue de Vieux Pont, is seen on entering the town from the rly. The old bridge, close to which this occurred, has been replaced by the present one higher up the stream.

Diligence daily to Villers-Cotterets; to Soissons, following the valley of the Aisne. Also steamer to Soissons (Rte. 178), up the Aisne, 4½ hrs.; 3½ hrs. down.

[7½ m. from Compiègne, at the southern border of the forest, is the village of *Pierrefonds* (Inns: Grand Hôtel;—H. des Étrangers;—H. des Ruines), to which an agreeable excursion can be made; it is in a lovely situation, crowned by the ruins of a fine mediæval *Castle*, which dates from a very early period: having become one of the strongholds of the Fronde, it was partially destroyed by Henry IV., its massive towers and ruins form a very picturesque object in the landscape. It has been handsomely restored by M. Viollet le Duc for the Empress Eugénie, 1865, and a part of it converted into a museum of ancient and mediæval armour of great interest,

open to the public twice a week. There are some mineral waters in the village similar to those of Enghien, frequented during the summer, with good inns and lodging-houses, and several handsome villa residences, forming a most agreeable and fashionable retreat. Omnibuses in 1½ hr. to and from Compiègne on the arrival of each train.]

The railroad continues to ascend the valley of the Oise, passing by

5 m. *Thourette* Stat.

3 m. *Ribecourt* Stat.

3 m. *Ourscamp* Stat.

4 m. *Noyon* Stat. (Inn: H. du Nord), a very ancient town, on a small stream, the Vorse, about a mile from the right bank of the Oise, with 6350 Inhab., remarkable as the birth-place of John Calvin,* son of a notary, b. 1509. The house at the corner of the Rue Fromenteresse has been pulled down, it is said out of hatred to the great reformer. Noyon was besieged by Julius Cæsar, who calls it *Noridunum Belgarum*. Charlemagne resided here; and Hugues Capet was elected by his vassals King of France at this place in 987.

The **Cathedral* is of great interest to the antiquary and architect. It is "one of the best and most elegant transition specimens in France, begun about 1137, and finished, as we now see it, 1167."—*Fergusson*. The W. front has 2 tall towers and a porch between them, assuming the dimensions of a narthex. It is remarkable as a triapsal ch., exhibiting the indiscriminate use of the round and pointed arch. The position of the conventual buildings is unusual, the cloisters being on the N. side of the nave, and the *chapter-house* (well restored and very noble) on the W. side of the cloisters. The two grand square towers were never completed. The porch, which extends across the whole of the W. front, is open, and is probably of the 15th centy.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1485-1523, has a picturesque front.

* See Dyer's 'Life of Calvin.'

[A *Diligence* runs twice a day from Noyon Stat. by Guiscard to Ham (12 m. in 2½ hrs.). The road crosses the ridge which separates the basin of the Seine from that of the Somme, and enters the Dépt. of the Somme before reaching

Ham (which can be more conveniently reached by rly. by way of Ternier) (*Inns*: H. de France;—Cornet d'Or), a town on the Somme, surrounded by marshes, of 1663 Inhab. Its *Citadel* has been much strengthened by modern works, so as to be now a fortress of some importance: it serves as a *state prison*, for which purpose it is well suited. The central round tower or *donjon* is 100 ft. high, 100 ft. wide, and the walls are of masonry 36 ft. thick. It was built 1470 by the Comte de St. Pol, afterwards beheaded by Louis XI., and bears over the gate his motto, "Mon Mieux." Prince Jules de Polignac, and 3 other ministers of Charles X., who signed the *Ordonnances* of July 25, 1830, were confined here; and Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French, after the failure of his rash attempt at Boulogne, 1840, remained here for 6 years, until, in 1846, he escaped in the disguise of a labourer, carrying a plank on his shoulder. The 2 cells where he slept and studied, and the little garden which he cultivated, remain nearly as he left them. Strangers are not admitted.

The *Ch., Notre Dame*, dates from 1108, but has been modernized. Its walls are lined with 32 bas-reliefs of Old Test. subjects, by sculptors of the end of the 17th centy. In the crypt beneath are monuments of Baron Odo IV., and his wife (1214), who built the castle.

General Foy was born here.

Between Ham and a village called Neale, Henry V. crossed the Somme, by a ford which the French had left unguarded, with his army, which 2 days after gained the battle of Azincour, 1415.]

5 m. *Appilly* Stat.

5 m. *Chauny* Stat., an ancient town of 980 Inhab., partly built on an island in the Oise, which is here connected

with the Canal de St. Quentin. The bleaching of linen is carried on here to a large extent. 9 m. off (branch rly. in ¼ hr.) are the great *Glass Works* of St. Gobain, on the Oise, famed for the manufacture and the polishing of glass for *mirrors*. 2000 persons are employed in them.

[The noble ruin of *Coucy le Château*, 8 m. off, may be conveniently visited from Chauny Stat. in 1½ hr. *Diligences* from Stat. at 7 A.M. and mid-day. It is the beau idéal, in extent, arrangement and picturesqueness, of a feudal castle, and perhaps the finest in France, and has been restored by Napoleon III. It is attached to an old and picturesque walled town (*Inn*: Pomme d'Or), situated on the extremity of a high headland overlooking a deep valley. The castle consists of an outer court, whose walls, garnished with circular towers at the angles about 100 ft. high, and with semicircular ones, or bastions, along the curtains, were partly blown up by Mazarin, 1652. Within this is the inner ward, out of which rises the majestic circular *Donjon*, the prominent feature of the building—fit emblem of the proud barons that built and held it—whose boastful motto was,

"*Roi je ne suis,
Prince, ni Comte aussi,
Je suis le Sire de Coucy.*"

Time has made little impression on it, and even the earthquake's shock, though it had cleft its walls vertically from top to bottom in 1692, leaving the cracks still perceptible, has not altered its symmetry, nor caused it to swerve out of the perpendicular. It is 187 ft. high and 325 ft. in circumference; and its walls, massive in proportion, are 34 ft. thick. Except a row of windows surmounting its circlet of machicolations at the top, almost the only external openings are mere loopholes. It was entered by a narrow bridge now removed; over the door is the fragment of a bas-relief, sculptured with the device of the Coucy, a combat between a man and a lion. The interior, divided into 4 stories originally, is now

entirely gutted, but each stage had originally a groined roof springing from carved corbels, which remain. On the ground floor, to the rt. on entering, is a well 200 ft. deep, in the rock. Beside it was originally a flour-mill and oven. Excepting the topmost story, the halls of the donjon must have been inconveniently dark. Two of the outer round towers are furnished with dungeons, whose only entrance was a hole in their roof, like the mouth of a well. Vast casemates ran under the outer walls.

The construction of Coucy Castle dates from the 13th centy.: its founder was Enguerrand III. de Coucy. When the Archbishop of Reims sought aid from Philippe Auguste for an inroad on his domains made by that grandee, the answer he got from the king was, "Je ne puis faire autre chose pour vous que de prier le Sire de Coucy de ne point vous inquiéter." Coucy was excommunicated by the Pope for despoiling the canons of Laon, and making their dean a prisoner.

La Belle Gabrielle had a house here, which still exists, where her son, the Duc de Vendôme, was born.]

The meadows between Chauny and Tergnier are frequently inundated by the Oise.

Tergnier Junct. Stat. (Buffet.)

Rlys. to Laon and Reims. Rte. 187.
Rly. to Amiens.

6 m. *Montescourt Stat.*

8 m. ST. QUENTIN STAT. (*Inn*: H. du Cygne; comfortable), a flourishing manufacturing town, whose population has more than doubled in 25 years, and now amounts to 32,690. It was the ancient capital of the Vermandois, the "Augusta Viromandorum" of the Romans, and is situated on the Somme.

Turning l. out of the station, the stranger will cross the canal, and through the Rues de l'Île and de la Scellerie will penetrate to the Place, in which stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, a very

picturesque specimen of the Town Hall in the Flemish Gothic style of the 15th centy. (finished 1509). The interior deserves a visit. See the *Chambre de Conseil*, its chimney, carvings, painted glass, &c.

Following out of the Place the Rue St. André will lead to

The principal *Church*, once collegiate, less known than it ought to be. It is one of the finest, boldest, and purest Gothic buildings in this part of France. The vault of the roof is 127 ft. high. It has a double transept; the choir (1257) is braced with iron; the E. apse has fine painted glass in 7 windows; the *crypt*, containing sarcophagi of St. Quentin and other saints, deserves notice. The King of France was premier canon of this church, and the chapter possessed privileges over the municipal community which kept up constant feuds between *town* and *gown*, and this continued, more or less, until chapter and community sustained a simultaneous annihilation. Many portions of the town afford good subjects for the pencil.

The wharfs on the banks of the Somme bear testimony to the consumption of coal in this district. It is brought from the vicinity of Valenciennes, Condé, and Mons, by the Canal de St. Quentin; it is extensively employed in the various manufactures which are springing up. St. Quentin is a great centre of the cotton manufacture. *Cotton spinning* and weaving employ many thousand hands.

St. Quentin is now an open town, and its walls, removed in 1820, have been replaced by Boulevards. Under them was fought (July 28, 1557) the great battle between the Spaniards, commanded by Emanuel Philibert Duke of Savoy and Ferdinand Gonzaga, and the French, under Coligny and the Connétable Anne de Montmorency, in which the latter were entirely routed. Q. Mary of England aided her husband Philip II. on this occasion with a considerable body of English troops, under the command of the Earl of Pembroke, who contributed not a little to the victory. This defeat left Paris unprotected;

and, had the victors profited by their advantage, France and Spain might perhaps have been united into one vast monarchy. But Philip, who joined the army after the battle, hesitated, and occupied himself in the siege of the town, which, just capable of defence, might with safety have been left in the occupation of the French garrison. Defended by Coligny and Jarnac, the town sustained eleven assaults before it was taken. The inhabitants were treated with great cruelty, the Spaniards revenging themselves upon the burgesses, who had defended the town-walls with great valour. Even the clergy were not spared, and they all quitted the town, and did not return until St. Quentin was restored to France by the treaty of Câteau Cambresis, 1559.

Herouelles, near St. Quentin, was the birthplace of the Revolutionary monster Fouquier Tainville.

At Ribemont (12 m. from here) was born, 1743, Condorcet the philosopher.

The *Canal of St. Quentin* connects the basin of the Somme with that of the Scheldt, and is carried through the intervening hills by tunnels,—one at Tronquoi, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long; another at Riqueval, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, cut through the rock: it is 20 ft. high, and 20 wide; it admits only 1 barge to pass at a time, towed by men. By means of this canal a communication is opened between the river Scheldt and the extreme eastern departments of France and the Atlantic, through the rivers Somme, Seine, and Loire; it was completed by Napoleon in 1810; it enters the Oise at Chauny.

6 m. *Essigny Stat.*

5 m. *Fresnoy-le-Grand Stat.*

3 m. *Bohain Stat.*

4 m. *Busigny Junct. Stat.* A branch rly. by Cambrai to *Somain* on the *Chemin de Fer du Nord*, between Douai and Valenciennes (*Rte. 184*).

6 m. *Le Câteau Stat.*, or *Câteau Cambresis*, well known for the treaty signed there (1595) between Philip II. and Henri II., swelled to a town of 9974 Inhab. since 1826, in consequence of the working of coal-mines in the vici-

nity. It was the birthplace of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, who perished in Paris by Fieschi's infernal-machine. Here is a *statue* of him by *Bra*. Cateau was the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington when he entered France in 1815; hence he issued his order to the army to abstain from pillage, and to maintain the strictest discipline.

Soon beyond here the rly. enters the great coal-field of the *Dépt. du Nord*, the most important in France, discovered about 1736, in a portion of Hainault which was not ceded to France until 1678. It is a prolongation of the Belgian coal-field. The chief collieries are at Anzin, Denain, Louches, Fresnes, Vieux Condé, &c.; numerous mines are worked in this district; some of them are 1640 ft. deep. Paris is supplied with a large quantity of the coal consumed in it by the canal of St. Quentin, and the fuel derived from hence imparts life to the numerous and varied manufactories scattered over the *Dépt. du Nord*. (*Rte. 184*.)

7 m. *Landrecies Stat.*, a fortress of the second order, on the Sambre. (Pop. 4021.) Its works can be flooded by the river. In its modern ch. is the tomb of Marshal Clarke, Duc de Feltre, of Irish descent, but born here.

9 m. *Aulnoye Stat.* Public conveyances to *Avesnes*, a garrison town. From this the rly. follows the course of the Sambre to

[Branch rlys. to Anzin and Valenciennes on l., to Avesnes and Herson on rt., in active progress.]

Hautmont Junct. Stat. Here are iron-furnaces and sheet-iron works (*Laminoirs*).

5 m. *Hautmont Stat.* Rly. of 20 m. to Mons.

2 m. *Maubeuge Junct. Stat.* (*Inns: Grand Cerf;—H. du Nord*), one of the fortresses on the second line of defences towards Flanders, on the Sambre, 10,877 Inhab. It was long time capital of Hainault, was frequently taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards, until at length, having been captured by Louis XIV. 1649, it was confirmed to France by the Treaty of

Nimeguen, 1678. It was fortified by Vauban.

The ch. steeple was knocked off by cannon-balls. In the *Treſor* of the ch. is shown a slipper and veil of St. Aldegonde, a virgin who founded a celebrated nunnery; Maubeuge belonged to the abbess. Her stone *Pillory* still stands at the corner of one of the streets.

The painter Jean Gossaert (called Mabuse) was born here.

Rly. of 17 m. from Maubeuge to Mons, by *Feignies*, *Quoy*, *Frameries*, and *Cuesnes*, passing through the centre of the Franco-Belgian coalfield.

6 m. *Jeumont* Stat., the last stat. in France, where luggage is examined on arriving from Belgium. (Buffet.)

2 m. *Erquelines* Stat., the Belgian custom-house station, where travellers are detained nearly half an hour.

16 m. *Th in* Stat.

9 m. *Charleroi* Stat., the first fortress forming a portion of the extreme Belgian line of defence towards France. *Charleroi* is only 45 m. from Brussels, by *Marchiennes*, *Braine*, and *Hal*, for which trains start on the arrival of that from Paris; this route is shorter by 12 or 14 m. than that by Amiens, Douai, and *Quiévrain*.

23 m. *Namur*.

19 m. *Huy*.

18 m. *Liège*.

35 m. *Air-la-Chapelle*.

42 m. COLOGNE TERMINUS.

For details of the latter portion of this route see *Handbook of N. Germany*, Rtes. 24, 25.

ROUTE 184.

PARIS TO BRUSSELS, BY AMIENS, ARRAS, DOUAI, AND VALENCIENNES (CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD).

Paris.	Kil.	Miles.
Amiens (Longueau) . . .	127	79
Arras	198	123
Douai	218	135
Somain	230	143
Valenciennes	250	155
Quiévrain	264	164
Mons	308	191
Brussels	367	228

7 trains daily to Douai in 4½ to 6 h.

6 trains daily to Brussels in from 9 to 12 hrs. This railway is already described (Rte. 3) as far as Amiens.

81 m. *Longueau* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Rly. from Boulogne and Amiens falls in here.

8 m. *Corbié* Stat.

6 m. *Albert* Stat. [*Diligence* in 3½ hrs. to

18 m. *Péronne* (Inns: H. St. Martin; H. d'Angleterre), a fortress on the N. bank of the Somme. Pop. 4262. It bore the epithet "la Pucelle," because it never had been captured by an enemy down to 1815, when the Duke of Wellington deprived it of its virgin reputation. He thus describes its capture in his Despatches:—"I attacked Péronne with the first division of British Guards, under Major-Gen. Maitland, on the 26th in the afternoon. The troops took the hornwork, which covers the suburb on the l. of the Somme, by storm, with but small loss, and the town immediately afterwards surrendered, on the condition that the garrison should lay down their arms and be allowed to return to their homes."—*June 26th*, 1815. History, however, informs us that it was previously taken by the troops of Charles the Bold, 1465, but the army of the Emperor Charles V. failed ruinously before it, 1536.

It was in the *Castle of Péronne* that Charles the Bold detained the crafty Louis XI. his prisoner, in the way so admirably described in *Quentin Dur-*

ward, on receiving intelligence of the revolt of the Liégeois, and restored him to liberty only after he had signed conditions most disadvantageous to himself, and known in history as the "treaty of Péronne." The castle is much dilapidated, and a large part is probably not older than the 16th centy., yet there remain many dismal dungeons on the ground-floor. The chamber occupied by Louis is still pointed out in the Tour Herbert, and beside it the miserable cell, on a level with the moat, where Charles the Simple ended his days, a wretched captive. The *Church of St. John*, near the *Beffroi*, or bell-tower, is a handsome Gothic edifice, apparently of the 16th centy.; its lithe piers without capitals spread out into multiplied groinings over the roof, and it has a tree of Jesse in painted glass, and an old painting representing Louis XI. assisting at the translation of the bones of St. Farcy. The situation of Péronne is unwholesome, owing to the marshes which surround it.]

15 m. *Achiet Stat.* *Coach* to Rapaume a dull and dirty town, where some linen and cambric muslins are made.

6 m. *Boisvix Stat.*

5 m. *Arras Stat.* in Rte. 1, by the more direct line, passing through Rœux and Vitry to

16 m. *DOUAI Junct. Stat.* in Rte. 1.

3 m. *Montigny Stat.*

4 m. *Somain Stat.* [Branch to Cambrai and Busigny, Rte. 183, unites the rly. from Paris to Brussels with that from Paris to Charleroi.]

On rt. lie the coal-mines of Anzin, to which there is a separate coal-line, the passenger one passing by

6 m. *Waller Stat.*

4 m. *Raimies Stat.*

The Scheldt is crossed before entering

3 m. *VALENCIENNES Stat. (Buffet)* (*Inns* · H. du Commerce, good and comfortable, old-fashioned house; H. des Princes). a fortress of the 2nd class, with a strong citadel constructed by

Vauban: a dark and ill-built town, lying on the Scheldt, with a population of 24,314 souls. In 1793 it was taken by the Allies, 75,000 strong, under the Duke of York and General Abercromby, after a siege of 84 days and a severe bombardment, which destroyed a part of the town: it was given back next year. In the grand square, or Place d'Armes, are situated the *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine building, half Gothic half Italian in style, erected 1612, and containing 3 pictures by *Rubens* (?), brought from the abbey of St. Amand; the *Beffroi*, 170 ft. high, built 1237, fell 1843, and caused a serious loss of life; the *Theatre*. The *Church of St. Gery* is the principal one.

The celebrated Valenciennes *Lace* is manufactured here, and a considerable quantity of fine cambric. This is the birthplace of Watteau the painter, of Froissart the historian, of whom there is a statue in Place St. Gery, and of the minister d'Argenson.

On entering France from Belgium, passports are asked for here.

The country around Valenciennes offers no picturesque beauty; the rivers are sluggish, with flat, uninteresting banks but there are numerous manufactories and extensive collieries in the neighbourhood.

The *Railway* from Valenciennes, passing by

7 m. *Blanc Misseron*, the French frontier Stat.;

1 m. *Quiévrain*, the Belgian;

12 m. *Mons Stat.*;

19 m. *Braine Stat.*;

to BRUSSELS, is described in the *Handbook for Belgium and North Germany*.

19 m. *BRUSSELS Terminus*.

ROUTE 186.

LILLE TO BRUSSELS, BY ROUBAIX, MOUSCRON, AND MONS.—LILLE TO GAND.

3 trains daily, express, in about 2½ hrs. This is the most direct line from Calais to Brussels.

5 *Roubaix Stat.* An industrious town of 65,091 Inhab.—a centre of the cotton manufacture.

2 m. *Tourcoing Stat.* A town of 20,000 Inhab. Celebrated for its manufactures of table-linen.

3 m. *Mouscron Stat.*

Here branch railways by Courtrai to Ostend, Bruges, and Gand diverge.

The Brussels line proceeding by *Tournai Stat.*

Ath Stat.

Mons Stat.

Braine-le-Comte Stat.

Brussels Station.

} described in HAND-
BOOK FOR NORTH
GERMANY.

ROUTE 187.

CALAIS TO STRASBURG (FOR S. GERMANY),
TO BASLE (FOR SWITZERLAND), BY
LILLE, CAMBRAI, ST. QUENTIN, LAON,
REIMS, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE—OR
FROM CHALONS TO CHAUMONT AND
BASLE.

Calais	Kil.	Miles.
Lille	107	66
Douai	132	82
Somain	143	89
Cambrai	167	104
Busigny	192	119
St. Quentin	219	136
Tergnier	212	150
Laon	269	166
Reims	322	200
Châlons-sur-Marne	379	234
Strasbourg	708	439
Basle	849	528
Or, Châlons-sur-Marne to Basle, by Chaumont, Vesoul, and Mulhouse	774	480

The distance from Calais through Paris to Strasburg is 829 kil. = 513 m.; to Basle, through Paris and Strasburg, 962 kil. = 596 m.; and to Basle, by way of Paris and Mulhouse, 851 kil. = 528 m.

Our present route is over a cross line of rlys., and those who follow it must expect breaks and delays in transferring themselves from one line to another. For persons going to Switzerland and S. Germany, and not wishing to pass through Paris, it opens a more direct, although as regards the time employed not a quicker route.

66 m. *Lille Stat.* Rte. 1.

16 m. *Douai Stat.*

7 m. *Somain Junct. Stat.*

5 m. *Lourches Stat.*

3 m. *Bouchaim.* [From here, a small 2nd-class fortress on the Scheldt, the traveller can visit the battle-field of *Denain*, where Marshal Villars defeated, 1712, Lord Albemarle, commander of the allied forces, posted in a strong position. An Obelisk was erected on the field to commemorate the success, with these lines of Voltaire :—

"Regardez dans Denain l'audacieux Villars
Disputant le tonnerre à l'aigle des Césars."]

3 m. *Tiray Stat.*

7 m. *Cambrai Stat.* (*Inns* : H. de l'Europe, good; H. de France) is an industrious and considerable town and fortress on the Scheldt, with 22,207 Inhab., principally remarkable for the fine linen muslin manufactured here, named by the English, after the place where it is made, *Cambrie*. The Revolution stripped it of all its principal ornaments. It was the episcopal see of Fénélon, who was buried here. The sacrilegious bands of the Revolutionists, in 1793, tore up his remains, and converted the lead of his coffin into bullets. A monument by *David d'Angers* was raised to him in 1826 : the ob. in which it was deposited was burned down 1859; but it was saved, together with another of Bishop Belmar, also by David, and they will be placed in a new Cathedral, to be erected partly by grant from Government, partly by subscription. Fénélon's statue, "half

rising from an altar-tomb, apparently ready to obey the sound of the last trumpet, is not ill conceived nor executed." The three bas-reliefs represent memorable events of his life—the education of the Duke of Burgundy, the Archbishop attending the wounded soldier after the battle of Malplaquet, and the cow restored to the peasant. An ancient Greek painting of the Virgin, attributed, as is usual with pictures of this class, to St. Luke, is preserved and is carried in procession on certain occasions.

Of the 12 churches which existed at Cambray before the Revolution, 2 alone remain. That of *St. Gery* has a roodloft. The only other public building of consequence is the *Hôtel de Ville*, of modern construction, filling one side of the Place, and a Renaissance Portal leading to the Archbishop's Palace. The *Beffroi* was the tower of St. Martin's ch., now destroyed. There is a good Public Library, enriched with spoils of neighbouring monasteries, MSS., early printed books. Cambrai is the *Camaracum* of the Antonine Itinerary.

Cambrai is celebrated in the annals of diplomacy for the famous *League* against the republic of Venice concocted here in 1508: a treaty of peace between Charles V. and Francis I. was also signed in 1529. The citadel was raised by Charles V. Cambrai was taken by a detachment of the British army under Sir Charles Colville, June 24, 1815. It is the native place of the historian Monstrelet, and of General Dumouriez (1739).

It has been calculated that 100,000 persons are employed in weaving and spinning *flax* in and around Cambrai. Flanders and Picardy furnish the *flax*: the finest quality comes from Marchiennes. The weavers are obliged to work below ground and in cellars, by the moist and even temperature of which they are alone enabled to prevent the fine thread breaking.

The *Canal of St. Quentin* begins at Cambrai, where it leaves the Scheldt.

5 m. *Cattenières* Stat.

4 m. *Caudry* Stat.

2 m. *Bertry* Stat.

4 m. *Busigny Junct.* Stat.

4 m. *Bohain* Stat.

3 m. *Fresnoy le Grand* Stat.

6 m. *Essigny le Petit* Stat.

6 m. *St. Quentin* Stat. Rte. 188.

8 m. *Montescourt* Stat.

6 m. *Tergnier Junct.* Stat. Here is a large carriage and engine factory of the Company of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. It has swelled from a station into a town.

Branch rly. to Amiens of 38 m. We here leave the main line from Mézières to Paris, taking the branch lines to Laon and Reims, passing by

La Fère Stat., a fortified town of 4984 Inhab., on the Oise, which we here cross. It has a school of artillery.

Crépy Courron Stat.

The country improves in picturesqueness on approaching

6 m. LAON Stat. (*Inn*: La Hure, very fair.) Laon, chief town of the Dépt. de l'Aisne (10,268 Inhab.), situated upon a lofty hill, the last of a long promontory, dropping abruptly into the plain. The escarpment is made accessible by long flights of steps, and a zigzag-carriage-road, leading to the summit, crowned by the noble **Cathedral of Notre Dame*. This edifice, which is in a very pure and simple Gothic style, was commenced probably in 1191, on the site of an older one consecrated in 1144, having been built from the ground in the space of 2 years. If this date be correct, it is older than any specimen of the same kind in England. M. Viollet le Duc, however, supposes that it was almost destroyed before 1190, and rebuilt about 1200 a date which harmonizes better with its pure Gothic character. It has 4 towers, 2 at the W. end, and 2 on the transepts, which have very large, lofty, unglazed windows, through which the light shines, and the plan obviously was to have 8, and a central lantern. Some of them were formerly crowned by spires. The steeple, on the S. transept, is admirably designed. The façade, with its great receding cavern-like portals and arches, is singularly venerable.

The sculptured foliage of the exterior is very fine. The ch. is 400 ft. long within, and has a double triforium, making 4 stories in all. The columns are delicately shafted. The E. end of the ch. is square and abrupt; there is no apse or chevet. The circular window is remarkable for its size, and for its painted glass, apparently coeval with the building. The interior was in a deplorable state of dilapidation; all the sepulchral monuments destroyed, and the 34 chapels in the Renaissance style, erected by the Cardinal de Bourbon, stripped of their ornaments, but has of late years undergone a careful and judicious restoration. The W. porch and the small cloister on the S. of the nave deserve notice.

A cloistered gallery connected the Cathedral with the Bishop's Palace, now the *Palais de Justice*. Its chapel and crypt are older than the Cathedral. The great hall (date 1212), now divided, and the kitchen remarkable. The Bishop of Laon was one of the 12 ecclesiastical peers of France. In this Cathedral is preserved an ancient painting of St. Veronica's handkerchief, the head of the Saviour, with an inscription in the ancient Slavonic character, indicating the object which it represents.

The Ch. of *St. Martin*, on the side of the town opposite to the cathedral, is also German in character; the older portion is Romanesque, the choir and transepts early pointed; remarkable for the heavy character of the mouldings and buttresses and the ingenious arrangement of the chapels. The W. front deserves notice. The Abbey to which it was attached was one of the most celebrated Benedictine foundations in France; here St Robert established his order; here Anselm and Abelard taught. The Hôtel Dieu is formed out of a part of the conventual buildings.

There is in the town a small round or octagonal chapel, which belonged to the Templars; it is attached to a school of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne.

The *Prefecture* is in the ancient abbey of St. Jean, which also contains the public *Library*, and a *Museum* of local antiquities, in which there is a large Mosaic of the Roman period, representing Orpheus playing before beasts and birds. The sepulchral monument of Gabrielle d'Estrées has been removed here from Cœuvres, the seat of her family.

The grand massive tower of Louis d'Outremer, one of the oldest monuments in France, has been pulled down to make room for a *Citadelle*, which has been required to defend this side of France from invasion. Near the Porte St. Martin is a curious Leaning Tower, *La Tour Penchée*, or *de la Dume Eve*, inclining nearly 10 degrees out of the perpendicular. It was forced out of the vertical by an earthquake in 1696. Queen Brunehaut, who fixed her court at Laon, gives her name to another tower. The fine masses of the ancient walls and towers which encircle the town, mixing with the rocks, add much to its picturesque aspect. These walls are said to have been built at the expense of Guillaume Harulin, the physician who attended Charles VI. during his insanity; so that, if this be correct, they give some idea of a royal medical man's fees. There are many fine points of view at Laon, and none more pleasing than those gained from the summit of the *ramparts*. The landscape is extensive and varied. Vineyards clothe the slopes of the hills, the plains are covered with cultivation, the earth seems literally teeming.

One of the finest views of the town is from the road called "*Chemin des Creuttes*," near the Calvary, on the way to the *Abbaye of St. Vincent*, of which no part escaped the fury of the democrats, except its outer walk (*creuttes*), moated and embattled like a fortress; they now enclose a private garden.

In March (9 and 10), 1814, a *battle*, which lasted 2 days, was fought between the Allies, commanded by Blücher and Witzingerode, who occupied the town and neighbouring heights, and the

French army, much inferior to them in numbers. Here the success of Napoleon was arrested for the first time in the campaign, and he was compelled to retire upon Soissons, with a loss of 6000 men and 46 cannon.

[There is a very curious ch. at *Vaux sous Laon*, below the town; a magnificent granary at the Abbey of *Vauclair*; and an interesting hospital for lepers at *Tortoir*: all in the neighbourhood.]

Rly. of 22 m. from Laon to Soissons (Rte. 178).

Crossing the Aisne, the rly. to Reims enters the province of *Champagne*.

7 m. *Cocq les Eppes* Stat.

4 m. *St. Erme Montigny* Stat.

8 m. *Grimoult* Stat.

3 m. REIMS Stat., in Rte. 178.

[The *Branch Rly.* from Reims to Châlons (Stations, Sillery and Mourmelon, near the Camp de Châlons, passes through wide plains in which the course of the Marne may be traced by the long rows of poplars upon its banks by the *Campi Catalaunici*, where the great battle took place between the combined armies of Rome and Theodoric, and the "innumerable host" of Attila (A.D. 451). Here, as Gibbon observes, were assembled the natives of the various countries from the Volga to the Atlantic. The number of the slain amounted to 162,000, or, according to another account, 300,000. Attila, whose valour was always guided by his prudence, had waited for the enemy in these plains, as being best adapted to the operations of his Scythian cavalry. Great as was the slaughter, the conflict remained undecided: Attila retreated into his camp, which he had fortified, according to the Scythian usage, by a vast circle of the waggons in which they dwelt. The allied armies separated at the moment when the magnanimous Barbarian had resolved, if his intrenchments should be forced, to rush headlong into the flames of the funeral pile formed of the saddles and rich furniture of the cavalry, and thus to deprive his enemies of the glory

which they might have acquired by his captivity. Attila continued for several days within the circle of his waggons after this defeat, dreading some hostile stratagem; but his ultimate retreat beyond the Rhine "confessed the last victory which was achieved in the name of the Western Empire." Near the villages of Chape and Cuperly, about 5 m. from Châlons, there are vestiges of ancient earthworks, an oval rampart nearly 2 m. in circumference, traditionally known as the Camp of Attila.]

For the lines of rly. from Chalons to Strasburg and Basle see Rtes. 165 and 170, or the more direct one to Basle by Chaumont, Vesoul, and Mulhouse (Rte. 162).

The direct line to Switzerland, avoiding Paris, may be also followed, by Amiens, Tergnier, Laon, Reims, Châlons-sur-Marne, and Chamond, 471 m.

ROUTE 188.

LILLE TO DUNKIRK, BY CASSEL.

Lille to	Kil.	Miles.
Hazebrouck	45	28
Cassel	54	33
Bergues	77	45
Dunkirk	86	53

From Lille to Hazebrouck is described in Rte. 1.

28 m. Hazebrouck Junct. Stat.

6 m. *Cassel* Stat. H. du Sauvage, good. It may be worth while in fine weather to stop here for a short time to enjoy the view. Cassel is an ancient town of 4234 Inhab., situated on a hill commanding one of the most extensive views in Europe. Although it has no striking features, it exhibits, on a clear day, an unusually extensive tract of highly cultivated and productive country. Its most remarkable feature is, that the horizon is almost equally distant in every direction, as no rising ground interrupts the sight. It ex-

tends over the flat and fertile plains of Flanders, and as far as the white cliffs of England, into 3 different kingdoms; includes 32 towns and 100 villages. St. Omer, Dunkirk, Ypres, Ostend, and the beautiful steeple of Hazebrouck are the most prominent objects: no fresh water is visible in this vast expanse. Mont Cassel is only 800 Eng. ft. high: it was a principal station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of France.

Flemish is the general language of the population in the northern parts of the Dépt. du Nord: it is spoken at Cassel, and as far as Watel.

4 m. *Arnecke* Stat.

4 m. *Esquelbecq* Stat.

6 m. *Bergues* Stat. (*Inn*: Tête d'Or), a small fortified town of 5738 Inhab., situated on an elevation, surrounded by salt marshes and lakes called Möere, formerly waste and insalubrious; but having been drained by means of hydraulic works, they are now becoming productive, and less unwholesome. Though only a fortress of the 3rd class, the possession of Bergues has been deemed of such consequence in every war, that it has been 8 times taken and retaken in the course of as many centuries. It has a picturesque *Beffroi*, 150 ft. high. A very important *corn-market* is held here every Monday.

5 m. DUNKIRK STAT., at the extremity of the long canal which forms the harbour. See Rte. 189.

ROUTE 189.

CALAIS TO DUNKIRK, BY GRAVELINES.

26 m.

Calais, in Rte. 1. *Diligence* daily. The only rly. communication is by

the circuitous line to Hazebrouck, 51 m.—a direct line projected.

The road is good to

14 m. *Gravelines*, a fortress, and desolate-looking town, with grass growing in its streets; it has 6516 Inhab. "It is," to use the words of an old writer, "very strong, by reason that they can drown it round in 4 hrs., so as no land shall be within a mile of it." It is surrounded by a plain, once a vast marsh, below the level of the sea, nearly 20 m. long by 12 broad; almost all this can be laid under water in case of need, to ward off a hostile invasion on this side of France. At present this district has a population of 60,000. It is protected from the sea by the dunes or sandhills, and is gradually being drained.

Beyond Gravelines the road is paved.

12 m. DUNKIRK, or DUNKERQUE (*Inns*: Chapeau Rouge;—H. de Flandres; a third-rate house, which has taken the name of an excellent hotel now closed), a fortified town and seaport, with 33,083 Inhab. Large sums have been expended in endeavouring to clear the mouth of the harbour from the bar of sand which obstructs it, by means of basins and sluices, which are filled by the flowing tide, and emptied at low water, so as to scour a channel through the mud. Dunkirk nevertheless is the best harbour which France possesses in the N. Sea, and ranks fifth or sixth in the value of its exports and imports of all the seaports in the kingdom. It serves as the outlet for the manufactures of the Dépt. du Nord. It is one of the cleanest towns in France, with wide well-paved streets: sea-bathing very good.

The *Harbour*, usually crowded with vessels, and *Pier*, extending far into the sea, are worth visiting: so is the Corinthian portico of the *Church of St. Eloi*, a handsome but most incongruous frontispiece to a Gothic interior; in front of it is a fine detached Gothic belfry, containing the chimes.

There is a British Consul, and a *Protestant Church* in the Rue des Sœurs Blanches.

A *Statue* of Jean Bart, a celebrated naval commander, born here (temp. Louis XIV.), has been erected in the Great Market Place.

Dunkirk owes its origin to a chapel built by St. Eloi in the 7th century among the dunes or sandhills, and thence comes its name, "Church of the Dunes." Here was equipped the Flemish division of the Spanish Armada, designed to co-operate in the invasion of England, under the command of the Prince of Parma; but that skilful general, perhaps foreseeing the result, refrained from putting to sea. Dunkerque, after having been hardly won by the English under Cromwell from the Spaniards, 1658, was basely sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV. in 1662 for 6 millions of livres.

By the Treaty of Utrecht (1715) the French were compelled to demolish the town and fortifications, and an English commissioner was sent hither to ascertain that the stipulations of the treaty were complied with to the letter; a source of deep humiliation to French pride. The port and fortifications were not rebuilt until 1740.

The country around is little better than a dreary waste of sandhills thrown up by the sea and wind. It was in this neighbourhood that Turenne defeated, in 1658, the Spanish army under Don John of Austria and the Great Condé, who had sided at that time with the enemies of France, in the *Battle of the Dunes*. The siege of the town had been commenced by Mazarin,

at the dictation of Cromwell, whose fleet blockaded it by sea. The Spaniards, unprovided with artillery, advanced to attack the French, by marching close to the shore. Condé remonstrated in vain with Don John against a measure so perilous: "Vous ne connaissez pas M. de Turenne," said he; "on ne fait pas impunément des fautes devant un si grand homme;" and just as the action began, he turned to the young Duke of Gloucester, and asked if he had ever been in a battle before. "No," answered the Duke. "Then you will see one lost in half an hour." The action was commenced by 8000 English soldiers of Cromwell, commanded by Lockhart, his ambassador, who formed the left wing of the French army, and distinguished themselves eminently: their charge carried everything before it, and contributed not a little to the result. The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) fought in the opposite ranks, at the head of a regiment of Cavaliers, and it was from them that their fellow-countrymen suffered most. The Spaniards lost 4000 men, and Dunkirk surrendered 10 days after.

A pleasant excursion may be made by rail to the hill of Cassel, about 18½ m. off (Rte. 188).

Steamers to London several times a week, chiefly with cargo; to Hull; to Rotterdam; to Hamburg. *Railway* to Hazebrouck, where it joins the lines from Lille to Paris.

There is a *canal* from Dunkirk to Furnes, Ostend, and Bruges, traversed daily by a barge, and another to Bergues.

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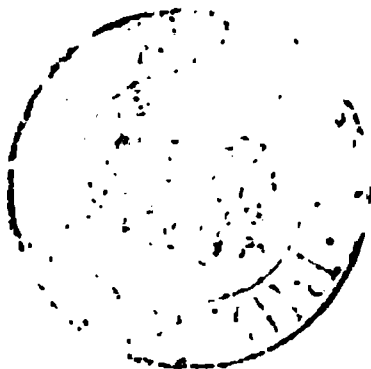
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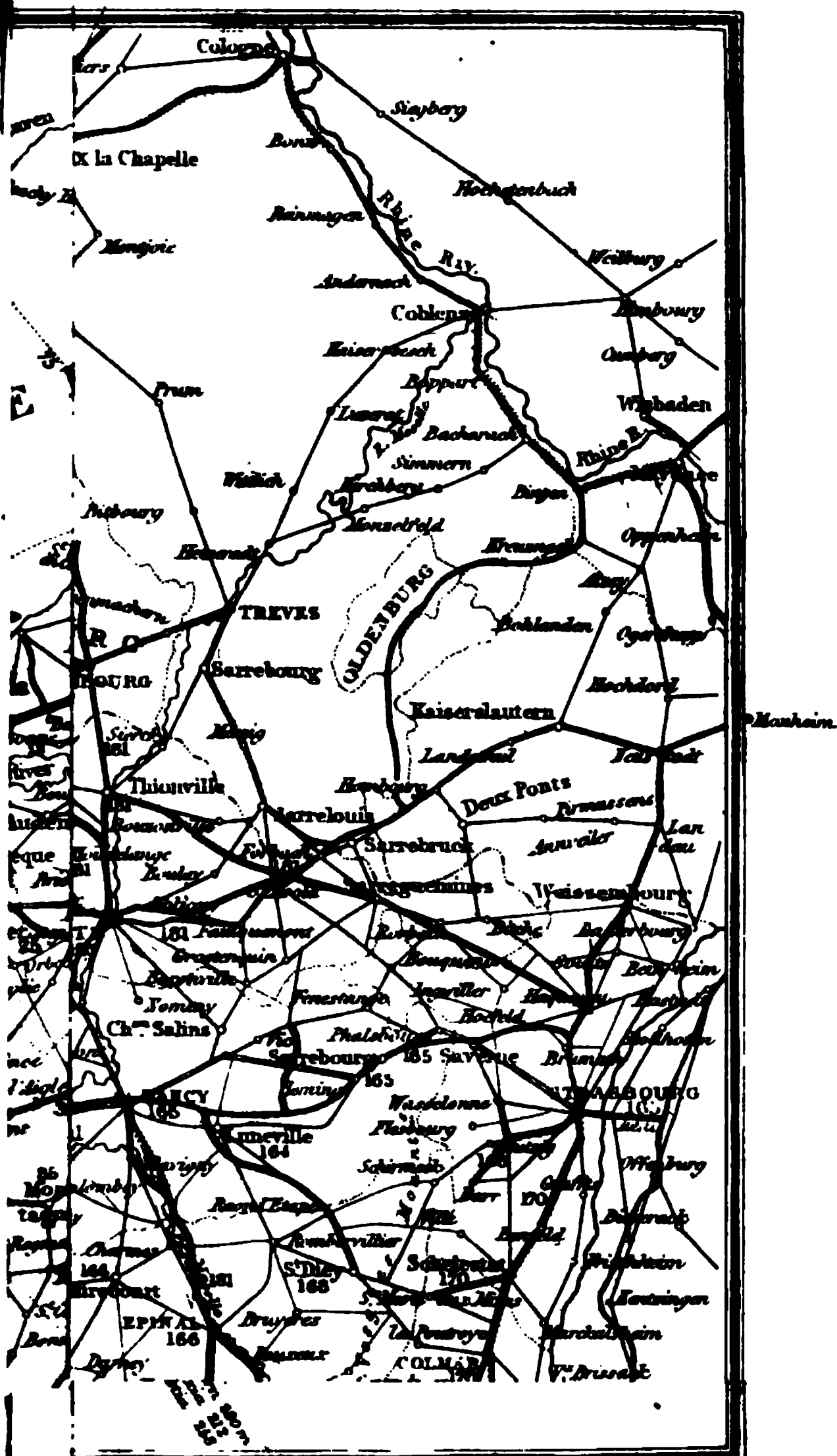
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LONDON, May 1, 1867.

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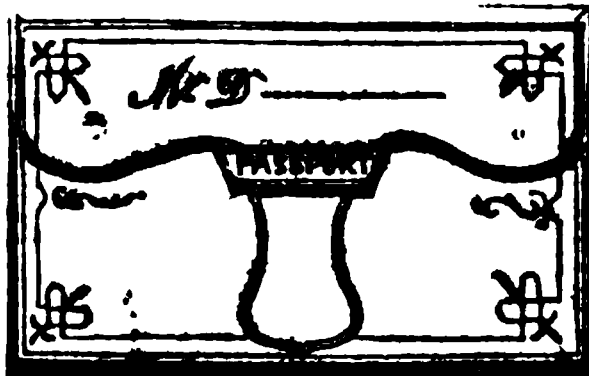
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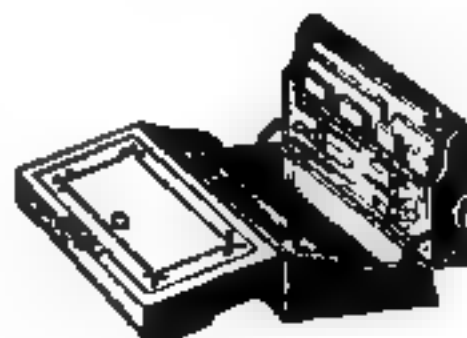


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Manager, **FRED. SORG.**

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This first-rate Hotel, much frequented by Families and Gentlemen, situated in the finest part of the town, near the Railway Station and Promenade, is replete with every comfort: the apartments are tastefully and elegantly furnished. It is celebrated for its cleanliness, good attendance, and reasonable prices. Saloons, Reading, and Refreshment Rooms; Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock; Breakfasts and Dinners at all hours. Advantageous arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season. In front of the Hotel there is a fine extensive garden and large court-yard. Baths and carriages in the Hotel. Omnibuses and carriages belonging to the Hotel convey passengers to and from the Railway Station. English, French, Italian, and German spoken. Moderate prices.

MILAN.**Hôtel Cavour, Place Cavour,**

Opposite the Public Gardens.

KEPT BY J. SUARDI AND CO.

This new and magnificent Establishment is fitted up with every modern appliance, and situated in the finest and most pleasant part of the City, close to the Station, the Grand Theatre, the National Museum, and the Protestant Church. The interior is perfect, and comprises Baths on each floor, a Smoking and a Reading Room supplied with foreign newspapers. Excellent Table-d'Hôte. Charges very moderate and affixed in each room.

Omnibus of the Hotel at the arrival of all trains.

Manager—G. VALLETTA.**DIJON.****HÔTEL DU PARC.****PROPRIETORS—RIPARD BROTHERS.***Has been newly Furnished, and entirely Refitted throughout.***SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.****LARGE AND SMALL APARTMENTS. GARDEN BEHIND THE HOTEL.****Table-d'Hôte at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.****CARRIAGES FOR DRIVES IN THE TOWN OR COUNTRY.***N.B.—Ask for the Omnibus of the Hotel on the arrival of the Train.***VIENNA.****GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL,
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Managers and Proprietors, Much and Mayer.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

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THIS First-class Hotel, containing 36 Salons, and 170 Bed-rooms, with a separate Breakfast and Reading Room, as well as a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, Artificial Garden over the River, is situated opposite the Bath and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable apartments, good cuisine and cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent hotel. Table-d'hôte at One and Five o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers à la carte.

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Correspondent of the principal Banking-houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. During the season it is the office of the Diligence to Pforzheim Station of the Baden Railway, which leaves Wildbad for the Courier and Express Trains, and returns from Pforzheim after the arrival of these trains. Through Tickets issued, and Baggage Registered, to and from most of the principal towns.

P A R I S.



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Near the Tuilleries, Place Vendôme, and the Boulevards.



THIS magnificent first-class Hotel, recently constructed and elegantly furnished in the newest and most fashionable style, surrounded by gardens, justifies the preference accorded to it by Families and Gentlemen for the splendour and comfort of its Apartments, its excellent *Cuisine*, and the care and attention shown to all who honour the Hotel with their patronage.

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BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL—Situated in the Centre of the Town, and most convenient for Visitors on pleasure or business. It commands a splendid view of the Quays, &c.; and, being conducted on a liberal scale, it is patronised by the highest classes of society in Holland. It is also much frequented by English Travellers for the comfort and first-rate accommodation it affords, as well as for the invariable civility shown to visitors. Cold and warm baths may be had at any hour.—Carriages for hire.—Table d'Hôte at half-past 4, or dinner à la carte.

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THIS favourite and first-class Hotel, situated near the Kursaal, Promenade, and Theatre, commands one of the most charming views in Baden. The increase of business rendering it necessary to enlarge the Hotel, it now consists of more than a hundred sleeping apartments, elegant sitting-rooms, and a garden for the use of visitors. Comfortable Public Sitting Rooms. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, who endeavours, by the most strict attention and exceedingly moderate prices, to merit the continued patronage of English visitors. 'The Times' and other Journals. The Wines of this Hotel are reputed of the best quality in Baden. Fixed moderate charges for everything.

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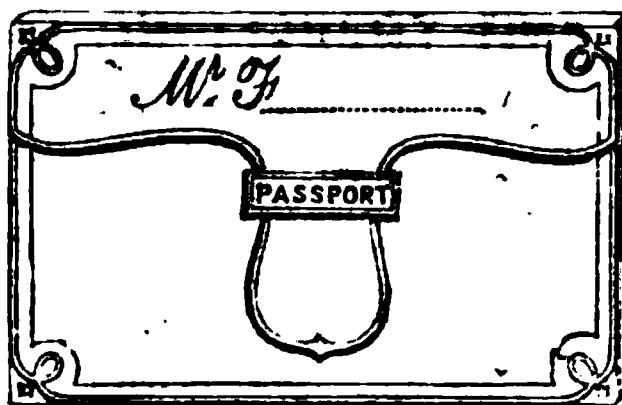
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Best Situation on the Quay, with splendid view of the celebrated panorama of the Lake and Mountains.

THE high reputation which this establishment enjoys among Travellers, and especially English and American families, is the best and strongest assurance of its superior arrangement and comfort. Its new immense Dining-Room, with adjoining Garden, Salon, and large Parlour, attract the attention of every Visitor.

Reduced Prices (Pension) are made for longer visits in the early and later parts of the Season.

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HÔTEL VICTORIA, close to the Springs and the Kursaal, is one of the finest and best situated Hotels. The Proprietor, M. GUSTAVE WEIGANA, who has been for many years in first-class Hotels in London, offers to English travellers a good house, with every comfort. Excellent Table-d'hôte and good Wines, at moderate charges. Sponge Baths. N.B. — All kinds of Wines are exported to any part of England, particularly his excellent Sparkling Wines (nice and dry, which are expressly prepared for England), called Victoria Sparkling Moselle and Hock.

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VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Mr. FRANZ GROSCHOLZ.

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I R E L A N D.

ANTRIM ARMS HOTEL,
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It contains upwards of 100 Apartments,

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A NOBLE COFFEE-ROOM,

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Recently rebuilt on the Hotel Grounds, by Mr. Brown, will be found to contain every modern improvement. Separate Apartments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hot, Cold, Shower, and Douche Baths. The Superintendents in each Department being people of experience, visitors to the Baths may depend on every attention.

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Visitors to the Hotel are respectfully requested to be particular in inquiring for the **ANTRIM ARMS HOTEL Omnibus**. It attends all Steamers and Trains, for the conveyance of Passengers to the Hotel free.

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Charges very moderate, and Pension during the winter.

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Omnibuses belonging to the Hotel to and from the Station for every train.

Private Carriages and Cabs always ready.

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Notice.—125 Apartments facing the Lake.

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Situated opposite the Thermal Establishment or Bath-rooms. This favourite and first-rate Hotel affords extensive accommodation of the best description for a large number of visitors. It is delightfully situated, and will be found most comfortable for Families or Gentlemen.

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SUITES of Apartments and Single Rooms, Table-d'hôte, Private Dinners at a fixed price, or *à la Carte*. Baths. Advantageous terms for a long stay. Same House at Naples, Hôtel de Genève, Place Medina.

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SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Committee of Council on Education, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have passed the following Minute on this subject, and invite the attention of travellers and tourists to it. The object which the Department has in view would be much aided, if such travellers would have the kindness to send notes of any remarkable objects which may not be described in 'Murray's Handbook;' the notes being made out in the following form, and sent in a letter addressed to the 'Secretary, South Kensington Museum, London, W.:' letters so officially addressed may be sent unpaid; and printed forms will be supplied, if written for.—*Form*—1. Subject; 2. Locality; 3. Site; 4. Description; 5. Date; 6. Condition; 7. Dimensions; 8. Reference to any fuller account published or otherwise.

At South Kensington, the first day of December, 1864.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST
HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Reproduction of Examples of Architectural Decoration.

1. My Lords take into consideration what additional examples of Architectural Decoration, as well of British as of Foreign origin, it is desirable should be obtained to complete the collections in the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, and with this view they desire to have the advantage of the advice and suggestions of the Institute of British Architects, the Architectural Museum, and the architectural profession generally.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM—continued.

II. The objects of Decorative Art especially referred to are :—

- a.* Ornamental Sculpture in Marble, Stone, or Wood.
- b.* Wall Decorations in Painting, Mosaic, &c.
- c.* Hammered and Chased Metal-work.
- d.* Ornamental Pavements in Mosaic, Encaustic Tiles, &c.
- e.* Examples of Stained Glass.

III. It is desirable that the objects should be the finest specimens of their class, complete in themselves, and not too large for exhibition; and, by way of illustration, it may be stated that casts have been obtained of Archbishop Grey's Tomb from York Cathedral, the Priors' Gateway in the Cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, the Singing Gallery in Exeter Cathedral, the Pulpit of Giovanni Pisano from the Baptistery at Pisa, the Ghiberti Bronze Gates at Florence, and the like.

IV. The finest typical works in Stained Glass and Mosaics might possibly be reproduced in materials like the original, and the same observation applies to Hammered Iron-work. Other reproductions may be obtained by means of Casting, Electrotyping, and large copies by Painting and otherwise.

V. In respect to objects of Northern Mediæval and Renaissance Art, in which the varieties of style are very numerous, it would be desirable to form in the first instance a list of a few of the finest examples which illustrate each epoch of the Art and each class of Art. And in the formation of such a list, the experience of the different Architectural Societies and Architects would be of the highest utility.

VI. Besides making a collection of such reproductions as proposed, to be exhibited in the Museum, My Lords will cause to be compiled general Art Inventories, briefly naming the most remarkable objects which are known to exist, and showing the locality and site where they may be seen and studied. Photographs may be added occasionally to illustrate these inventories.

VII. These inventories will be kept in type to admit of revisions and additions, and only a few copies will be printed from time to time. Copies will be sent to the Architectural Societies, and to any Architects who may apply, and be willing to contribute notices in aid of their completion.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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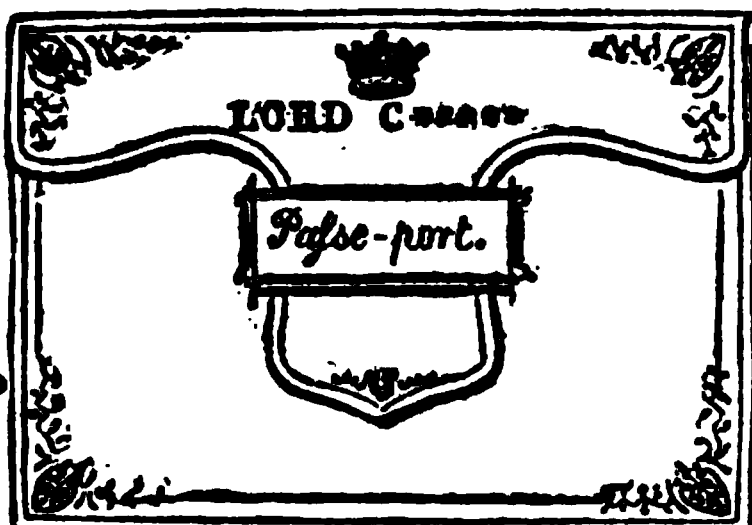
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